Baedeker's

AUSTRIA

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS

Austria, with *Budapest, Prague, Karlsbad,* and *Marienbad.* 86 Maps and Plans, 2 Panoramas. 12th ed. 1929

Belgium and Luxemburg. 43 Maps and Plans. 16th ed. 1931

Canada, with *Newfoundland* and *Alaska.* 14 Mps and 12 Plans. 4th ed. 1922

Constantinople and Asia Minor, in German only: *Konstantinopel und Kleinasien, Balkanstaaten, Archipel, Cypern.* 18 Karten und 65 Pläne. 2. Aufl. 1914

Czechoslovakia, comp. *Austria.*

Dalmatia, Western Yugoslavia, Albania, in German only: *Dalmatien und die Adria,* Westliches Südslawien, Istrien, Budapest, Albanien, Korfu. 37 Karten und 34 Pläne. 1929

Denmark, see *Norway, Sweden,* and *Denmark.*

Dolomites, see *Tyrol.*

Egypt and the Sûdân. 106 Maps and Plans, 56 Woodcuts. 8th ed. 1929

England, see *Great Britain.*

France. *Paris and its Environs,* with Routes from London. 66 Maps and Plans. 19th ed. 1924

Northern France, excluding Paris. 71 Maps and Plans. 5th ed. 1909

Southern France, with *Corsica.* 42 Maps, 63 Plans, and a Panorama. 6th ed. 1914

South-Eastern France and Corsica, see *Riviera.*

Germany. *Berlin and its Environs.* 30 Maps and Plans. 6th ed. 1923

Northern Germany, excluding the Rhineland. 165 Maps and Plans. 17th ed. 1925

Southern Germany, including the Black Forest. 118 Maps and Plans. 13th ed. 1929

The Rhine, from the Dutch to the Alsatian Frontier. 102 Maps and Plans. 18th ed. 1926

Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland, excluding London). 94 Maps and Plans, and a Panorama. 8th ed. 1927

London and its Environs. 48 Maps and Plans. 19th ed. 1930

Greece, with the *Greek Islands* and *Crete.* 16 Maps, 30 Plans, and a Panorama of Athens. 4th ed. 1909

Hungary, comp. *Austria.*

India, in German only. *Indien: Ceylon, Vorderindien, Birma,* die *Malayische Halbinsel, Siam* und *Java.* 22 Karten, 33 Pläne und 8 Grundrisse. 1914 . . . . . .

Italy. *Northern Italy,* with Florence. 45 Maps, 59 Plans, and a Panorama. 15th ed. 1930 . . . . . .

Rome and Central Italy. 28 Maps, 62 Plans and Diagrams, and the Arms of the Popes. 16th ed. 1930 . . . . . .

Southern Italy and Sicily, with *Sardinia, Malta, Tripoli,* and *Corfu.* 75 Maps and Plans. 17th ed. 1930 . . . . . .

Italy from the Alps to Naples. 93 Maps and Plans. 3rd ed. 1928 . . .

Madeira, Canary Islands, Azores. In German only. 1934 . . .

Mediterranean. Seaports and Sea Routes. With *Madeira,* the *Canary Islands,* and the coasts of *Morocco, Algeria,* and *Tunisia.* 38 Maps and 49 Plans. 1911 (2nd ed., in German, 1934) . . . . . .

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, with *Iceland* and *Spitzbergen.* 104 Maps and Plans. 10th ed. 1912 . . . . . .

Palestine and Syria, with the principal routes through *Mesopotamia* and *Babylonia* (Iraq). 21 Maps, 56 Plans. 5th ed. 1912 . .

Portugal, see *Spain and Portugal.*

Riviera, South-Eastern France, Corsica, *Italian Lakes, Lake of Geneva.* 82 Maps and Plans. 1931 . . . . . .

Russia, with *Teheran* and *Peking.* 118 Maps and Plans. 1914 . . .

Manual of the Russian Language. 1914 . . . . . .

Scotland, see *Great Britain.*

Sicily, see *Southern Italy.*

Spain and Portugal, with *Tangier* and the *Balearic Islands.* 20 Maps and 59 Plans. 4th ed. 1913 . . . . . .

Sûdân, see *Egypt.*

Sweden, see *Norway, Sweden,* and *Denmark.*

Switzerland, with *Chamonix* and the *Italian Lakes.* 111 Maps and Plans, 15 Panoramas. 27th ed. 1928 . . . . . .

Syria, see *Palestine.*

Tyrol and the Dolomites, with the Bavarian Alps, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, and Western Carinthia. 65 Maps, 19 Plans, and 11 Panoramas. 13th ed. 1927 . . . . . .

United States, with *Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico,* and *Alaska.* 33 Maps and 48 Plans. 4th ed. 1909 . . . . . .

Wales, see *Great Britain.*

Yugoslavia, see *Dalmatia.*

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_P8-AMF-792

AUSTRIA

Money Table.

Approximate Equivalents (comp. p. xiii).

American		Austrian		English			American		Czecho-slovakian	English			American		Hungarian		English		
$	c.	S	g	l.	s.	d.	$	c.	Kč	l.	s.	d.	$	c.	P	f	l.	s.	d.
—	3½	—	25	—	—	1¾	—	3	1	—	—	1½	—	4⅓	—	25	—	—	2
—	7	—	50	—	—	3½	—	6	2	—	—	3	—	9	—	50	—	—	4⅓
—	10½	—	75	—	—	5¼	—	9	3	—	—	4½	—	13	—	75	—	—	6½
—	14	1	—	—	—	7	—	12	4	—	—	6	—	17½	1	—	—	—	8⅔
—	28	2	—	—	1	2	—	15	5	—	—	7¼	—	35	2	—	—	1	5
—	42	3	—	—	1	9	—	18	6	—	—	8¾	—	53	3	—	—	2	2
—	56	4	—	—	2	4	—	21	7	—	—	10¼	—	70	4	—	—	2	11
—	70	5	—	—	2	11	—	24	8	—	—	11¾	—	88	5	—	—	3	7
—	84	6	—	—	3	6	—	27	9	—	1	—	1	—	5	71	—	4	1
—	99	7	—	—	4	1	—	29	10	—	1	2½	1	5	6	—	—	4	4
1	—	7	10	—	4	1	—	59	20	—	2	5	1	23	7	—	—	5	—
1	13	8	—	—	4	8	—	89	30	—	3	8	1	40	8	—	—	5	10
1	27	9	—	—	5	3	1	—	34	—	4	1	1	58	9	—	—	6	6
1	41	10	—	—	5	10	1	19	40	—	4	10	1	75	10	—	—	7	2
2	82	20	—	—	11	8	1	48	50	—	6	—	3	50	20	—	—	14	5
4	23	30	—	—	17	5	1	78	60	—	7	4	4	87	27	82	1	—	—
4	87	34	58	1	—	—	2	08	70	—	8	6	5	—	28	56	1	—	7
5	—	35	50	1	—	7	2	38	80	—	9	9	5	25	30	—	1	1	7
5	63	40	—	1	3	3	2	67	90	—	11	—	7	—	40	—	1	8	9
7	4	50	—	1	9	1	2	97	100	—	12	3	8	75	50	—	1	17	—
8	45	60	—	1	14	11	4	87	164	1	—	—	9	74	55	64	2	—	—
9	74	69	16	2	—	—	5	94	200	1	4	5	10	—	57	12	2	—	10
9	86	70	—	2	—	9	8	91	300	1	16	7	10	50	60	—	2	3	2
10	—	71	—	2	—	10	9	74	328	2	—	—	12	25	70	—	2	10	4
11	27	80	—	2	6	6	10	—	340	2	—	10	14	—	80	—	2	17	7
12	67	90	—	2	12	4	11	87	400	2	8	9	15	75	90	—	3	4	9
14	10	100	—	2	18	2	14	84	500	3	1	—	17	50	100	—	3	11	11

AUSTRIA

TOGETHER WITH

BUDAPEST, PRAGUE
KARLSBAD, MARIENBAD

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 86 MAPS AND PLANS AND 2 PANORAMAS

TWELFTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD., 40 MUSEUM ST., W.C. 1
NEW YORK: CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

1929

All Rights Reserved

"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros.

Made and Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Austria† is the twelfth edition of Baedeker's 'Austria-Hungary', which first appeared as a separate volume in 1896, having previously formed part of 'Southern Germany and the Austrian Empire', first issued in 1868. The present edition deals with the republic of Austria, Budapest, Prague, and the North Bohemian Spas. The Austrian Alps to the W. of the Tauern Railway are described in greater detail in Baedeker's 'Tyrol and the Dolomites'.

The chief object of the book is to enable the traveller so to employ his time, his money, and his energy that he may derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure and instruction from his visit. The systematic arrangement of Baedeker's Handbooks has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers, and the most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted in other works.

The long interval since the appearance of the last edition, due to the Great War, has necessitated a particularly thorough revision. It is based on the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him and his staff, with the result that it now embodies the most recent information, down to May 1929, obtained from the most trustworthy sources. The description of the imperial city of Vienna, with its magnificent collections, many of them new or completely rearranged, has been considerably enlarged. Greater attention has also been bestowed on Austrian art, especially of the baroque period. The Geographical Sketch by *Professor Norbert Krebs* and the chapter on Austrian Art, based on an article by *Professor Hans Tietze*, materially enhance the value of the handbook. The attention of motorists is drawn to the brief notes (mileages and altitudes) on main roads given at the beginning of the routes (comp. p. xxviii).

On the Maps and Plans the utmost care has been bestowed, and for the present edition two general maps, maps of Mariazell, the Wachau, the Dachstein, and Bad Aussee, plans of Krems, Melk, Steyr, and Wels, and six ground-plans have been added.

The latest Information about travelling, health resorts, etc., is obtainable gratis from the Austrian Federal Railways, 25 Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1; the Austrian Tourist Office, 574 Fifth

† The volume is divided into Seven Sections, each of which may be separately removed by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and end of each section (Introduction, pp. i-lxiv; I. Vienna and its Environs, pp. 1-158; II. Lower Austria and Burgenland, pp. 159-214; III. Upper Austria, Salzkammergut, and Salzburg, pp. 215-316; IV. Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, pp. 317-386; V. Budapest, Prague, and the North Bohemian Spas, pp. 387-496; Index, pp. 497-518. Each section has its table of contents and forms an approximately complete volume, for which separate covers are on sale.

Avenue, New York; and the Czechoslovak Travel Bureau (Čedok), 21 Regent St., London, S.W. 1.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but many others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected with little sacrifice of comfort and some saving of expenditure. The prices given in the handbook refer to the height of the summer season (comp. p. xxiv), and are based principally upon information supplied by the proprietors themselves and on travellers' bills. Asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be specially worthy of commendation, while other houses, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'well spoken of'. At the same time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommodation may sometimes be obtained at other establishments. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as advertising agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

For the further improvement of this work the Editor looks forward to a continuance of those valuable Corrections and Suggestions with which travellers have long been in the habit of favouring him. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to his treatment and accommodation, are particularly useful.

Abbreviations.

adm. = admission.
B. = breakfast.
b. = born.
c. = circa, about.
D. = dinner.
d. = died.
d. = English penny.
f = Hungarian filler.
ft. = feet (comp. below).
g = Austrian groschen.
gr. = gramme.
h = Czechoslovakian heller.
Kč = Czechoslovakian krone.
kg. = kilogramme.
km. = kilometre.
L. = luncheon.
l. = left.
l. = English pound or sovereign.
M. = English mile (comp. below).
M = German mark.
m. = metre.
P. = pension, i.e. board and lodging.
P = Hungarian pengő.
pers. = person.
Pl. = plan.
R. = room or route.
r. = right.
rfmts. = refreshments.
S. = supper.
S = Austrian schilling.
s. = English shilling.

For abbreviations on maps, see the Glossary, p. xxxiv. — Heights are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in metres. The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above sea-level. — Distances on railways and main roads are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on walking routes are reckoned from point to point and are expressed by the time taken by an average walker (comp. p. xxx).

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

CONTENTS.

Page

Introduction xi

Route **I. Vienna and its Environs.**

1. Vienna 3
2. The Wiener Wald 138
3. The Bisamberg. Burg Kreuzenstein. The Marchfeld Hainburg 156

II. Lower Austria. The Burgenland.

4. From Vienna to Gmünd or Znaim (Prague) 160
5. From Vienna to Strass-Sommerein or Marchegg (Budapest) 165
6. From Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt or Aspang (Graz) . . 167
7. The Wiener Schneeberg 175
8. The Höllen-Tal 178
9. The Raxalpe 179
10. From Vienna to the Semmering 181
11. From St. Pölten to Mariazell, to Lilienfeld, and to Herzogenburg 185
12. From Pöchlarn to Waidhofen an der Ybbs 194
13. From Vienna to Linz (Salzburg) 198
14. The Danube from Linz to Vienna. The Wachau . . . 202

III. Upper Austria. The Salzkammergut. Salzburg.

15. Linz and its Environs 216
16. From Linz viâ St. Valentin and Steyr to Klein-Reifling 224
17. The Inn-Viertel 227
18. The Danube from Passau to Linz 232
19. From Linz viâ Selztal to St. Michael (Graz). 235
20. From Linz viâ Attnang to Salzburg 240
21. Salzburg and its Environs 242
22. From Salzburg to Bischofshofen 256
23. From Salzburg to Bad Ischl. Abersee. Schafberg . . 262
24. Attersee and Mondsee 267
25. From Attnang-Puchheim to Gmunden and Bad Ischl . 270
26. From Bad Ischl to Bad Aussee and Stainach-Irdning (Graz) 279
27. Hallstatt. From Bad Ischl to Gosau and viâ Abtenau to Golling 286

Route Page
28. From Amstetten (Vienna) viâ Hieflau, Selztal, and Bischofshofen to Zell am See 293
29. From Zell am See to Krimml 309
30. From Salzburg viâ Bad-Gastein to Spittal (Villach). Tauern Railway 311

IV. Styria. Carinthia. Tyrol. Vorarlberg.

31. From Vienna to Graz 318
32. Graz and its Environs 324
33. From Hieflau viâ Eisenerz to Leoben 334
34. From Bruck an der Mur (Vienna) viâ Zeltweg and Unzmarkt to Klagenfurt 336
35. Klagenfurt. The Wörther See 344
36. From Klagenfurt viâ Villach to Spittal. The Millstätter See 352
37. Eastern Tyrol 357
38. From Zell am See to Innsbruck 361
39. Innsbruck and its Environs 365
40. From Innsbruck to the Brenner (Bozen) 375
41. The Ziller-Tal 376
42. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. Arlberg Railway . . . 378
43. The Ötztal 385

V. Budapest. Prague. The North Bohemian Spas.

44. From Vienna to Budapest 388
45. Budapest 393
46. From Vienna or Budapest viâ Lundenburg to Prague . 425
47. From Vienna viâ Znaim to Prague 434
48. From Vienna viâ Gmünd to Prague 436
49. Prague and its Environs 437
50. From Prague to Dresden 462
51. From Vienna viâ Gmünd, Pilsen, and Marienbad to Eger (Cheb). Franzensbad (Františkovy Lázně) 466
52. From Prague or Aussig viâ Komotau and Karlsbad to Eger 474
53. Teplitz-Schönau (Teplice-Šanov) and its Environs. . . 479
54. Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) and its Environs 483
55. From Karlsbad to Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně) . . . 492

Index 497

Maps.

Map-references are given at the top of the page; thus *Map, p. 142* = comp. the map facing p. 142. A *Key Map* will be found on the end-pages.

	Page
Austria, Eastern Portion (1 : 1,000,000), before the title-page.	
Environs of Vienna (1 : 180,000)	139
Environs of Nussdorf and Klosterneuburg (1 : 75,000)	142
Environs of Mödling and Baden (1 : 75,000)	145
Lower Austrian and Styrian Alps from Baden to Leoben (1 : 500,000)	167
Schneeberg, Raxalpe, and Semmering (1 : 125,000)	176
Semmering (1 : 50,000)	177
Mariazell and the Ötscher (1 : 125,000)	189
The Danube from Passau to the Strudel (1 : 300,000)	202
The Danube from the Strudel to Vienna (1 : 300,000)	203
The Wachau (1 : 150,000)	207
The Pöstlingberg (1 : 40,000)	216
Upper Austrian and Styrian Alps from Gmunden to Leoben (1 : 500,000)	239
Southern Environs of Salzburg (1 : 250,000)	243
Pinzgau, Pongau, and Tennen-Gebirge (1 : 250,000)	256
Northern Salzkammergut (1 : 250,000)	263
Environs of Bad Ischl (1 : 60,000)	276
Southern Salzkammergut (1 : 250,000)	280
Environs of Aussee and Hallstatt (1 : 125,000)	281
The Dachstein (1 : 125,000)	289
Niedere Tauern and Lungau (1 : 500,000)	302
Gasteiner Tal (1 : 250,000)	311
Styrian and Carinthian Alps from Bruck to St. Veit (1 : 500,000)	321
Environs of Graz (1 : 100,000)	332
Karawanken and Bacher Mountains (1 : 500,000)	344
Environs of Klagenfurt (1 : 75,000)	345
Carinthian Alps from Lienz to the Wörther See (1 : 500,000)	352
Kitzbühel Alps and Hohe Tauern (1 : 500,000)	358
Environs of Innsbruck (1 : 75,000)	372
Ziller-Tal and Western Puster-Tal (1 : 500,000)	376
Environs of Bregenz (1 : 125,000)	378
Vorarlberg and Bregenzer Wald (1 : 500,000)	379
Ötztal, Stubai, and Ortler Alps (1 : 500,000)	385
Czechoslovakia, Western Portion (1 : 2,750,000)	387
The Danube from Vienna to Budapest (1 : 600,000)	390
Environs of Budapest (1 : 75,000)	423
The Moravian Karst (1 : 250,000)	425
Environs of Bodenbach and Tetschen (1 : 55,000)	463
Environs of Aussig (1 : 40,000)	463

Page
Environs of Eger and Franzensbad (1:200,000) 470
Environs of Karlsbad (1:50,000) 488
Austria, Western Portion (1:1,000,000) } after the Index.
Key Map of Austria (1:2,750,000) }

Plans.

Page
Baden 149
Bregenz 378
Brünn 425
Budapest 393
Museum of Fine Arts p. 407.
Eger 470
Elbogen 489
Franzensbad 471
Gastein 313
Gmunden 271
Graz 324
Innsbruck 365
Ischl 276
Karlsbad 483
Klagenfurt 345
Krems 205
Laxenburg 148
Leoben 344
Linz 216
Marienbad 493
Melk 205
Passau 232
Prague 437
Salzburg 242
Steyr 225
Teplitz 482
Vienna 1
Railway Plan, p. 3.
Inner City, p. 35.
Art History Museum: Upper Ground Floor, p. 67; First Floor, p. 81.
Austrian Gallery: Baroque Museum, p. 91; Nineteenth Century Gallery, pp. 93, 95.
Austrian Museum of Art and Industry: Ground Floor, p. 109; First Floor, p. 110.
Hofburg, p. 40.
Imperial Vaults, p. 50.
Natural History Museum, p. 101.
St. Stephans-Kirche, p. 36.
Villach 353
Wels 225
Wiener-Neustadt . . . 177

Panoramas.

Gaisberg, p. 253. — Schafberg, p. 262.

INTRODUCTION.

		Page
I.	Routes from London to Vienna, Budapest, Prague, etc.	xi
II.	Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Language	xiii
III.	Chief Places of Interest	xiv
IV.	Conveyances	xix
V.	Postal Information	xxii
VI.	Hotels	xxiv
VII.	Restaurants	xxv
VIII.	Wine and Beer	xxvi
IX.	Cafés. Tobacco	xxvii
X.	Motoring. Golf. Fishing	xxviii
XI.	Walking Tours. Mountaineering	xxx
XII.	Alpine Clubs. Club Huts. Guides	xxxiii
XIII.	Glossary	xxxiv
XIV.	A Geographical Sketch	xxxvi
XV.	Austrian Art	xlviii
XVI.	Outline of Austrian History	lv
XVII.	Books	lxi
XVIII.	Maps	lxiii
XIX.	Comparative Tables of Measures	lxiv

I. Routes from London to Vienna, Budapest, Prague, etc.

Railway Routes. The following list comprises the quickest and most convenient routes, with through-carriages (usually first and second class) and dining and sleeping cars from the Continental port. Seats in the trains and berths and cabins on the steamers should be booked in advance, and luggage should be registered through to the traveller's destination. The passage from Dover to Calais takes $1^1/_4$ hr., from Folkestone to Boulogne $1^1/_2$ hr., from Dover to Ostend $3^3/_4$ hrs., from Harwich to Flushing $6^1/_4$ hrs., from Harwich to Hook of Holland $7^1/_2$ hrs. Second-class passengers may travel in the saloon on board the steamers for an extra payment. Passport and Customs examinations (comp. pp. xiii, xiv) are held at each frontier.

A. From London (Victoria) viâ Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Aachen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, and Passau to (962 M.) **Vienna** and (1153 M.) **Budapest**: *Ostend-Vienna-Bucharest Express* (1st class sleeping cars only) on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in $27^1/_2$ and 33 hrs. (fare to Vienna 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*,

to Budapest 15*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*); *Express* daily in 35½ and 44¼ hrs. (to Vienna 9*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* and 5*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, to Budapest 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*). — Viâ Nuremberg and Eger to (769 M.) **Karlsbad**: *Train de Luxe* (1st class sleeping cars only) on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in summer in 24 hrs. (7*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, supplementary fare extra).

B. From Victoria Station viâ Dover, Calais, Paris, Strasbourg, Kehl, Stuttgart, and Munich to (954 M.) **Salzburg**, (1119 M.) **Vienna**, and (1333 M.) **Budapest**: *Orient Express* (1st class sleeping cars only) on Tues., Thurs, & Sat. in 26½, 31½, and 37 hrs. (fares to Salzburg 12*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, to Vienna 15*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, to Budapest 17*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*). — Viâ Stuttgart, Nuremberg, and Eger to (904 M.) **Karlsbad** or 1009 M.) **Prague**: *Train de Luxe* (1st class sleeping cars only) on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in summer in 28 or 30½ hrs. (9*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* or 9*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, supplementary fare extra).

C. From Victoria Station viâ Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Belfort, Bâle, Zürich, and Feldkirch to (809 M.) **Innsbruck**, 966 M.) **Salzburg**, and (1161 M.) **Vienna**: *Swiss-Arlberg-Vienna Express* (1st class sleeping cars, beyond Bâle 2nd class also) on Mon., Wed., & Fri. in 22¾, 27¼, and 32 hrs. (fares to Innsbruck 11*l.* 16*s.*, to Salzburg 13*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, to Vienna 14*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*); *Express* daily in the summer season to Salzburg in 29½ hrs. (9*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, 5*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*).

D. From Liverpool Street Station viâ Harwich, Hook of Holland, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, and Passau to (1119 M.) **Vienna** and (1309 M.) **Budapest**: *Balkan Express* daily in 34¼ and 40¼ hrs. (fares to Vienna 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and 6*l.* 9*s.*, to Budapest 12*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* and 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*).

E. From Liverpool Street Station viâ Harwich, Flushing, Venlo, Kaldenkirchen, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Lindau, and Bregenz to (883 M.) **Innsbruck**: *Express* daily in 32¼ hrs. (9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, 6*l.*).

Air Services (comp. p. xxi). For a flight from London to Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary the summer time-tables offer various routes, the quickest of which are mentioned below. Passengers are conveyed to Croydon aerodrome by motor-coaches (free of extra charge) leaving the companies' West End offices about 1 hr. before the time of departure of the aeroplane. Hand-luggage to the extent of 30 lb. is free.

A. Royal Dutch Air Lines (Greener House, 66-68 Haymarket, London, S.W. 1), co-operating with the Czechoslovak Air Transport Co., from London viâ Rotterdam, Essen, and Cassel to **Marienbad** (10¼ hrs.; 9*l.* 4*s.*) and **Prague** (12¼ hrs.; 10*l.* 3*s.*). At Marienbad trains connect with *Karlsbad* (12½ hrs. from London), and at Prague with *Vienna* (22½ hrs.) and *Budapest* (25 hrs.).

B. Imperial Airways Ltd. (Airways House, Charles St., Lower Regent St., London S.W. 1), co-operating with the Deutsche Lufthansa, from London viâ Brussels, Cologne, and Frankfurt to **Munich** (10¼ hrs.; 9*l.* 7*s.*), where trains connect with *Salzburg* (14½ hrs. from London), *Innsbruck* (16 hrs.), and *Vienna* (22½ hrs.).

Travelling the whole distance by air from London to *Vienna*, *Budapest*, *Salzburg*, or *Innsbruck* involves spending a night on the way (e.g. at Prague, Munich, Cologne, Paris, etc.; comp. p. xxii).

No more precautions are needed than go to an ordynary sea trip, including gloves and a warm light coat, in case extra heights are necessary to avoid cloud. Cotton-wool is distributed to lessen the roar of the engines and propeller, and there are other provisions for the passenger's comfort. Delicate persons will have to grow used to the slight dip or oscillation, and those ordinarily subject to sea-sickness may possibly find themselves troubled by air-sickness. Luncheon baskets may be obtained at the aerodrome restaurant, but for an initial trip it is wiser to depend upon a few dry biscuits and a little fruit.

II. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Language.

Money. English and American bank-notes are received almost everywhere at their full value. A convenient and safe mode of carrying money is in the shape of letters of credit, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. The travellers' cheques issued by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the American Bankers Association, and the American Express Co. are also convenient. — Comp. the Money Table before the title-page.

Austria. Since 1924 the monetary unit has been the *Schilling (S)* of 100 *Groschen (g)*, in place of the old Krone. The exchange is subject to slight fluctuation, but normally $1S = 7d.$ or 14 American cents ($1l. = 34S\ 58g$; $1\$ = 7S\ 10g$). Coins of 1, 2, 10, and $50g$, and of 1 and $2S$ are used, and paper-money is issued in notes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and $1000S$. — Czechoslovakia. The monetary unit is the *Czechoslovakian Krone* (koruna československá; Kč) of 100 *Heller* (haléřů; *h*), worth about $1^1/_2 d.$ or 3 American cents ($1l. = 164$Kč; $1\$ = 34$Kč). The following coins are minted: 5 and $10h$ in bronze, 20 and $50h$ and 1 and 5Kč in nickel, and 10Kč in silver. The paper-money consists of government notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000, and 5000Kč, and bank-notes of 10 and 20Kč. — Hungary. Since the end of 1925 the monetary unit is the *Pengő (P)* of 100 *Fillér (f)*, equal at par to $8^2/_3 d.$ or $17^1/_2$ American cents ($1l. = 27P\ 82f$; $1\$ = 5P\ 71f$). The following coins are minted: 1 and $2f$ in bronze, 10, 20, and $50f$ in nickel, and $1P$ in silver. There are bank-notes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and $1000P$. The Hungarian bank-notes in the old krone currency, of 1920 and later, are exchangeable for pengő bank-notes until June 30th, 1930.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Austria depends of course on the habits and tastes of the traveller, but persons of moderate requirements may reckon on a daily expenditure (excluding railway-fares) of at least 12-18*S* (60-90Kč in Czechoslovakia, 10-14*P* at Budapest), while those travelling in greater style or frequenting first-class resorts must be prepared to spend 20-40*S* (120-220Kč, 15-25*P*) per day. Expenses are curtailed by remaining in one place, as pension-prices are usually granted for a stay of a few days. Comp. p. xxiv.

Passports are essential for foreign travel. British subjects obtain them direct from the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London, S.W. 1 (branch-office at 36 Dale St., Liverpool), or through the usual tourist agents. In the United States application should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C. — British passports require Visas for Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but not for Austria, Bel-

gium, France, Germany, Holland, or Switzerland. Americans need no visas for Belgium and Switzerland.

Custom House. The chief articles dutiable in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary are cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco; 10-12 cigars or 50-60 cigarettes or about 2 oz. of tobacco are passed free. Custom-house receipts should be preserved. It is advisable to travel in company with one's luggage (rather than send it in advance) and to superintend the custom-house examination at the frontier in person. Luggage registered to Budapest, Franzensbad, Bad-Gastein (in summer only), Gmunden (in summer only), Graz, Innsbruck, Bad Ischl (in summer only), Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Linz, Marienbad, Prague, Salzburg, or Vienna is (if previous arrangement is made) examined at those places. Hand-luggage is almost always inspected in the train. Luggage is best sent in advance through the American Express Co. or other goods-agents.

For the return-journey it should be remembered that the chief articles dutiable in Great Britain are tobacco, silk and artificial silk in any form, lace, wine and spirits, perfumes, chocolate and sweetmeats, saccharin, tea, coffee, watches and clocks, scientific and musical instruments, cameras, and field-glasses. Foreign reprints of copyright English books are confiscated. Merchandise may not be imported in luggage.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Budapest, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. Hugo's conversation manuals for travellers may be recommended. — Glossary, see p. xxxiv. — For the pronunciation of Magyar and Czech words, see p. 388.

III. Chief Places of Interest.

Season. The best season for a visit to Vienna, Budapest, and Prague is from the middle of April till the middle of June, and in autumn. A great part of the population leaves town during the hot summer months and most of the theatres and places of amusement are closed. The large health resorts open in spring, and by midsummer are usually crowded and correspondingly dear. Mountain excursions in the Alps are best undertaken between the middle of July and the beginning of September, while walking tours among the foothills are preferable in May, June, and September.

Vienna, the ancient capital of Austria and the residence of the Emperor from 1438 till 1806, is situated on the Danube, which, however, does not flow through the centre of the town, at the E. base of the Wiener Wald. With a population of 1,857,000, Vienna is the second largest German-speaking city, and is the most important centre of German culture outside Germany itself. It possesses many important museums and galleries, among which the Art History Museum in particular enjoys a world-wide reputation, while the Albertina Graphic Collection is the most complete of its

kind. Vienna, as the home of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, occupies a unique position in the musical world and it is celebrated for its operettas. In the history of the German theatre it is also of considerable importance. The performances of the Spanish Riding School illustrate the classical manège of the 17th century. The Inner City, with its fine baroque buildings, is dominated by the Stephans-Kirche, the most impressive Gothic edifice in Austria, and is bounded on the W. by the extensive Hofburg, formerly the imperial residence. The Ring-Strasse, with its imposing buildings, monuments, and gardens dating from the seventies and eighties of the last century, is the pride of Vienna. On the E. a fine park, the Prater, extends to the Danube. The baroque Belvedere, to the S. of the Inner City, was built for Prince Eugene of Savoy and now houses the admirably arranged Austrian Gallery. To the N.W. of the Inner City is the Liechtenstein Gallery, one of the most valuable private collections in the world. The great palace of Schönbrunn, to the S.W., was the Emperor's summer residence, and its beautiful park contains a zoological garden.

Lower Austria. The *Wiener Wald*, with the *Kahlenberg* (1585 ft.) and the *Leopoldsberg* (1388 ft.), extends with its beech-woods almost to the city boundaries. A little N., on the Danube, is the Augustinian abbey of *Klosterneuburg*, with the famous Romanesque Altar of Verdun. — The park of *Laxenburg*, to the S. of Vienna, is laid out in the English style. Farther S.W. is the popular spa of *Baden*, with warm sulphur springs. *Heiligenkreuz*, which lies N.W. of Baden, is the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, with charming cloisters in the transitional style (c. 1220).

To the S.W. of Baden are the *Schneeberg* (6808 ft.) and *Raxalpe* (6591 ft.; ski-ing on both), separated by the narrow *Höllen-Tal*. A rack-and-pinion railway ascends the Schneeberg, on the summit of which is a large hotel (magnificent view), and an aerial railway the Raxalpe, whose cliffs give scope for the activities of Viennese climbers. The *Semmering* (2936-3215 ft.), opposite, to the S., is a pleasant villa colony on the Semmering Pass, much frequented as a health resort and winter sports centre, and easily reached from Vienna by a boldly constructed mountain railway. — Another equally interesting mountain railway connects the cathedral town of *St. Pölten* with *Mariazell*, the most famous resort of pilgrims in Austria, finely situated in Styria, with good ski-ing in the environs (aerial railway to the Bürger-Alpe); to the N.W. is the conspicuous rocky cone of the *Ötscher* (6207 ft.).

Among places of interest N. of the Danube may be mentioned the new *Burg Kreuzenstein*, with numerous art treasures; the Cistercian abbey of *Zwettl*, with its magnificent choir; the *Rosenburg*, with its unique tilting-yard; and the Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, with a superb library.

A trip by steamer on the Danube from Passau to Vienna is highly enjoyable. Beyond *Passau* the river flows through sombre, unspoilt scenery to Linz, and below *Grein* the once dangerous Strudel is navigated. *Melk* has a grand Benedictine abbey (rebuilt in the early 18th cent.), whose W. front, rising with its two ornate towers above the river, presents a splendid baroque effect. Below Melk begins the *Wachau*, with numerous quiet and picturesque little towns (Weisskirchen, Dürnstein, ruined castles (Aggstein), vineyards, and forests. *Krems* lies at the exit of the Wachau; the Benedictine abbey of *Göttweig* is perched on a hill near by.

To the S.E. of Vienna, in the Burgenland, is the shallow *Neusiedler See*, frequented for bathing.

Upper Austria. *Linz*, the capital of Upper Austria, lies on both banks of the Danube, overlooked by the Pöstlingberg, on the left bank. Three interesting monasteries may be visited from Linz: the Augustinian abbey of *St. Florian*, with the tomb of Anton Bruckner, the composer; the Cistercian abbey of *Wilhering*; and the Benedictine abbey of *Kremsmünster*. *Steyr*, with old and picturesque houses, is also easily reached from Linz.

Province of Salzburg. The town of *Salzburg*, the capital of the province and seat of an archbishop, was once the capital of the most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany. It lies on both banks of the Salzach, and few German towns can compare with it for beauty of situation. The older part of the town, on the left bank, with the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter, the cathedral, and the Franciscan church, is overshadowed by the disused fortress of Hohen-Salzburg. The *Gaisberg* (4226 ft.), easily reached by a rack-and-pinion railway, is famous for its beautiful view. To the S. of Salzburg lie the château and park of *Hellbrunn*, the summer residence of the archbishops in the 17th century. The *Untersberg* (6473 ft.), around which many legends are woven, rises directly from the Salzburg basin.

Ascending by the Salzach and passing near the *Golling Waterfall*, which is precipitated over a high cliff, we traverse a defile called the *Pass Lueg* to reach the impressive *Eisriesenwelt*, the largest of all known ice-caverns, on the W. slope of the desolate *Tennen-Gebirge*. Farther on, its S. tributaries descend to the Salzach in fine gorges, such as the *Liechtenstein-Klamm* and *Kitzloch-Klamm*. Next come *Zell am See*, with the *Schmittenhöhe* (6457 ft.; view), reached by an aerial railway, and the *Krimml Waterfalls*, the most beautiful in the German Alps, at the W. end of the Pinzgau. To the S. of Zell is the *Kapruner Tal*, with waterfalls; *Moserboden*, at the head of this valley, on the N. side of the Glockner group, is surrounded by glaciers. — The Tauern railway, boldly constructed along steep mountain-slopes, leads from the Salzach valley to *Bad-Gastein*, with hot radio-active springs,

picturesquely situated on both sides of its torrent, which in the middle of the village is precipitated through narrow gorges, forming two impressive waterfalls.

Salzkammergut. The railway from Salzburg to Bad Ischl runs past the charming *Mondsee* to *St. Gilgen*, on the *Abersee*, a lake dominated on the S. by beautifully shaped mountains; the church of *St. Wolfgang*, on the N. side, contains a high altar by Michael Pacher that is a masterpiece of 15th cent. German sculpture. Hence a rack-and-pinion railway ascends the *Schafberg* (5850 ft.), the summit of which commands the best view of the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut. *Bad Ischl*, the central point of the Salzkammergut and for many years the summer residence of Em peror Francis Joseph I., is a spa and a favourite summer resort of the Viennese. To the N. extends the magnificent *Traunsee*, at the S. end of which is an aerial railway ascending to the *Kranabeth-Sattel* and providing access to the interesting stony plateau of the *Höllengebirge*. At the N. end of the lake nestles the delightful little town of *Gmunden*, surrounded by country-houses and parks and overshadowed by the imposing *Traunstein* (5548 ft.). The *Attersee*, a lake $12^1/_2$ M. long, lies between the Traunsee and Mondsee. — *Hallstatt*, to the S. of Ischl, on the steep bank of the sombre *Hallstätter See*, has an ancient salt-mine and is famous for the prehistoric antiquities found here. Farther W. is the easily ascended *Zwiesel-Alm* (5200 ft.), with an admirable view of the mighty *Dachstein* (9820 ft.) and the *Gosau Lakes*, in a deep valley running up into the mountain itself. The magnificent *Dachstein Caverns* are E. of Hallstatt; farther on is *Bad Aussee*, capital of the Styrian Salzkammergut, surrounded by an amphitheatre of beautiful mountains. The *Altausseer See* and *Grundlsee* are picturesque wood-girt lakes at the S. base of the massive *Totes Gebirge*, the foothills of which (near Mitterndorf) afford excellent ski-ing.

Styria. *Graz*, the ancient capital of Styria, is the most important city in the Eastern Alps (153,000 inhab.) and the second largest city and university in Austria. It is finely situated at the base of its castle hill, on both banks of the Mur. The interior of the Landeszeughaus or arsenal has been left practically unaltered since the 17th cent., and contains 28,000 weapons and pieces of armour worn by Styrian mercenaries. The Joanneum houses the most important collections in the province. In the environs of Graz the *Schöckel* affords the best view. To the E., on the N. margin of the E. Styrian hill-country, rises *Schloss Herberstein*, one of the finest castles in Styria. — To the W. of Hieflau the Ennstal railway runs through the *Gesäuse*, a rocky defile 10 M. long whose limestone mountains are favourite climbs; at its W. end lies the Benedictine abbey of *Admont*, with a famous library. Farther on, at the S. foot of the Dachstein, is *Schladming*, whence S. lateral

valleys lead to the sombre *Niedere Tauern*, a mountain-range free from glaciers but studded with little lakes. — From Hieflau the *Erzberg Railway* runs S.E. through grand scenery, past the *Erzberg*, which is almost entirely composed of iron ore, to *Leoben*, the centre of the Styrian iron industry. Following the Mur valley W. from Leoben, we reach the Benedictine abbey of *St. Lambrecht*, one of the most impressive baroque convents in Austria.

Carinthia. *Friesach*, to the S. of St. Lambrecht, is a little town surrounded by 12th cent. walls and a moat filled with water. To the W., in the Gurktal, is the former episcopal town of *Gurk*, with a well-preserved Romanesque cathedral containing untouched wall-paintings of the mid-13th century. The handsome castle of *Hochosterwitz* overlooks the N. margin of the large Klagenfurt basin. — *Klagenfurt*, the capital of Carinthia, lies on a fertile plain by the Glan, in view of the jagged *Karawanken* chain, to the S., the crest of which forms the frontier between Austria and Yugoslavia. Amid wooded hills a little W. is the *Wörther See*, the largest of the Alpine lakes of Carinthia, with numerous bathing resorts and country-houses on its banks. — From Villach, the second largest town in Carinthia, the *Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.) is frequently ascended for the sake of the splendid panorama. From the *Kanzel* (aerial railway), N.E. of Villach, views are enjoyed of the pleasant *Ossiacher See* far below and of the Karawanken Mts. to the S. To the N.W., close to Spittal, the terminus of the Tauern railway, is the peaceful wood-girt *Millstätter See*. Farther W., near Heiligenblut, is the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, commanding an uninterrupted view of the *Gross-Glockner* (12,461 ft.) and the *Pasterzen Glacier*, the highest summit and the largest glacier in Austria.

Tyrol and Vorarlberg (for fuller description, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'). Glimpses of the lofty mountains surrounding *Innsbruck*, the provincial capital, are obtained from every street. The Hofkirche contains the monument of Maximilian I. Aerial railways ascend from Innsbruck to the top of the *Hafelekar* (7658 ft.; fine views), and from the neighbouring summer resort of *Igls* to the *Patscher Kofel* (7375 ft.). *Kufstein*, *Rattenberg*, and *Hall*, in the lower Inn valley, are all pretty towns. Easily reached view-points include the *Kitzbühler Horn*, the *Hohe Salve*, and the *Zugspitze* (9725 ft.; aerial railway). The heads of the *Ziller-Tal*, *Stubai-Tal*, *Ötztal*, and *Pitztal* afford the most splendid mountain scenery. A journey by the *Arlberg Railway* to *Bregenz* (aerial railway to the *Pfänder*), on the Lake of Constance, and a visit to the *Achensee* are interesting also. *Kitzbühel* is a favourite winter sports centre (aerial railway to the Hahnenkamm), while *St. Anton* and *Zürs* afford excellent ski-ing.

Budapest, capital of the kingdom of Hungary, is magnificently situated on both banks of the Danube: on the high right bank is

the fortress hill, approaching close to the river and crowned by the stately royal palace; on the flat left bank lies the greater part of the city, with numerous modern monumental buildings, commanded by the domes of the Parliament House and by St. Stephen's church. The warm sulphur springs, with modern bath-houses, have been celebrated since ancient times. The museums afford a comprehensive survey of Hungarian folklore, agriculture, and art.

Prague, capital of the republic of Czechoslovakia, remarkable for the number of its historical buildings and known as the 'hundred-towered', is unsurpassed for the beauty of its situation on the banks of the Vltava. The castle and the venerable cathedral on the Hradčany hill illustrate the two artistic periods (mediæval and baroque) which still characterize the architecture of the city. Numerous palaces and churches delight the lover of fine buildings, while the various collections give a good idea of Czechoslovakian folklore and art. The relics of mediæval Judaism are interesting. — At the S. base of the Erzgebirge lie the North Bohemian Spas, whose famous medicinal springs are partly the result of volcanic action. *Teplitz-Schönau* is a favourite starting-point for excursions in the E. Erzgebirge and the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge. The old mining town of *St. Joachimsthal*, now visited for its radium baths, lies near the Keilberg. *Karlsbad* and *Marienbad*, the latter's springs belonging to the neighbouring Tepl Abbey, are both situated amid particularly attractive wooded surroundings and in summer are thronged with patients of every nationality. *Franzensbad*, surrounded by extensive parks and gardens, lies in close proximity to *Eger*, which still bears reminders of its interesting history.

IV. Conveyances.

Time in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, as in Germany and Switzerland, is reckoned according to Central European Time (M.E.Z., i.e. Mittel-Europäische Zeit). This is one hour in advance of the West European or Greenwich Time of Great Britain, Belgium, and France, but coincides with the 'summer time' adopted in these countries. It is 40 min. in advance of Amsterdam Time (Holland; 20 min. behind Amsterdam summer-time) and 6 hrs. in advance of the Eastern Zone of the United States. — For official purposes the 24-hour system of expressing time has been introduced into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Switzerland, etc.; thus 13 o'clock corresponds to 1 p.m., 20 to 8 p.m., 0.10 to 12.10 a.m., etc.

Time Tables. The *Amtliches Österreichisches Kursbuch* (7*S*), issued twice yearly, contains complete information on Austrian railways, motor posts, and steamer and air services. It also deals with important railways in neighbouring countries and is quite sufficient for visits to Budapest, Prague, etc. (R. 44-55). The small edition (1*S* 40*g*) and *Wimmer's Fahrplan* (1½*S*) are useful pocket time-tables. Mileages on Austrian railways quoted in this handbook correspond to the 'tariff-kilometres' of the time-tables, which for the purpose of reckoning fares are higher than the actual distances on mountainous sections of the railway.

Information. Inquiries in Austria should be addressed to the *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (Austrian Travel Bureau; Vienna, p. 5), with its branch-offices (which are mentioned in the text), and the official inquiry offices of the provinces (see pp. 5, 217, 244, 325, 345, 366). There are foreign representatives (at which railway tickets, etc., may be obtained) in London (see p. v), New York (see pp. v, vi), Paris, Berlin, Munich, Zürich, etc. — The *Čedok* (Československá Cestovní a Dopravní Kancelář; Prague, p. 440) or *Czechoslovak Travel Bureau*, the branch-offices of which are mentioned in the text, are also represented in London (see p. vi), Paris, and Berlin. — Budapest, see p. 397.

Railways. The main lines in Austria, and also those belonging to the 'Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn' (formerly the Süd-Bahn), are run by the *Austrian State Railways*. Local railways are the property of private companies. No one is admitted to the platform in the larger stations without either a railway-ticket ('Fahrkarte') or a platform-ticket ('Bahnsteigkarte', 50*g*). In the larger towns and in a few spas in summer railway-tickets may be obtained at the branch-offices of the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau (comp. above). A ticket is valid for two days for a journey of less than 400 km. (248 M.) and for four days over that distance. Any journey may be broken once with the consent of the station-master. In 1928 2nd and 3rd class circular tickets at reduced rates ('Rundreisekarten'), valid for two months, were introduced; these also enable holders to travel for lower fares on branch-railways (reduction of 50%) and on several aerial railways. Cheap books of railway tickets for journeys in the Salzkammergut are issued by the Salzburg branch of the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau.

Fares are reckoned according to a 'zonal tariff' full details of which (as of the luggage tariff) will be found in the time-tables (p. xix). For example:

Ordinary Train			km.	Express		
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
4*S* 50*g*	2*S* 70*g*	1*S* 80*g*	21-25	6*S* 25*g*	4*S* 50*g*	2*S* 50*g*
8*S* 75*g*	5*S* 25*g*	3*S* 50*g*	46-50	12*S* 50*g*	9*S*	5*S*
16*S*	9*S* 60*g*	6*S* 40*g*	91-100	25*S*	18*S*	10*S*
24*S*	14*S* 40*g*	9*S* 60*g*	141-150	33*S*	23*S* 80*g*	13*S* 20*g*
29*S*	17*S* 40*g*	11*S* 60*g*	191-200	44*S*	31*S* 70*g*	17*S* 60*g*
31*S* 50*g*	18*S* 90*g*	12*S* 60*g*	241-250	49*S*	35*S* 30*g*	19*S* 60*g*
34*S*	20*S* 40*g*	13*S* 60*g*	291-300	54*S* 50*g*	39*S* 20*g*	21*S* 80*g*

Luggage ('Gepäck') is charged for with the exception of smaller articles taken by the passenger in his carriage. Heavy luggage may either be registered as passenger-luggage (on production of the railway-ticket) or sent as goods ('Expressgut'; no ticket necessary). Luggage once registered and a voucher ('Gepäckschein') obtained, the passenger need not inquire after it until he arrives at his destination, where it will be kept in safe custody until called for (24 hrs. gratis;

then 40*g* per piece daily). Luggage may be left at the 'Garderobe' for four weeks at a charge of 30*g* per day per piece (heavier pieces 40, in Vienna up to 50*g*). All luggage must be labelled with the name of the owner and the stations between which it is to travel. — PORTERS ('Gepäckträger') receive 20*g* per piece (minimum 30*g*) for hand-luggage, and for trunks 50*g* for each 50 kg. (110 lb.).

Most of the RAILWAY RESTAURANTS are good. When ordering a slight repast, it is customary to pay the head-waiter as soon as it is served.

The **Czechoslovakian** and **Hungarian State Railways** have zonal tariffs also. Compartments 'for ladies only' are labelled *pro damy* (Czech) or *női szakasz* (Magyar), smokers *kůřaci* or *dohányzók*, and non-smokers *nekůřaci* or *nemdohányzók*. Useful Czech and Magyar phrases: *nádraží* or *pálya udvar*, station; *vchod* or *bejárat*, entrance; *východ* or *kijárat*, exit; *ženy* or *nők (nöknek)*, 'ladies'; *muži* or *férfiak (uraknak)*, 'gentlemen'.

Mountain Railways. Besides the older *Rack-and-Pinion Railways*, which ascend to the summits (views) of the Hoch-Schneeberg (p. 176), Gaisberg (p. 252), and Schafberg (p. 265), quite a number of *Aerial Railways* have been constructed in Austria since 1924. These accomplish an ascent of over 5000 ft. in a few minutes, afford easy access to popular view-points and high ski-ing districts, and considerably facilitate mountain excursions. Aerial railways now run to the Raxalpe (p. 179), Bürger-Alpe (p. 190), Kranabeth-Sattel (p. 275), Schmittenhöhe (p. 308), Gerlitzen (Kanzel Railway, p. 354), Hahnenkamm (p. 363), Hafelekar (p. 373), Patscher Kofel (p. 374), Pfänder (p. 379), and Zugspitze (p. 384). In the season it is advisable to reserve seats in advance by 'Platzkarten', or numbered vouchers.

Motor Posts. In addition to the numerous private motorbuses plying regularly in Austria there are about 220 motor post services run by the post office. The fare for the latter is 10-25*g* per kilometre (⅔ M.). Luggage up to 10 kg. (22 lb.) is free; heavier pieces are registered and usually cost $^1/_5$ of the passenger's fare per 20 kg. (44 lb.). No luggage is accepted for 'circular drives'. For frequented services passengers are allowed to reserve seats in advance. If seats run short long-distance travellers are shown preference.

Air Services. The air services affecting Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary are run by the following companies: Aerolot (Polska Linja Lotnicza; Polish), Balair (Basler Luftverkehrs-Gesellschaft; Swiss), Československá Letecká Společnost and Československé Státni Aerolinie (both Czechoslovakian), Cidna (Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne; French), K.L.M. (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij or Royal Dutch Air Lines), Lufthansa (German), Magyar Légiforgalmi Részvény Társaság (Hungarian), Oelag

(Österreichische Luftverkehrs-Gesellschaft; Austrian), and Transadriatica (Italian). The aeroplanes, which usually fly once daily (except Sun.) in each direction, carry passengers, luggage, and mails. Passengers are conveyed by motor-car, free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes. For international flights 15 kg. (33 lb.) of luggage is carried free, for flights within one country usually 10 kg. (22 lb.). The programme for the summer of 1929 includes the following routes.

From **Vienna** viâ Graz (1¼ hr.; 408) or Klagenfurt (2½ hrs.; 758) to *Venice* (4 hrs.; 2008); viâ Venice to *Rome* (1¾ hrs.; 3508); viâ Salzburg (2 hrs.; 608), Innsbruck (3½ hrs.; 958), and Constance to *Zürich* (6¼ hrs.; 2078); viâ Munich and Zürich to *Geneva* (7¾ hrs.; 2758); viâ Prague (1¾ hr.; 788), Nuremberg, and Strasbourg to *Paris* (9½ hrs.; 3408); viâ Prague (2 hrs.; 858) and Dresden to *Berlin* (5¼ hrs.; 1758); to *Berlin* direct (3½ hrs.; 2258); viâ Brünn (1 hr.; 378), Gleiwitz, and Breslau to *Berlin* (6¾ hrs.; 1758); viâ Brünn (1 hr.; 308) to *Cracow* (3¾ hrs.; 758); viâ Cracow to *Warsaw* (5¼ hrs.; 1008); viâ Cracow to *Lemberg* (6½ hrs.; 1058); to *Budapest* (1½ hr.; 62½8); and viâ Budapest (1½ hr.; 608), Belgrade, and Bucharest or Sofia to *Constantinople* (12 hrs.; 5398). — From **Salzburg** to *Klagenfurt* (1¾ hr.; 508) and to *Munich* (1 hr.; 428). — From **Innsbruck** to *Munich* (1¼ hr.; 508).

From **Budapest** viâ Vienna (1¾ hr.; 50*P*), Munich, and Zürich to *Geneva* (11 hrs.; 275*P*); viâ Graz (2½ hrs.; 60*P*), Klagenfurt (4 hrs.; 90*P*), and Venice to *Rome* (10-11 hrs.; 302*P*); and viâ Belgrade and Bucharest or Sofia to *Constantinople* (10 hrs.; 370*P*).

From **Prague** to *Vienna* (2 hrs., 100Kč; 1¾ hr., 380Kč); viâ Regensburg to *Munich* (2¾ hrs.; 360Kč); viâ Nuremberg and Strasbourg to *Paris* (7 hrs.; 1230Kč); to *Marienbad* (1¼ hr.; 150Kč); viâ Marienbad, Cassel, Essen, and Rotterdam to *London* (11 hrs.; 1660Kč); viâ Chemnitz, Schkeuditz (Halle, Leipzig), and Hanover to *Bremen* (5¼ hrs.; 670Kč); viâ Dresden to *Berlin* (2¾ hrs.; 440Kč); to *Breslau* (1¾ hr.; 260Kč); viâ Breslau to *Warsaw* (4¼ hrs.; 870Kč); and viâ Brünn (1¼ hr.; 110Kč), Pressburg (2½ hrs.; 160Kč), and Košice to *Ungvar* (6 hrs.; 300Kč). — From **Marienbad** to *Nuremberg* (1¼ hr.; 210Kč) and viâ Chemnitz to *Berlin* (2½ hrs.; 385Kč).

V. Postal Information.

Stamps may be purchased at most of the tobacco shops.

A. Austria.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters	16*g* for 20 gr., 30*g* for 250 gr.	40*g* for 20 gr., then 24*g* per 20 gr.
Post Cards	10*g*	24*g*
Printed Matter	5*g* for 50 gr., 10*g* for 100 gr., 16*g* for 250 gr. (maximum 2 kg.)	8*g* per 50 gr.
Registration	30*g*	60*g*
Telegrams	10*g* per word (minimum 60*g*)	See p. xxiii

The inland postage rates for letters, post-cards, and printed matter are valid also for Germany. To Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, and Rumania the rates are as follows: letters 30*g* for 20 gr., then 24*g* per 20 gr.; post cards 20*g*. To Hungary: letters 30*g* for 20 gr., then 18*g* per 20 gr.; post cards 20*g*.

Air Mail ('Flugpost'). Inland and to Germany: 10*g* extra for post-cards; 20*g* extra for letters up to 20 gr., 40*g* up to 50 gr., 80*g* up to 100 gr., 1*S* 60*g* up to 250 grammes. — To Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia: 15*g* extra for post-cards, for letters 25*g* extra per 20 gr.; to other countries: 20*g* extra for post-cards, for letters 30*g* extra per 20 grammes.

Telegrams to Hungary 13*g* per word, Germany 21*g*, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland 23*g*, Italy 29*g*, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Holland, and Rumania 36*g*, France and Sweden 37½*g*, Norway 47½*g*, Great Britain 52½*g*, United States according to distance (to New York 2*S* 9*g*).

B. Czechoslovakia.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters	1Kč for 20 gr., then 30*h* per 20 gr.	2Kč 50*h* for 20 gr., then 1Kč 50*h* per 20 gr.
Post Cards	50*h*	1Kč 50*h*
Registration	2Kč	2Kč 50*h*
Telegrams	40*h* per word (minimum 4Kč); double charge on Sundays	See below

For Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Rumania the rates are as follows: letters 2Kč for 20 gr., then 1Kč 50*h* per 20 gr.; post-cards 1Kč 20*h*.

Air Mail. Inland: post-cards 15*h* extra; for letters 30*h* extra per 20 grammes. — To Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia: 50*h* extra for post-cards, 1Kč extra for letters; to Rumania: 75*h* extra for post-cards, 1Kč 50*h* extra for letters; to other countries: 1Kč 25*h* extra for post-cards, 2Kč 50*h* extra for letters.

Telegrams to Austria and Hungary 1Kč 10*h* per word, Germany 1Kč 20*h*, Poland and Rumania 1Kč 30*h*, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 1Kč 70*h*, Sweden 1Kč 80*h*, France 1Kč 90*h*, Italy 2Kč, Norway 2Kč 30*h*, Great Britain 2Kč 60*h*, United States according to distance (to New York 10Kč 80*h*).

C. Hungary.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters	16*f*	40*f* for 20 gr., then 20*f* per 20 gr.
Post Cards	8*f*	20*f*
Registration	30*f*	50*f*
Telegrams	7*f* per word (minimum 70*f*)	See p. xxiv

The Hungarian postage rates to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Rumania are: letters 32*f* for 20 gr., then 16*f* per 20 gr.; post-cards 16*f*.

Air Mail. From Hungary to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Rumania: 16*f* extra for post-cards and 16*f* extra per 20 gr. for letters; to other countries: 32*f* for post-cards and 32*f* extra per 20 gr. for letters; to the United States: 2*P* extra for post-cards and 2*P* extra per 20 gr. for letters.

Telegrams from Hungary to Austria 12*f* per word, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia 18*f*, Poland 20*f*, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland 28*f*, Holland 36*f*, France 37*f*, Great Britain 50*f*, Turkey 60*f*, United States according to distance (to New York 1*P* 82*f*).

VI. Hotels.

Visitors to large towns and (during the season) to holiday resorts are strongly recommended to reserve rooms well in advance. This is most effectively done by reply-paid telegram (comp. below) or post-card. Otherwise it should be remembered that those arriving early at an hotel stand a better chance of finding vacant rooms. The visitor should inquire the price of the room before engaging it. The rate in the height of the summer season of 1928 for a single room at an average Austrian hotel was 4-8*S*, for full board and lodging 14-18*S*. Prices in Vienna and some of the most popular holiday resorts are a little higher, in districts off the beaten track rather less. The price for a room in Budapest is 5-10*P*, in Czechoslovakia 40-80Kč for a room and 90-120Kč for full board and lodging.

Gratuities ('Trinkgeld'; comp. p. xxv). If a special charge for attendance is not included in the bill it is advisable to give the head-waiter 10% of the bill (15% up to three days) 'for the staff', and have a note made of this on the bill itself. A visitor returning to the hotel after the usual closing hour is expected to give the night-porter or his substitute a small fee (30*g*; more after midnight, comp. p. 5). 'Boots' and porters often demand a separate tip (30 or 50*g*).

To simplify Telegraphic Orders for Rooms the following code may be used: *alba*, one room with one bed; *alduo*, one room with a double bed; *arab*, 1 R., 2 B.; *abec*, 1 R., 3 B.; *belab*, 2 R., 2 B.; *birac*, 2 R., 3 B.; *bonad*, 2 R., 4 B.; *ciroc*, 3 R., 3 B.; *carid*, 3 R., 4 B.; *calde*, 3 R., 5 B.; *cadnf*, 3 R., 6 B.; *casag*, 3 R., 7 B.; *danid*, 4 R., 4 B.; *dalme*, 4 R., 5 B.; *danof*, 4 R., 6 B.; *dalag*, 4 R., 7 B.; *diric*, 4 R., 8 B.; *durbi*, 4 R., 9 B.; *kind*, child's cot; *cour*, room with hot and cold water; *bat*, private bathroom; *conex*, rooms with connecting doors; *sal*, sitting-room; *serv*, servant's bedroom. The style of the rooms may be indicated by *best*, *bon*, or *plain*. The day and hour of arrival must be given (*notte*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *apres*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *sera*, between 7 p.m. and midnight) and the length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). Other code phrases are *meet train*, *meet quai* (please meet the boat), and *box* (motor-car accommodation required). The telegram should be signed with the name and address of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *anul* and the name are necessary.

VII. Restaurants.

In towns it is customary to take breakfast ('erstes Frühstück') in a café. Midday dinner ('Mittagessen') is served between 11.30 and 1 o'clock, afternoon coffee ('Jause') between 4 and 5, and supper ('Nachtmahl') from 7 onwards.

Many of the restaurants have a humble 'Gastzimmer' or 'Schwemme' on the ground-floor, where prices are lower than in the Speisesaal. Meals are usually ordered à la carte, seldom at a fixed charge. Vegetables, including potatoes, are always charged separately. A characteristic meal of the Viennese consists of soup, boiled beef with a side-dish, and some farinaceous dish.

In many restaurants vendors of bread ('Brotschani'), salami sausages, cheese, pastries, and fruit, which are paid for immediately, walk from table to table. Weight is reckoned by kilogramme and decagramme (10 grammes). The small wine restaurants (e.g. the 'Heurigen', p. 9) provide wine, bread, and cakes only, and customers bring their own cold meat or cheese with them.

The waiter is called a Speisenträger and another who attends to the liquors is the Getränkekellner or 'Piccolo'. In the country these are usually replaced by waitresses. Payment is made to a special Zahlkellner or head-waiter ('Ober'). Of the usual fee, 10% or more of the bill, the head-waiter gets half, the Speisenträger $^3/_8$ or $^1/_4$, and the Piccolo $^1/_4$ or $^1/_8$.

Viennese Cookery (Wiener Küche), which includes many of the *National Dishes* of Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy, is customary in the larger hotels and restaurants in Austria, as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Dishes are usually prepared with the utmost care. We append a few of the numerous dialect names found on the menu.

Soups. *Minestra*, vegetable soup; *Geriebene Gerstel*, grated wheaten paste, *Schöberl*, omelettes rolled and cut up, *Gebackene Erbsen*, tiny dough-nuts, and *Frittaten*, thin omelettes, are served with clear soups. — Cold Dishes and appetizers are grouped under *Assietten* or *Hors d'œuvres*. — Fish. *Schill*, pike-perch; *Fogosch* = Fogas (see p. xxvi).

Meat. *Garniertes* or *Feines Rindfleisch*, boiled beef with side-dishes (often excellent); *Gulasch*=Gulyás (see p. xxvi); *Paprikahuhn* = Paprikás Csirke (see p. xxvi); *Wiener Schnitzel*, veal cutlet fried in bread crumbs without sauce; *Naturschnitzel*, plain veal cutlet; *Gedämpfter Spitz*, stewed rumpsteak; *Lungenbraten*, roast undercut of sirloin; *Rostbraten*, portion of rib of beef roasted with onions; *Jungfernbraten*, roast loin of pork with caraway seeds; *Krenfleisch*, boiled pork with horse-radish; *Kaiserfleisch*, roast ribs of salt pork; *Beuschel*, calves' lungs and heart, minced; *Hasenjunges*, ragout of hare; *Gänsejunges*, goose giblets; *Frankfurter*, small smoked sausages, one of which is called an *Einspänner*.

Vegetables. *Heurige Erdäpfel*, new potatoes; *Geröstete Erdäpfel*, a sort of roast potato; *Fisolen*, beans; *Karfiol*, cauliflower; *Paradeiser*, tomatoes; *Kochsalat*, cooked lettuce with thick gravy; *Kukuruz*=Kukorica (see p. xxvi); *Risibisi*, rice and peas; *Häuptlsalat*, cabbage-lettuce; *Bohnensalat*, salad of haricot beans; *Kren*, horse-radish.

Farinaceous Dishes. *Strudel*, thin dough rolled and filled with fruit, curds, poppy-seeds, or meat, the favourite Austrian farinaceous dish; *Palatschinken*, pancakes; *Schmarrn*, pancakes torn into small pieces while being baked; *Nockerl*, small dumplings; *Salzburger Nockerl*, sweet dumplings made of beaten eggs, with jam; *Marilienknödel*, apricot dump-

lings; *Tiroler Knödel*, dumplings flavoured with minced ham; *Golatschen*, pastry filled with jam; *Buchtel*, kind of bun filled with jam; *Das Koch*, a soufflé; *Scheiterhaufen*, soufflé of white bread with stewed fruit; *Eierspeise*, scrambled eggs; *Ribisl*, currant; *Ringlotten*, greengages.

Condiments. *Paprika*, the red Hungarian pepper, is more aromatic than black pepper and less biting than is generally believed. *Zwiebel* (onions) and *Knofel* (garlic) are used rather lavishly in plain cooking, nearly all sausages containing the latter. Rice is often flavoured with cloves.

Hungarian National Dishes are usually, except in better-class hotels and restaurants, cooked with large quantities of lard and paprika (see above). The following are especially characteristic: *Gulyás* (Gulasch, p. xxv), ragout of beef, with paprika and potatoes; *Paprikás Csirke*, stewed chicken, with paprika and cream sauce; *Pörkölt*, pieces of meat, usually veal or pork, stewed with paprika; *Székely Gulyás*, Gulyás of pork and cabbage in cream sauce; *Esterházy Rostélyos*, Rostbraten (see p. xxv) roasted with onions and tomatoes; *Töltött Paprika*, *Töltött Káposzta*, paprika pods or cabbage leaves stuffed with minced meat and rice, served with cream sauce; *Fogas*, pike-perch from Lake Balaton; *Halászlé*, soup of various kinds of fish, flavoured with paprika; *Tarhonya*, similar to Geriebene Gerstel (see p. xxv); *Turós Csusza*, small pieces of dough, cooked with curds, crackling, and cream; *Káposztás Kocka* (Ger. Krautfleckerl), *Káposztás Rétes* (Ger. Krautstrudel), small pieces of dough, or a Strudel (see p. xxv) prepared or stuffed with chopped cabbage; *Kukorica*, young maize heads boiled and served with salt. The white bread of Hungary is excellent.

VIII. Wine and Beer.

Wine is nearly always served on draught in carafes ($^1/_4$ or $^1/_2$ litre) or in glasses. 'Heuriger Wein' is the product of the last pressing, all other vintages being known as 'alter Wein'. 'Ein Gespritzter' or 'ein Achtel gespritzt' means $^1/_8$ litre of wine with $^1/_8$ litre of soda-water. Wine is also often taken mixed with natural mineral water. Bottled wines are little drunk. — Wine-growing was introduced into Austria and Hungary by the Romans in the 3rd century.

Austrian Wines. About 99,000 acres are planted with improved American vines, which produce annually 10-20 million gallons of wine, three-quarters of which comes from Lower Austria. The dry and warm E. slope of the Wiener Wald yields somewhat strong wines, the best-known of which are those of *Nussberg*, *Grinzing*, *Klosterneuburg*, and *Gumpoldskirchen* (white), and *Vöslau* (red). The wine-district N. of the Leiser Berge, with a loamy soil, produces pleasant and delicately flavoured wines, such as those of *Retz*, *Mailberg*, *Haugsdorf*, *Markersdorf*, and *Poysdorf*. The dryer wines of the *Wachau* and the Kamptal (e.g. *Zöbinger*) are also esteemed. — The wines of Styria, e.g. those grown in the Sausal district (W. of Leibnitz) and round Klöch (N. of Radkersburg), are pleasant, and the slightly acid and refreshing *Schilcher*, a wine of reddish colour, is very popular. — The wine-district of the Burgenland extends along the Neusiedler See, on the chalky slopes of the Leitha Mountains. It yields good white wines similar to those of Hungary and a dark red wine. In good vintage-years the district around Rust yields a sweet wine made from separately picked grapes.

Hungarian Wines have been famed since ancient times. The most esteemed is from the district of *Tokay* (*Tokaj*; N.E. Hungary), which is full-bodied, with an exquisite bouquet; in average years the wine is called 'Szamarodni', and in good years the 'Aszúbor' ('Ausbruch'), a strong, sweet liqueur-wine, is made from grapes allowed to dry on the

vine and picked separately. The white wines of *Badacsony* and *Somlyó* (N.W. of Lake Balaton) somewhat resemble full-bodied Rhine wines. The red wine grown at *Eger* (Ger. Erlau; E. of the Mátra Mts.) is dark-red and fiery, and is known as 'Bikavér' (ox's blood'); that of *Villány* (S.W. Hungary) is somewhat lighter and less astringent. — Some of the wines grown in *Transylvania* (Hungarian Erdély), which now belongs to Rumania, are not unlike those of France.

Bohemian Wines are produced in small quantities on the Elbe; the best-known are those of *Mělník* and *Žernoseky*.

Beer (light or 'lichtes' and dark or 'schwarzes') is also nearly always sold on draught, in glasses holding $^1/_2$ litre ('grosses Glas' or 'Krügel') or 3 decilitres ('kleines Glas' or 'Seidel'). Schwechater, Gösser, and Puntigamer are well-known Austrian beers. The light and slightly bitter Pilsen beer of Bohemia is widely known and is exported in great quantities.

Cider or *Most* is often drunk, especially in Upper Austria. — A *Siphon* is a bottle of soda-water, a *Kracherl* an aerated lemonade.

IX. Cafés. Tobacco.

Cafés (comp. p. xxv) are found almost everywhere. The first was opened in Vienna by Kolschützky, with coffee captured from the Turks after the siege of 1683. As a sign of victory rolls in the shape of the Turkish crescent, called 'Kipfel', were baked, and these are still very popular.

Coffee is generally excellent. After midday dinner it is usual to take a cup of black coffee. At breakfast or in the afternoon one orders a large cup *(Teeschale)* of coffee with milk (*Melange;* 'licht' or 'dunkel', with much or little milk), i.e. coffee with *Schlagobers* (whipped cream; 'Doppelschlag', double quantity cream). — 'Torten' or large cakes (*Linzer, Sacher,* and *Pischinger* Torten are famous), fancy cakes (*Indianerkrapfen,* little round chocolate cakes), and ices *(Gefrorenes)* are sold in all the larger cafés. — The head-waiter ('Ober' or 'Marqueur') and the other waiters each expect a fee of 5% of the bill, or in any case not less than 10*g*.

The sale of **Tobacco** is a government monopoly in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, and is confined to the 'Tabak-Trafiken' (tobacco shops; found in railway-stations also). Imported cigarettes and cigars are sold at special shops in the larger towns.

Austrian Brands. Popular *Cigarettes* are: 'Memphis' (5*g*), 'Egyptische' (6*g*), 'Khedive' (8*g*), 'Asta' (8*g*), a ladies' cigarette, 'Pearl' (8*g*) and 'Jam' (10*g*), similar to English cigarettes, 'Jonny' (8*g*) and 'Smart' (10*g*), similar to American cigarettes. The following *Cigars* may be mentioned: 'Virginia' (with straw mouth-piece, very strong, 20 and 22*g*), 'Britannica' (25*g*), 'Trabuco' (24*g*, special 32*g*), and 'Regalia' (30*g*, 'Regalia Favorita' 36*g*). *Tobacco:* 'Latakia' (1*S* 95*g* for 50 gr.), 'My Friend' (2*S* 10*g*) and 'Bobby's Dream' (1*S* 60*g*), both English blends, 'American Blend' (2*S* 10*g*) and 'Blue Bird' (1*S* 60*g*), both American blends. – Czechoslovakian Brands. Popular *Cigarettes* (Cigarety): 'Tatra' (25*h*), 'Egyptská' (30*h*), 'Bosna' (40*h*), 'Slavia' (40*h*), and 'Ghiubek' (70*h*). *Cigars* (Doutníky): 'Operas' (1Kč 10*h*), 'Britanikos' and 'Trabukos' (1Kč 20*h*), 'Regalia Media' (1Kč 80*h*), 'Perfettos' (2Kč), and 'Brevas' (3Kč). — Hungarian Brands. Favourite *Cigarettes* are 'Khedive' (7*f*), 'Stambul' (8*f*), and 'Triumph' (11*f*). *Cigars:* 'Trabuko' (20*f*), 'Regalia Media' (28*f*), 'Regalia' (34*f*), 'Royales' (70*f*).

X. Motoring. Golf. Fishing.

Motoring. Visiting motorists touring the Continent must, on entry into each country, deposit duty on the motor-car (or motor-cycle) and take out driving and car licences. These formalities are, however, lightened for members of such organizations as the *Royal Automobile Club* ('R.A.C.'; 89 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate members 42*s.*, light car owners 21*s.*, motor-cyclists 20*s.*) and the *Automobile Association* ('A.A.'; Fanum House, New Coventry St., London, W. 1; membership 380,000; entrance-fee 21*s.*, annual subscription 42*s.*; annual subscription for members of allied overseas automobile organizations, including the American Automobile Association, 42*s.*). On indemnification of the duty, the R.A.C. and A.A. issue 'triptyques' (or, for more than one country, 'carnets de passages en douanes'), for the temporary importation of a motor-car (or motor-cycle) into a foreign country or countries. The first 50*l.* has to be deposited in cash, and for the balance, either a banker's indemnity or alternatively an approved insurance guarantee is accepted. If more than one country is visited, the highest duty for which the motorist is liable has to be guaranteed. The charge for either document is 20*s.* The triptyque (or carnet) must be stamped with visas of entry and exit at the custom-house on every frontier crossed. The validity of the document is usually one year from the date of issue.

To obviate the necessity of re-registering the vehicle, and obtaining foreign driving licences for each country, the R.A.C. and A.A. issue an International Travelling Pass, which permits the vehicle to circulate in the principal countries on its British registration number and a 'G.B.' (Great Britain) plate. To obtain this document, each driver has to undergo a driving competence test, and the car has to be examined for road fitness, while two photographs of each driver are required. The cost of the travelling pass, including the examinations of car and one driver and the issue of 'G.B.' and dash-board plates, is 24*s.* 6*d.* from the R.A.C. and 26*s.* from the A.A. (7*s.* for each additional driver). Both the R.A.C. and A.A. charge motor-cyclists 10*s.* 6*d.* for the pass and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the plate.

In most countries foreign motorists are liable to a tax proportionate to the length of their stay; in a number of countries, however, British motorists are exempt from tax for the first four months of their stay.

The principal motoring organizations in Austria are the *Österreichischer Automobil-Club* (Vienna, p. 18) and the *Österreichischer Touring Club* (Vienna, p. 18); in Czechoslovakia, the *Autoklub Republiky Československé* (Prague, p. 440); and in Hungary the *Királyi Magyar Automobil-Club* (Budapest, p. 397) and the *Magyar Touring Club* (Budapest, p. 397).

The Rule of the Road in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary is to keep to the left in meeting and overtake on the right. In the Vorarlberg the reverse is the rule. — The speed limit in Austria and Czechoslovakia is 45 km. (28 M.) per hour, 15 km. ($9^1/_4$ M.) in towns and villages and on mountain roads, and 6 km. ($3^3/_4$ M.) at cross-roads. In Hungary the speed limit is 25 km. ($15^1/_2$ M.) per hour in towns and villages and 5 km. (3 M.) on bridges and cross-roads, but there is no limit in open country.

Main Roads. The mileages are given in our text, at the beginning of each route.

From Bregenz to Vienna, $522^1/_2$ M. From Bregenz to (128 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 378. Thence to ($217^1/_2$ M.) *Zell am See*, see p. 361; to ($246^3/_4$ M.) *Bischofshofen*, see p. 293; to (279 M.) *Salzburg*, see p. 256; to ($322^1/_2$ M.) *Bad Ischl*, see p. 262; to *Gmunden* and (361 M.) *Lambach*, see p. 270; to ($389^1/_2$ M.) *Linz*, see p. 240; along the *Danube* to *Krems* (an excursion to Zwettl Abbey, $30^1{}_2$ M., is interesting) and ($522^1/_2$ M.) *Vienna*, see p. 200.

From Passau to Vienna, $192^1/_2$ M. From Passau to ($59^3/_4$ M.) *Linz*, see p. 227; thence to ($192^1/_2$ M.) *Vienna*, see above.

From Vienna to Graz, $125^1/_2$ M., see p. 318.

From Graz to Klagenfurt and Salzburg, 287 M. From Graz to ($34^1/_4$ M.) *Bruck an der Mur*, see p 318. Thence to ($136^3/_4$ M.) *Klagenfurt*, see pp. 336, 337; to ($184^1/_2$ M.) *Spittal-Millstätter See*, see p. 352; to (287 M.) *Salzburg*, see p. 311.

From Vienna to Budapest, 157 M., see p. 388.

From Vienna to Prague and Dresden, 439, 303, or 294 M., see pp. 425, 434, 436, 462, 464.

The following Motoring Guides and Maps may be recommended.

Guides: 'Europa Touring, Motoring Guide of Europe', the official touring reference book and atlas of the *Alliance Internationale de Tourisme* (Berne, 1928; 12 fr.); 'Motoring through Europe', the official guide of the *International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs* (Berne, 1928; 20 fr.); 'The Cream of Europe for the Motorist' (London, 1928; 7*s.* 6*d.*) and 'The Alps for the Motorist' (London, 1926; 7*s.* 6*d.*), by *Charles L. Freeston*, published under the auspices of the A.A. — Maps: Road Map ('Autostrassenkarte'), edited by *Freytag & Berndt* (Vienna), in 83 sheets (scale 1 : 300,000; 2*S* 40*g* per sheet), those which have so far been published covering the whole of Central Europe; 'Iro-Strassenführer für Auto- und Kraftfahrer: Östliche Alpen' (Munich, 1928; 4 *M*); 'Strassenkarte von Österreich', edited by *E. Hölzel* (Vienna), in 9 sheets (1 : 200,000; 1*S* 80*g*); 'Automapa', edited by the *Autoklub Republiky Československé* (Prague), in 29 sheets (1 : 200,000; 20Kč each); 'Magyarorszag Türakönyve', edited by the *Királyi Magyar Automobil-Club* (Budapest, 1928; 35*P*).

Golf Courses. There are 18-hole courses at Budapest (p. 397), Marienbad (p. 494), and Vienna (p. 18) and 9-hole courses at Balatonföldvár (p. 424), Franzensbad (p. 473), Karlsbad (p. 485), Semmering (p. 184), and Vienna (p. 18).

Fishing. Many of the Alpine rivers and lakes of Austria afford good fishing for trout, grayling, char, etc. The Danube in Austria and Hungary holds wels, salmo hucho, pike, perch, etc. Information regarding Austria may be obtained from the Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Wien I, Liebiggasse 6.

XI. Walking Tours. Mountaineering.

Walking Tours. The Austrian Alps are much favoured by walking-tourists. Walking is certainly more popular here than in Switzerland.

The walker should wear fairly thick clothing, with warm undergarments and stockings, and a light hat or cap. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which should be strong, with double or treble soles and low, broad heels, and roomy, so that two pairs of socks may be worn. For most ascents the soles must be supplied with sharp nails; climbing-boots should be greased instead of polished. Puttees may be worn with advantage. Instead of the long 'Alpenstock', tourists now generally use an ordinary walking-stick, strong and not too short, furnished with a hooked handle and shod with an iron spike; this will be found more useful than the alpenstock when ascending, though inferior to it for the descent. — A light rucksack suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. It should be of water-proof material, and should contain a light mackintosh, a change of flannel shirts and woollen stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and toilet articles. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a drinking-cup, a tin-opener, a water bottle, stout gloves, a compass, and a pocket first-aid outfit should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are a pair of binoculars, an aneroid barometer, sewing materials, a piece of cord, and an electric torch. It should be remembered, however, especially by the novice, that an overloaded rucksack may prove exceedingly troublesome, and that mountain guides are not obliged to carry more than 8 kg. ($17^1/_2$ lb.). Additional luggage may be sent in advance by motor post or rail.

The prudent pedestrian will "pursue the even tenor of his way" with regular and steady steps ("chi va piano va sano, chi va sano va lontano"). On level ground an average pace is $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_4$ M. per hour; when climbing, a height of about 1000 ft. to the hour. These figures correspond with the distances given in the handbook. In the case of short walks ample time is allowed; in the mountains average times are given, which some will find excessive and others too scant. An early arrival for the night is always advisable (comp. p. xxiv). — Every two or three hours the traveller should stop for a short rest and light refreshment. If he cannot digest solid food after much exertion, he will find that biscuits, chocolate, and fruit will serve him in good stead. A little cold tea, slightly sweetened, or a dried prune now and then is a good thirst-quencher. The cold glacier-water should usually not be drunk except in small quantities mixed with wine or brandy. Cold milk is prejudicial also.

Mountaineering. Among the mountainous districts described in the handbook excellent rock-climbing is to be found in the Gesäuse, the Rax and Schneeberg, the 'Kletterschulen' (climbing schools) of the Viennese, and in the Dachstein district, which dominates the Salzkammergut. For difficult rock-climbing canvas shoes with rope soles (German 'Kletterschuhe', Italian 'scarpette') are much used; these may take the place of slippers when staying in club-huts. For glacier-excursions ice-axes, not too long, snow-spectacles, woollen gloves without fingers, puttees, and ropes (furnished by the guides, see p. xxxiv) are essential. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of silk or Manilla hemp. When tackling ice-slopes well-fitting climbing-irons (crampons) are almost indispensable.

Present economic conditions and the fact that mountains have lost much of their terror have led to more climbs being attempted without guides than heretofore, and this independent spirit is also fostered by an increased knowledge of technique and a greater ability on the part of the climber to form his own judgments as to dangers and weather-signs. It is precisely for these reasons, however, that the novice must be solemnly warned not to dispense with expert guidance. It must likewise be remembered that many accidents occur on apparently safe routes, e.g. by traversing steep slopes of turf or débris, treading on a loose stone, losing the sense of direction in a sudden change of weather (comp. p. xxxii), neglecting to take adequate equipment, etc. Climbs among the High Alps must never be undertaken alone (three is probably the ideal number), though the company of incompetent climbers, which in those regions may cause serious accidents, should always be avoided.

Glaciers are best traversed before the sun softens the snow covering the bergschrunds and crevasses, and should on no account be negotiated, even by experts, without a guide and rope. A glacier with many crevasses should never be attempted by less than three persons, all roped together. The rope should be securely tied round the chest, leaving a space of 20-26 ft. between each person; it should always form a slight curve and not drag along the ground.

Ski Running among the High Alps requires great experience and a thorough mastery of the technique of ski-ing. Ski-runners are especially warned against avalanches, the danger of which is usually present and is impossible to estimate, but which is still underrated. All snow-covered slopes of more than 25° may become dangerous. Most avalanches descend after much snow has fallen or when the Föhn (p. xxxii) is blowing. Ski-ers must not attempt tours from which they have been dissuaded by guides and instructors, and should never make expeditions without expert guidance. Glaciers should not be negotiated by less than three or four persons. Avalanches and winter snowcraft are dealt with in 'Alpine Ski-ing', by Arnold Lunn (p. lxii). Ski-guides and ski-ing maps, see pp. lxii, lxiii.

Health. Powder (boracic or talcum) is often used to prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking-tour; a more old-fashioned method is to rub them morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of a stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for bruises, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Lanoline or zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine are also recommended. — To prevent sunburn and chapped skin when making glacier-expeditions, rub cold cream well into the face, without washing it, before starting. Ears and neck may be protected by placing a large handkerchief under the hat and spreading it over the neck.

For diarrhœa fifteen drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may safely be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (five drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy.

Weather. The atmospheric conditions prevailing in the Alps, especially in the N.W. and N., are the most unreliable in the whole of Central Europe, and are the cause of many of the dangers to which a mountaineer, however cautious, is exposed. A certain familiarity with the more usual weather-signs is therefore essential. Settled weather may be expected when evenings are cool and the wind blows down the mountains (having blown up them all day), or when the clouds separate and freshly fallen snow lies on the mountain-summits. The *Föhn*, a warm and dry wind descending from the mountain-tops, during the prevalence of which the mountains themselves appear dark blue, with sharp outlines, and the forests black, often brings magnificent weather for days together, but a sudden change must always be expected. Cirrus clouds coming up from the W., a fall in the barometer, and eddies of dust on the road are all signs of rain. Sudden mists obstruct the view and make it easy to lose the way, rain and snow complicate the negotiation of grassy slopes, and often cause falls of stones. Hail and falling snow are also dangerous, and an immediate return home is advisable in the event of a snow-storm, which makes it impossible to see and also increases the danger from avalanches. During thunderstorms it is best to seek refuge from the lightning in some sheltered spot, carefully avoiding single trees and other prominent objects, while on the open mountain it is sometimes advisable to lie flat on the ground. — The official weather forecast is usually posted up daily in railway stations and post offices in Austria.

Distress Signals. Alpine tourists who get into difficulties and find themselves in need of aid may avail themselves of the signal code agreed upon by the Alpine clubs. This consists in giving six signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute, then pausing for a minute, and then repeating the regular signals. The answer is given by making three signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute. The signals

may be made by waving a flag or handkerchief on the end of a stick, by shouting or whistling, or by showing a light (electric torch, lantern, fire, etc.). — The German and Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian military authorities have established numerous *Rescue Centres*, for the purpose of conveying speedy help to mountain-climbers in difficulties.

In the Austrian **Nature Reserves** it is strictly forbidden to injure plant or animal life in any way, or to collect beetles, butterflies, etc. The breaking or uprooting, buying, and selling of the following plants is prohibited everywhere in Austria, as they are in danger of complete extermination.

Anemone alpina; Aquilegia (columbine) *alpina; Aster* (starwort) *alpinum; Artemisia* (warmwood) *Genipi* and *laxa; Bulbocodium vernum; Cyclamen europæum* (sow-bread); *Cypripedium calceolus* (lady's slipper orchis); *Daphne* (spurge-laurel) *cneorum* and *striata; Dianthus* (pink) *plumarius; Eryngium* (sea-holly) *alpinum; Gentiana acaulis* (dwarf), *Gentiana Frölichii, Gentiana lutea* (yellow), *Gentiana pannonica*, and *Gentiana punctata* (spotted); *Helleborus niger* (black hellebore); *Ilex aquifolium* (common holly); *Leontopodium alpinum* (edelweiss); *Lilium bulbiferum, Lilium carniolicum*, and *Lilium Martagon; Nigritella nigra* and *rubra; Nuphar luteum* and *pumilum* (yellow water-lily, common and least); *Nymphæa alba* (white water-lily); *Phyteuma* (rampion); *Pinus Cembra* (cembra pine); *Primula auricula; Rhododendron ferrugineum* and *hirsutum; Taxus baccata* (common yew); *Valeriana celtica; Wulfenia carinthiaca.* A number of other plants may not have more than six flowers picked at a time and their roots, tubers, or bulbs must on no account be uprooted.

XII. Alpine Clubs. Club Huts. Guides.

Clubs. The *German and Austrian Alpine Club* ('Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein'; headquarters 1929-34 at Erlerstrasse 9, Innsbruck) ranks first among all Alpine clubs, both on account of the number of its members and its achievements. Founded in 1873, it has over 195,000 members in its 435 sections, 107 of which are Austrian. The club, which publishes periodicals and maps (comp. p. lxiii), constructs paths and erects refuge-huts, and has done much to improve the guides in Alpine districts, is largely responsible for the exploring and opening up of the Eastern Alps. Its 'Zeitschrift', published yearly, and its half-monthly 'Mitteilungen' are rich mines of information for those who can read German.

The *Austrian Tourist Club* ('Österreichischer Touristenklub'; see p. 18), founded in 1869, with 63 sections and 32,000 members, has also constructed many paths and huts, and publishes the monthly 'Österreichische Touristenzeitung'. — The *Austrian Alpine Club* ('Österreichischer Alpenklub'; see p. 18), founded in 1878, which publishes the 'Österreichische Alpenzeitung', has always counted the most prominent Austrian mountaineers among its members. Other Austrian clubs are the *Österreichischer Gebirgsverein* and the *Naturfreunde*, both of which have their headquarters in Vienna.

Club Huts. The numerous *Huts* ('Haus' or 'Hütte') erected by the various Alpine clubs have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts and dangers of the higher ascents. Many of these huts are regular mountain inns, and the others (shelter-huts) are generally well fitted up, and contain beds, mattresses or hay-beds, blankets, a small cooking stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. In huts belonging to the German and Austrian Alpine Club club-members are charged 1*S* 60*g*-2*S* 50*g* for a bed and 80*g*-1*S* for a mattress (non-members pay at least double). Austrian Tourist Club huts charge 1*S* 80*g* for a bed and 90*g* for a mattress (3½*S* and 1*S* 80*g* for non-members). A stay of several days in one hut is prohibited. Mountaineers and club-members are shown preference over other visitors; beds are allotted late in the afternoon. At week-ends and during the public holidays it is often difficult to find accommodation. Most of the huts close towards the end of September, but a number are left open, or may be opened with a club-key ('winter accommodation'). Some are also reopened for Christmas and Easter, and in fine weather on Sundays and holidays and on the days preceding them. The meals provided are plain but good. — The names of club-huts and Alpine inns on the maps of the handbook are underlined.

Guides. The guides' organization is one of the achievements of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, which causes them to be properly trained, safeguards them against old age, accidents, and illness by a system of pensions, and fixes the official tariffs. The names of most of the guides and, for the more important mountain-excursions, the official guides' fees are given in our text.

XIII. Glossary.

The following list of German and other words, including mountaineering terms, occurring in the text and maps of the handbook, in place-names, and elsewhere, will, it his hoped, prove useful to the traveller. The abbreviations which are commonly found on the maps and plans are printed in brackets.

Ach, Ache = brook, torrent.
Alp, Alpe, and *Alm (A.)* = mountain pasture, usually with a chalet.
Anlagen = ornamental grounds.
Anstalt (Anst.) = establishment, institute.
Aper = free from snow.
Arête (Fr.) = sharp ridge.
Aussicht = view.
Bach (B.) = brook, stream.
Bad = baths.
Bahnhof (Bhf.) = railway-station.
Bauer = peasant, often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.
Berg (B., Bg.) = hill, mountain.
Bergschrund = chasm or gulf between the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock.
Bichl = hill.
Boden = floor or level part of a valley.
Bräu, Brauerei = brewery.

Brücke (Br.) = bridge.
Brunnen = fountain, spring.
Bühel = hill.
Burg = castle, stronghold.
Chimney (Fr. *Cheminée*) = a narrow and precipitous gully.
Col (Fr.) = depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
Couloir (Fr.) = gully filled with snow.
Crevasse (Fr.) = rift or fissure in a glacier.
Denkmal (Denkm., Dkm., D.) = monument.
Dom = cathedral.
Dorf (Df.) = village.
Eck, Egg = edge, corner.
Evangelisch (Ev.) = Protestant.
Ferner = glacier, snow-mountain.
Firn = névé (q.v.).
Flugplatz = aerodrome.
Forst = forest.
Friedhof = cemetery.
Gasse = lane, alley.
Gasthof, Gasthaus (Gasth.) = hotel, inn.
Gebäude (Geb., Gb.) = building.
Gesellschaft (Ges.) = society, company.
Gipfel = peak, summit.
Gletscher = glacier.
Graben = small valley.
Grat = sharp ridge.
Gross (Gr.) = great, large.
Grund = dale, glen.
Gymnasium = grammar school.
Hafen (Hfn.) = harbour.
Haltestelle (Hst.) = railway or tramway halt.
Haupt- (Hpt.-) = main, chief.
Heim = home.
Hof = court, farm, hotel.
Höhe = height.
Holz = wood.
Horn = peak, sharp summit.
Hütte (He.) = hut, chalet.
Ice Fall = extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
Insel (I.) = island.
Jagdhaus, Jagdhütte = shooting-box.
Joch, Jöchl ('yoke') = pass.
Kalvarienberg = Calvary.
Kamin = chimney (q.v.).
Kamm = ridge, crest.
Kapelle (Kap.) = chapel.
Kar = corrie.
Karrenfeld = bare and fissured plateau of limestone rock.
Kaser = chalet with cheese-dairy.
Katholisch (Kath., K.) = Roman Catholic.
Kees = glacier.
Kessel ('kettle', 'cauldron') = mountain-basin.
Kirche (K.) = church.
Klamm = cleft, gorge.
Klause = defile.
Klein (Kl.) = little, small.
Kloster (Klost.) = monastery, convent.
Kofel, Kogel, Kopf = dome-shaped mountain.
Kuppe = small dome on a mountain.
Land = province.
Lawine = avalanche.
Loch = hole, cave.
Lücke = gap, opening.
Markt = market, market-place, market-town.
Moraine (Fr.) = débris of rocks left by a moving glacier.
Mühle (M.) = mill.
Mulde ('trough') = hollow or basin.
Mure = torrent of mud and débris.
Nature Reserve (Ger. *Naturschutzgebiet*), see p. xxxiii.
Névé (Fr.) = hardened snow on the upper part of a glacier.
Nieder (Nd., Ndr.) = lower.
Platte = slab.
Platz (Pl.) = place, square.
Quelle = spring, well.
Rathaus (Raths.) = town-hall.
Rinne, Runse = gully, small couloir (q.v.).
Riss = cleft, crack.
Rücken = ridge.
Sattel = saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).
Scharte = gap, notch, col (q.v.).
Schenke = tavern.
Schloss (Schl.) = castle, château.
Schlucht = gorge, ravine.
Schneide = crest.
Schrattenfeld = Karrenfeld (q.v.).
Schrund = crevasse (q.v.).
Séracs (Fr.) = fantastic ice-formations (needles, towers, etc.) on an ice-fall (q.v.).
Spital = hospital.
Spitze = peak, summit.
Steig = narrow and steep path.
Stein (St.) = stone, rock.
Strasse (Str.) = road, street.
Strub = ravine.
Tal, Thal = valley.
Tobel = gorge.
Tor, Törl = the culminating point of a pass, similar to *Joch*.

Turm = tower, rock pinnacle on a ridge.
Unter (Unt.) = lower.
Verein = society.
Villa = country-house.
Wald = wood, forest.
Wand = wall, cliff, face.
Warte = view-tower.
Wasserfall = waterfall.
Weg = path.
Weiher = pond.
Wiese = meadow.
Wirtschaft = tavern.
Wirtshaus (Whs.) = inn.
Zahn = tooth.
Zollamt = custom-house.

XIV. A Geographical Sketch

by

Professor Dr. Norbert Krebs.

General Aspects. Austria, the mediæval Ostarichi, the Ostreich of Charlemagne, and the modern Österreich, had a humble origin as an eastern colony of the duchy of Bavaria. As was the case with the plains of N. Germany, the colony soon became an independent state, which waxed and flourished as the area of settlement grew, incorporating neighbouring and less favourably situated marches, and even extending its dominion over parts of its mother-country. Thus it absorbed Upper Austria, and later the Inn Quarter and the Salzburg province (parts of the duchy of Bavaria), Styria in 1192, the duchy of Carinthia in 1335, and Tyrol in 1363. Its centre of gravity, however, was the settlement won last, after hard fighting, from the Hungarians. It is only the easternmost portion of the Germanized territory, now the Burgenland, that has repeatedly changed its political allegiance, to be, for the most part at least, reunited to the German state in 1921. The young republic now comprises approximately the Habsburg territories of the middle of the 14th century. With the German empire and people it is united by its thousand-year-old history and civilization. The territory of the Bavarian and Swabian tribes extends from Germany across the political frontiers practically over the whole of Austria; in addition to these the Franconians also took part in the colonization of the country, while the marches of Bohemia were occupied by settlers from Saxony and Silesia.

Area. Present-day Austria covers an area of 32,368 sq. M., with a population in 1928 of 6,675,000 (206 persons to the sq. M.). Smaller in area but slightly larger in population than Portugal, it is excelled in size and power by all its neighbours save Switzerland.

The Shape of the country is unnaturally elongated and its mountainous nature precludes a strongly centralized power. With a length of 340 M., a maximum width of 155 M., and a minimum width of only 25 M. (in Tyrol), Austria forms now a narrow barrier between Germany and Italy, between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A single railway connects the extreme W. with the rest of the country, and even in the wider E. one looks in vain for any district that can be considered a nucleus. The Alpine foot-hills and the Vienna basin,

the Styrian hill-country and the Klagenfurt basin — the only fertile and thickly populated districts — lie near the frontiers and are divided from one another by wooded mountains. The E. districts, however, are united by low passes and habitable valleys, even though the Burgenland does not project so far into the Hungarian plains that it is possible to skirt the Alps in comfort. Salzburg and Carinthia in the centre are parted by the Tauern ranges, and even where in Tyrol the mountains are crossed by good passes, the new political frontier has severed the connections.

A specially grievous blow to the country is its separation from the sea, the vitalizing element which mediæval Austria reached as early as the second half of the 14th century. One of the results of this severance is the increase of economic relations with the waterways of the West, a partial estrangement from the Adriatic in favour of the German ports on the North Sea.

Climate. With S. Tyrol and the regions on the Adriatic, Austria has lost the only part of its territory that was warm in winter and verdant all the year round. The summer heat in the Vienna basin and on the edge of the Hungarian plains is somewhat excessive, but all the rest of Austria is subject to the moderate climatic conditions of Central Europe. The annual range of temperature is not excessive: the January mean in the lower districts being 27-32° Fahr., the July mean 62-68°. Some regions, however, that are surrounded by mountain walls, such as the Carinthian basin and the upper Murtal, are much colder in winter (Klagenfurt 21°), while the higher localities enjoy all the year round a cool but comparatively equable climate. Midsummer is the rainiest season.

The N. verge of the Alps, which receives the most rain, consists chiefly of forest and meadowland; the drier central districts are better suited to Agriculture, but on account of the altitude rye is a more important crop than wheat, which is mostly restricted to the Alpine foot-hills and the edge of the Hungarian plains. There, too, flourish maize and vines, which are grown in but few of the Föhn-swept (p. xxxii) Alpine valleys. The N.E. part of Lower Austria is popularly known as the 'Wine Quarter' (p. xl). Wine-growing on the Danube, however, does not extend above Melk. In the Burgenland the thermometer rises in July to over 68°, and here rains in early summer and droughts in late summer are frequent. The last outliers of the Puszta steppes extend into Austrian territory near the Neusiedler See, the W. bank of which is covered with vineyards and orchards. But much more extensive than these favoured tracts are the regions above the corn-growing line, which lies at about 3000-5000 ft. and marks the limit of permanent farmsteads. The forest zone ends at 5000-6500 ft., and the snow-line is reached at 8000-10,000 ft. Between the forest and snow lines lies a zone of dwarf pines and Alpine pastures. The latter are mainly used for

cattle-raising, which, however, is not so flourishing as is generally supposed. In the economic life of the mountains the timber industry is nowadays by far the most important, as is shown by the saw-mills and pulp and paper factories everywhere encountered. Dairy-farming plays an important part in certain districts (Vorarlberg, Kitzbühel Alps), while others are content with cattle-dealing. Austria has to import meat and fats, and the corn it grows is not sufficient for its population; for the flat and fertile districts do not compensate for the barrenness of the mountains. Of the rateable area of Austria 28% is devoted to agriculture and market-gardening, 30% to meadows and pastures, 42% to forest.

Minerals. Coal is found in small quantities, generally in the form of lignite or brown coal only. Coal and coke have to be imported to supply the factories of Vienna and to utilize the rich Styrian deposits of Noric iron. Copper and lead are of minor importance, now that the richest lead-mines in the Alps have been handed over to Italy or Yugoslavia. Magnesite, in the production of which the old empire had a preponderating position, hydraulic lime, the basis of the cement industry, and salt, to which the oldest mining settlements owe their existence, are of considerable value.

Water Power increases steadily in importance. The power utilizable is estimated at 2 million h.p., of which nearly $^1/_5$ is now in actual use. Thus an expansion of Industry among the Alps is becoming possible; previously only Upper Styria, with its metal-works, and Vorarlberg, with its textile home industry, could be classed as manufacturing districts. The Vienna district and Graz are centres also of old-established and varied manufactures, and, to a less degree, some parts of the Alpine foot-hills; peasant farming predominates in districts away from the main trade routes, as well as in most of the Alpine valleys, whose very remoteness has made self-support a necessity.

In Vienna and the Alpine foot-hills Austria possesses one of the principal Trade Routes to the East. Between the Alps and the mountains of Bohemia lie a whole series of roads, which diverge again farther W. and E. The longitudinal Alpine valleys take the same direction, though the S. group is no longer available for Austria and the section from Marburg to Franzensfeste, now divided up between three countries, has lost its former importance. On the other hand Austria is traversed by a remarkable number of North-South routes and like Switzerland is becoming a land of through-traffic. The Brenner and Tauern railways, the routes from Prague and Linz to Trieste, from Vienna to Venice and Rome, and to Trieste and Fiume, all cross the Austrian Alps. This railway traffic and commerce in transit goods brings in a considerable income to the state, although Austrian industries, planned on a far wider scale, find difficulty in fitting themselves to altered circumstances.

Vienna is still the filter through which GERMAN CULTURE penetrates into S.E. Europe. So long as the Austro-Hungarian state was still in existence, the Germans, historically the main constituent of the state, were, consciously or unconsciously, the leaders in the spheres of law, manners, standard of living, and education. One of the results of this for the German-Austrian, and especially for the Viennese, is that he is stimulated by his constant relations with the East and South in a manner quite unknown to the German in Germany, and especially to the North German. Easier manners, amiability, politeness, love of music and dancing, are the results of this intercourse with foreigners, balanced by a comparative lack of endurance, excessive self-criticism, and lack of organization. But the traveller in the Alpine valleys will find a race healthy to the core, firmly rooted in the soil, solid, and virile. Here the loneliness of the mountains has created some of the finest personalities and characters ever produced by the German stock. When the stream of colonists from the motherland was drying up, when the influx of foreign races from the North and the East was threatening danger to the Germanism of the nation and its capital, all the more important was it that the Alpine valleys should continuously raise people who were able to take the lead in affairs of the intellect and knew how to play the man when occasion arose, as in Tyrol in 1809 and in Carinthia in 1920.

LANDSCAPE AND HISTORY. The colony is poorer in historical memories than the motherland. Only a few districts, such as the Wachau and the Brenner road, bear witness in all their settlements to their storied past. Elsewhere it is only the towns that do this, and even there it is usually the baroque period, the apogee of Great Austria, that is well illustrated. A baroque dress too is still worn by the rich monasteries and the loftily situated pilgrimage-churches. In the S.E. we find market-villages only as centre for the scattered peasants' holdings. The middle class forms but a thin stratum, which does not expand in proportion to the industrialization of the larger towns. This does not apply to Vienna (comp. p. xlii), which owing to its international relations and to the intermingling of its various types, stands unique, although by reason of its vast population (almost a third of the figure for the whole of Austria), it exercises a powerful influence on the rest of the country.

Along the Danube, in Upper and Lower Austria, the traveller will see the characteristic landscapes of the old Austrian civilization; and in Salzburg he will enjoy the sight of an ecclesiastical principality which knew how to combine art and nature with great taste. In the Alps proper the impressions left by the sublimity of nature will always be the strongest, although it is only the traveller acquainted with the lonely mountains of Scandinavia and countries outside Europe who will be able to appreciate to what extent hu-

manity, with its scattered farms and chalets, its meadows and paths, has added to the beauty of the mountains. Let a reminder here suffice of the infinite varieties of limestone and archaic rock, of the regions of eternal snow, of sunny valleys and narrow gorges, of blue lakes and rushing torrents. The hill-country, too, on the N. and E., the dreamy Puszta on the banks of the Neusiedler See, the granite highlands N. of the Danube, and especially the great river itself, all have their individual charms. A tour through the various districts will give an idea of the main features of the country and of its towns and villages.

Separate Districts. The Austrian Granite Plateau, a part of the Bohemian massif, extends from the N. as far as, and in places beyond, the Danube. In the extreme N.W., Upper Austria includes spurs of the *Böhmerwald* (Bohemian Forest), whose long wooded ridges have their steeper slopes on the S.W. side. From the summit of the Blöckenstein (4521 ft.) or the neighbouring Dreisesselberg wave upon wave of forest is visible, and, between them, the wide marshy valleys described by Adalbert Stifter. The rest of the Upper Austrian *Mühl-Viertel* (River Mühl district) and the Lower Austrian *Wald-Viertel* (Forest District) consists of a tableland of gneiss and granite, 1500-2300 ft. above sea-level, whose former vesture of forest has only in part yielded to the plough. Especially on the granite, where thousands of weathered crags project above ground, the country is broken and the forests are many miles wide. In the gneiss district of the Freistadt depression (2300 ft.), crossed by the route from Linz to Bohemia, and in the E. Wald-Viertel the arable land and the large villages are on the plateau, while the forest is confined to the narrow winding valleys. On the edges of the valleys are many a picturesque castle and quaint little town. The climate of the tableland is bleak, though the textile and glass industries have increased the population of the N.W. corner of Lower Austria. Gmünd, where the routes from Vienna to Prague and to Eger fork, is on the political frontier. The watershed between the Elbe and the Danube is hard to distinguish. All the streams take their rise in shallow pockets; but towards the S. and E. edges they become deeper and the surface-relief more varied. Quite close to the Danube the Jauerling reaches a height of 3146 ft.

Wine Quarter (comp. p. xxxviii). On a line drawn from Krems to Znaim and Brünn the Bohemian massif sinks on the E. below the neo-tertiary deposits lying in front of the Alps and Carpathians and covering their furthermost spurs. Beyond this line the valleys are wide, with gentle slopes, while the intervening uplands (1000-1300 ft. high) are monotonous, often stony and wooded. The slopes are covered with loess, deeply furrowed by roads and ravines and giving the district its fertility and its large population. All the sunny slopes are terraced and planted with vines. On their edges are rows

of wine-cellars (the so-called 'Kellergasse'), a kind of second village above the village proper. In the central zone rise like pillars the remains of a connecting range between the Alps and the Carpathians. These include the Bisamberg and Rohrwald, close to the Danube, and the Leiser Berge (1614 ft.) in the neighbourhood of Ernstbrunn. Their steep, castle-crowned eminences oblige the streams to unite and force a passage through the mountain barrier. In front and behind the mountains the largest of them flow through wide plains, exposed to the inundations of the rivers March and Thaya and therefore avoided as village sites. Near the March the sugar-beet district of Moravia overlaps into Austria.

The Alpine Foot-Hills lie to the S. of the Danube, forming the continuation of the Wein-Viertel. Curving to the W., they include the slopes of the Bohemian massif on the line from Krems viâ Melk, Linz, and Wels to Schärding, S. of Passau. The edge of the Alps forms a well-defined S. boundary, on which lie the towns of Salzburg, Gmunden, and Steyr, and which approaches the Danube E. of Tulln. Loess is characteristic only of the E. part. Besides the neo-tertiary hill-country, which attains a considerable width between the Inn and the Traun and does not generally exceed an elevation of 1000-1300 ft. (the Hausruck, however, is 2625 ft.), large areas are covered by the deposits of the great glacial Alpine streams, and also, near Salzburg, Gmunden, and Kremsmünster, by the moraines of the Alpine ice age. Between the Traun and the Enns, and still further E., there are stony areas terraced one above the other, the lowest of which is the most favourable for traffic routes, though in consequence of its inability to hold water it bears a poor, often wood-clad, soil. The upper areas are fertile and well-peopled. To the W. of the Traun hamlets predominate, to the E. of it separate farmsteads, surrounded by large orchards, are more common. It is only E. of the Traisen that we meet again the Central German farms, as in the Forest and Wine Districts. No obstacle is offered to through traffic anywhere in the hill-country, but land and water routes seldom coincide.

The Danube only partly follows the N. verge of the Alpine foot-hills. Thrice, between Passau and Linz, between Grein and Ybbs, between Melk and Krems, it has in course of time formed a narrow winding valley in the crystalline rock, while on the hills above remains of neo-tertiary deposits show that once the foot-hills extended further N. Thus the defiles and the wider parts of the valley alternate according to the nature of the rock, the former being avoided by the express railway. At the entrance and exit of these defiles lie the towns of Linz, Melk, and Krems, and, farther down, at the points where the Danube has broken through the chains of the Alps, lie Vienna and Hainburg. A steamer trip is essential for an appreciation of the wonderful scenery of lonely wooded valleys,

overlooked by castles and with picturesque old villages nestling in their windings. The beauty of the *Wachau* is comparable with that of the Rhine gorge between Bingen and Bonn. But the Danube is far lonelier; for it lacks the double-tracked railways on its banks, the cargo steamers on its stream, and the busy traffic in Ruhr coal, factory products, and overseas imports. From time to time, however, barges are towed up the Danube with cargoes of wheat, and downstream with timber and paving stones. As on the Rhine, reefs and whirlpools have been blasted away; as on the Rhine, the water-level is highest in summer. At Vienna the Danube has a volume of 69,200 cubic ft. per second (more than the Rhine below the mouth of the Moselle, 62,150 cubic ft.), increased in time of flood to 350,000 cubic ft. or more. In severe winters floods are sometimes caused also by ice-jams. This explains on the one hand the charming stretches of wooded water-meadows, traversed by the river in all the valley widenings and through which before its regulation it flowed in numerous branches, and on the other hand the need for the extensive canalization works in the vicinity of Vienna and below that city as far as the mouth of the March. In the Tulln and Vienna basins the Danube trends strongly to the right and washes the base of its steep bank at those points, forming 'hill and meadow' banks as on the Volga. On the other hand, where it bursts through the sandstone Alps at Vienna and the crystalline ridge between Hainburg and Pressburg, its course is firmly fixed.

Vienna and its Basin. The Vienna basin is an elongated area, that has subsided in the space between the Alps and the Carpathians. The Marchfeld is the part N. of the Danube, while the Steinfeld of Wiener Neustadt, situated at the foot of the Semmering Pass and composed of limestone débris, forms its S. end. Its W. edge is a 'thermal line' (Mödling, Baden, Vöslau), notable for its hot springs, vine-yards, and large villages. The interior is occupied by numerous industrial settlements; the E. boundary is the crystalline ridge (with the Leitha Mts., p. 165, in the centre), which is broken in five places, the gaps providing access to the great plains of Hungary. On the N.W. the Danube and the low passes at the extremity of the Alps communicate with the foot-hills. Through the Wine Quarter there is an easy ascent into the Bohemian massif. The basin therefore is easily accessible on every side. Here the route from the N. margin of the Alps to the S. side of the Carpathians (Paris-Vienna-Constantinople) crosses that from the W. side of the Carpathians to the E. side of the Alps (the prehistoric 'Amber Route' from the Baltic to the Adriatic). In the Roman period the point of intersection lay on the E. side of the basin (at Carnuntum), but since the middle ages it lies on the W. edge, i.e. at *Vienna*. Resting against and sheltered by the wooded spurs of the Alps, it enjoys a free view towards the E. and commands all the five gates leading to Hungary.

As the route leading S. along the edge of the Hungarian plains was impracticable for political reasons, it was replaced by the Semmering line, which, though it crossed the mountains, led both to Trieste or to Venice. The amalgamation of the Alpine, Carpathian, and Sudetic territories into the Danubian monarchy was possible only around a centre with such an incomparable situation as that of Vienna. The city created the state, and thereby raised itself from the rank of a frontier town to that of the capital of a great empire. The 18th and early 19th centuries mark the zenith of both empire and city, and with the dissolution of the empire Vienna has become a frontier town again. Naturally enough it is striving to resume its economic relations with the succession states; though it is now the centre of a state inhabited by a single nation only, its interests are still international. — Vienna, which can only on clear days be surveyed in its entirety from the margin of the Wiener Wald, has absorbed a series of former wine-growing villages, which have almost smothered the old historic nucleus. The Danube, on the other hand, which has done so much for its prosperity, sends only a branch through the centre of the city. The great river flows apart, still accompanied by its water-meadows, and makes no contribution to the city's beauty. No other city of over a million inhabitants, however, has such varied environs as Vienna, such vasts tracts of forest, or 6800 ft. mountains in front of its gates.

The North-Eastern Alps. In the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna are the modest rounded ridges of the *Sandstone* zone, which form the N. border of the mountains all the way from Salzburg. The forest ('Wiener Wald') has survived in the environs of Vienna, but farther W. fields and meadows have ousted it. As in the Alpine foot-hills the slopes are dotted with isolated farmsteads, and on the broad ridges is many a little village. The Salzkammergut is noted for its numerous lakes and its beautiful health resorts. But with the transition to the *Limestone Forealps* the mountains to the S. become higher, the slopes steeper. A thinner soil is accompanied by more forest and less farmland. Long narrow ridges of 3900-6200 ft. elevation are surrounded by a regular network of lengthwise and crosswise valleys, the former usually following the more fertile, impermeable strata, the latter running at right angles to the limestone ridges. Here and there is a wide valley-basin among the forests, which include great shooting preserves. The rock-zone, however, is seldom attained (Höllen-Gebirge, Traunstein, Schafberg), and is reserved for the *Limestone Alps*, hundreds of feet higher. These everywhere exceed 6500 ft., and at the Dachstein and the Hochkönig, where glaciers appear, they approach 9900 ft. Elsewhere these mountains consist only of rock and Alpine pastures, the latter scanty and unproductive through lack of water. Wide, barren tablelands, empty wastes bearing such names as Steinernes Meer and

Totes Gebirge, occupy the centre of the massifs. Water comes to light only under external cliffs or in deep valleys; the amphitheatrical heads of the valleys are superb, especially when they hold a lake (Königs-See, Gosau Lakes, Hallstätter See, Grundlsee, etc.). A few rivers force their way through this zone, with long, profound gorges (Pass Lueg, Koppental, Gesäuse). Near Salzburg the Limestone Alp zone almost reaches the border of the mountains, in which the Salzburg basin forms a bay. The Untersberg rises directly from the plain. This explains the scenic beauty of the city and also its rainy climate. Towards the E. the zone retreats farther into the interior, its huge precipices following the upper valley of the Enns. Its last members, the Raxalpe and the Schneeberg (6808 ft.), approach the Vienna basin again.

The Limestone Alps of North Tyrol. To the W. of the Saalach, which enters the Salzburg basin at Reichenhall, things change in two respects. The outer mountain zones are now in Bavaria; Austria owns only a share in the Limestone Alps, and, besides, these no longer form great massifs and tablelands, but narrow and sharp arêtes which lie in echelon one behind the other and fall away steeply on either side. Thus, to the E. of the gap formed by the Inn near Kufstein, the 'Wildes' and the 'Zahmes' Kaiser-Gebirge rise close to each other; to the W. and N. of the Inn are four such ranges, precipitous and with few passes, the valleys between which are scantily watered, filled with débris, and sometimes thinly wooded. Apart from the dwellings of woodcutters and huntsmen, settlements are found only at the rare cross-roads (Fern Pass, Scharnitz, Achental, Inntal). The frontier lies mostly in defiles. The Zugspitze belongs to the northernmost range of Limestone Alps and consequently commands a vast view of the Bavarian plain. Still higher is the Parseierspitze (9974 ft.), above Landeck, among the *Lechtal Alps*, which run parallel with the Inn and the Arlberg railway. The Lechtal is wide and pleasant, for here again strips of water-bearing rocks crop out between the limestone zones. The same is true in greater measure of the Allgäu and the neighbouring *Vorarlberg*, where Austria once more reaches out to the edge of the mountains. Here we find numerous 'grass mountains' of over 6500 ft., for scaling the slopes of which climbing irons are essential. The forest retreats, and the arable fields in the valleys have given way to meadows and pastures. Cattle-raising is here of the first importance. The women, however, are busy with embroidery and machine embroidery, and all the side-valleys contain important factories. This semi-town life has penetrated also into the rural villages of the Rhine valley and the Bregenzer Wald.

The Slate Zone and the Northern Longitudinal Valley-Furrow. The S. edge of the N. Limestone Alps forms an almost uninterrupted row of cliffs which are considerably higher than

the next series of heights. Between the Limestone Alps and the Central Alps is a more or less wide strip of slate-mountains, whose green slopes are widely farmed, with extensive Alpine pastures higher up, and give way to rocky arêtes only at the very summits. For the forest zone there is often little room, as it is subject to attrition both from above and from below. The valleys are wide and accessible, but streams change their level rapidly, as the rain is quickly carried off. Relatively low passes unite the various river systems and form an inner traffic route extending from the Rhine to the E. verge of the Alps at the Vienna basin. Along the Arlberg section, which follows the junction of the Limestone Alps and Central Alps the slate strip is missing, so that the glaciated giants of the Silvretta and Ferwall groups immediately adjoin the grey limestone walls of the Lechtal Alps. In the S. the longitudinal *Valley of the Inn* accompanies a narrow zone of slate. The scenic beauties of *Innsbruck*, whose arcades and balconies betray the vicinity of Italy, are based on the variety of contrasting forms shown in its mountain slopes and peaks. The *Kitzbühel Alps* belong entirely to the green slate mountains. On their borders a series of longitudinal passes lead from the wide and sunny Inn valley to the loftier valley of the Salzach, and from the latter to the Enns. The marshy valley of the latter river again separates limestone and primary rocks. Farther E. the *Eisenerz Alps*, with their rich iron ore deposits, form the continuation of the slate zone. The longitudinal valley series here lies somewhat to the S., in the crystalline rock. It extends over the heights of Wald to the Mur near Leoben and through the Mürztal to the Semmering Pass (3215 ft.), where again limestone and primary rocks closely adjoin each other.

The Central Alps of Tyrol and the Hohe Tauern. The Central Alps, too, are well-watered, with lofty pastures; they are partly composed of the oldest known rocks, gneisses, granites, and crystalline slates. The heights are here far greater. All the ridges are sharpened into dizzy arêtes; climbers ascend over veritable seas of boulders to scale steep horns and pyramids. Bold knife-edges lead to the summits, which are crowned with diadems of ice, while the snow-filled coombs give birth to great glaciers. The massifs of the *Ötztal* and the *Stubai Alps*, with their radiating ridges, reach a height of 12,382 ft.; the pinnate *Zillertal Alps* over 11,500 ft., the huge crescent of the *Hohe Tauern* 12,461 ft. (Gross-Glockner). The glaciers extend E. to the Ankogel group, which is pierced by the Tauern Tunnel. As far as the Ankogel the peaks maintain a height of over 10,000 ft. The wooded, sparsely populated valleys appear as narrow lines in this wilderness of rocks and snow. Though pastures extend high up the sides of the mountains, the completely unproductive portion often forms quite a third of the total area. Past waterfalls, through gorges, we climb from the main valleys

into the side-valleys, which consist of a series of steps, each marking a break in cultivation. The highest farms, often exposed to avalanches and in winter cut off from the world for months at a time, are even above the corn-limit. At the head of the valley we ascend over rounded rock-surfaces to lonely tarns and through débris-filled corries to gaps in the ridge, which may be climbed without danger in summer when the weather is fair. The *Tauern Passes*, 8200-8800 ft. above sea-level, connect the Salzach valley with the upper Drave valley in E. Tyrol and with Upper Carinthia. Some of the paths from the Ötztal to the Vintschgau cross perpetual ice. Tyrol has only two passes, of a much lower altitude: the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4954 ft.), between the Tyrolese Engadine and the upper Vintschgau, and the *Brenner Pass* (4495 ft.), S. of Innsbruck. Both are ancient traffic routes, making N. and S. Tyrol into a single unit, culturally and economically indivisible. The same German population dwells on either side. The language-frontier lies 19 miles S. of Bozen, though Italy now owns the whole of the slopes S. of the watershed, besides the greater part of the Pustertal.

The Noric Alps. The glaciers formed in the ice age, to which the higher parts of the Alps principally owe their present forms (sharp arêtes, deep trough-valleys, stepped valley-junctions, basins, and lakes) covered a far larger area than the present-day glaciers. The whole of the *Niedere Tauern*, between the Enns and the Mur, display the characteristics of high mountains (Hoch-Golling 9393 ft.); so, too, do the higher parts of the *Gurktal* and *Lavanttal Alps*, where their peaks exceed 6900 ft. In the valleys the influence of diluvial ice-streams may be traced on the Enns as far as the Gesäuse, on the Mur as far as Judenburg, on the Drave as far as the Klagenfurt basin, while the glaciers of Tyrol and Salzburg even reached the foot-hills. Where mountains were not shaped by the ice-age glaciers, we find, as in *Inner Austria* (Styria and Carinthia), wide ranges with wooded slopes, pastures on the summit, narrow lateral valleys, and broad, fertile main valleys. The scenery on the Mur and Mürz is often reminiscent of the Black Forest or Thuringia. This type of mountains, with heights of 4900-5900 ft., extends as far as the edge of the Hungarian plains, but is then converted into broad highlands, intersected by numerous valleys and farmed right to the summits. The name 'Bucklige Welt' (hunchbacked world), E. of the Semmering Pass, is very descriptive of this type of landscape. Rosegger's 'Waldheimat' (p. 319), too, is partly of the same character.

Valleys and Basins of Inner Austria. The defile of the Mur, between Bruck and Graz, lies amid wooded mountains and is still rich in beautiful scenery. The longitudinal valley-furrow formed by the upper Mur and the Mürz, consists of alternate defiles and elongated widenings, resembling beads strung on a thread. Brown coal is often found on the edges of these well-populated and fertile

basins; the presence of iron ore in the vicinity favours the growth of busy industrial towns and villages, the most important of which has always been Leoben, and new centres are developing in the *Judenburg Basin*. Low saddles (2900-3100 ft.) lead hence to Carinthia, which centres in the wide *Klagenfurt Basin*. This is the gathering-place of all the streams of the province, which, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, forms a real geographical unit. Only a person unacquainted with the rampart of the Karawanken to the S. of Carinthia could vote for the partition of the land on the ground that its S.E. districts are inhabited by Slavs. The winters are severe in the basin, but the summers are hot, and many orchards and productive fields are to be seen. The warm lakes with their numerous bathing resorts are especially attractive. In the middle of the basin lies *Klagenfurt*, but *Villach*, on the W. edge, is another important centre, thus halving its prosperity and influence. While the S. Limestone Alps form a natural frontier on the S., the basin is prolonged W. and E. by the *Drave Valley* and the *Pustertal*, together forming the S. longitudinal valley-furrow, which partly coincides again with a strip of slate and has lost its importance with its political mutilation.

The Styrian Hill-Country. Towards the E. the Alps diminish in height and grandeur. Just as the deep Vienna basin intervenes between the limestone and the primary mountains, so the Styrian hill-country advances from the E. towards the Alps, whose wooded heights guard the fruitful land in a great semicircle. The best or S. parts of Styria (Windische Bühel) now belong to Yugoslavia. In the Austrian parts also much fruit and wine is grown in the neotertiary sands and clays. The flat ranges of hills, 1000-1600 ft. high, are still covered with deciduous woods, and the wide valley-bottoms consist of water meadows. In the furthermost recesses at the foot of the mountains a certain quantity of coal is found, the basis of the industrial activity of *Graz*, which clusters round an isolated eminence at the exit of the Mur from the mountains. The landscape is full of charm, gradually merging into the mountains on the N. and into the Hungarian plain on the E. Well-peopled plains skirt the Mur on either side. On the Raab several cones of volcanic origin overtop the rest of the hill-country by reason of their harder rock. Castles and ruins, walled towns and villages, and fortified churches remind the traveller that the country is open to the E. During the Turkish wars the whole district was often ravaged with fire and sword, whereby its cultural development was repeatedly checked.

These remarks are still truer of the Burgenland, a part of the territory colonized by Germans, which belonged, however, for centuries to Hungary. The names of the three counties of Wieselburg, Ödenburg, and Eisenburg, besides the numerous castles and walled

towns, recall its frequent use as a defensive zone. The colonists settled on the outer edge of the Alps and on the plain below. The villages near the hotly contested gaps in the hills were many times laid waste and rebuilt. On the E. of the *Neusiedler See* the place of the original settlers was taken by colonists from the Lake of Constance, and near the Bruck and Wiener-Neustadt gaps Croats settled in the deserted villages during the 17th century. The mixture of races is thus considerable, especially as the originally German towns were sternly Magyarized after the 'Ausgleich' of 1867 and the great landlords were almost entirely Hungarian nobles. To them are due the vast expanses of pasture, resembling the Puszta, and also the people's comparative lack of education and their poverty, leading to large-scale emigration, which is not to be accounted for by poverty of soil. Austria has a task before her here, which the drawing of the frontier-line has rendered more difficult. The important markets and traffic centres (Ödenburg, Güns, St. Gotthard) were left to Hungary, and for the time being the communications of the province depend largely on bad mountain-paths. As elsewhere the railway system has yet to adapt itself to the new frontiers.

Present-day Austria is only a fragment of the former empire connoted by the name to most persons of our generation. Its capital Vienna, once so centrally situated, now lies near the N.E. frontier and is laboriously seeking to hold together the threads of traffic which nature and history have knotted at this point. The former empire, with its manifold treasures and its excessive mixture of races, has been replaced by an Alpine republic, possessing only a few fertile districts, but finding compensations in its national unity and in a closer correspondence between its social and its cultural structure.

XV. Austrian Art

based on an article by

Professor Hans Tietze.

Austria was at all times a country where artistic traditions intermingled. She is situated at the Eastern gates of the West-European civilization and in her early history many nations migrated across her territory. By her geographical position she is in close contact with peoples of different stocks. Until recently the Austrian Empire embraced peoples unlike in character and taste who all associated at Vienna, their common capital. Austria's vicinity to Italy brought her into direct relation with Italian art. These circumstances influenced the development of art in the country.

The earliest artistic works which have survived date from the Carlovingian Age. Of these the fine Tassilo chalice in Kremsmünster Abbey (p. 222) is the most notable, and there are also

illuminated manuscripts dating back to this period. But the country was not allowed to develop in peace, being exposed to continual invasions from the East, and it was not until the E. marches were subdued by the energetic princes of Babenberg that civilization could advance.

The end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th cent. brought a general revival in music, literature, and art. The courts of Leopold VI. and Frederick II. encouraged the songs of the minnesingers in the German tongue (Reinmar von Hagenau, Walther von der Vogelweide). The ancient sagas of the German tribes were collected and revived (Nibelungenlied, Gudrunlied). In architecture the **Romanesque Style** prevailed. Wooden structures were replaced by solid stone. Both western and southern influences made themselves felt, the former coming to Austria through Bavaria, the latter penetrating S. Tyrol as far as Salzburg and Vienna. The Italian tradition can be traced in the church portals of this period (Stiftskirche St. Peter, Franciscan Church, and Nonnberg at Salzburg, pp. 246, 247, 249), and in the contemporary wall-paintings (Nonnberg). The Riesen-Tor of the Stephans-Kirche in Vienna (p. 35) was the first important work of a native school in this part of the country. It dates back to the second half of the 13th century. The combination of diverse foreign tendencies formed a somewhat pompous and yet decorative late-Romanesque style. Similarly the cloisters in the monasteries of Heiligenkreuz, of Zwettl, and later of Lilienfeld are more luxuriant in their decoration than seems consonant with the fine purity of the Cistercian tradition.

The **Gothic Style** was slow in penetrating into Austria, its first appearance dating back to the beginning of the 14th century. The fine choir of the abbey at Heiligenkreuz, the Leech-Kirche at Graz, and the Augustiner-Kirche at Vienna are early works. Vienna then became the centre of an important masons' guild, and was recognized as one of the three chief schools of the Gothic craft in the Empire — the others being at Cologne and at Strasbourg. The choir of the *Stephans-Kirche* at Vienna (p. 35), built under Albert III. (1304-40), is simple and pure in style compared with the luxuriant nave, which was begun under Rudolph IV., Albert's son. Nave and aisles are equal in height, forming one great hall, a type much favoured in the neighbouring Alpine countries. The work on the St. Stephans-Kirche was continued during the whole of the following century and was only broken off at the beginning of the 16th. The N. tower (Adler-Turm) was never completed. The masons were connected with those of Ratisbon and Prague, and their influence was widespread; by their agency the Gothic style was introduced into the Alpine and Sudetic lands and into Hungary. They built the church of Maria-Stiegen in Vienna (p. 57), with its openwork lantern, a monument of late-Gothic, and the parish churches of

Eggenburg in Lower Austria and Steyr in Upper Austria. Just as in the previous period the late-Romanesque style, with its preference for decoration, had appealed to the imagination of the people, so now the late-Gothic gave rise to a series of original creations. The choir of Zwettl Abbey (p. 162), forming one vast hall with the ambulatory, seems to derive from the Parler workshop in Bohemia. Other churches established a connection with the Bohemian and Bavarian schools of masonry. The most notable creation on Austrian soil of the Bavarian school of Landshut is the choir of the Franciscan Church at Salzburg (p. 247), built by Hans Stethaimer. This choir, with light streaming through its lofty arched windows, forms an effective contrast to the low and dark Romanesque nave. The striving after picturesque effects such as this is alien to the structural traditions of pure Gothic, and is a feature which we shall meet again, in a more developed form, in the baroque period.

The Vienna masons' guild was distinguished for its SCULPTURE, and the Stephans-Kirche (p. 35) displays many fine examples of their work: the figures on the two side-portals (c. 1370); the statues of princes, now removed to the Historical Museum (c. 1396); the Servants' Madonna in the Barbara-Kapelle (c. 1320); the carved figures on pillars and towers (15th cent.); the tomb of Emperor Frederik III., by *Nicholas van Leyden* (1467-1513); and the reliefs on the choir-stalls (1484) and on the pulpit. We may trace diverse outside influences in these works; Swabia, France, Bohemia, Bavaria, the Alpine lands, and later the Netherlands and Italy seem each in turn to have their say. They did not have the effect, however, of stifling the native talent, but, on the contrary, they encouraged and enriched the Austrian carver's inherent delight in his plastic craft.

Among the numerous fine sculptures we must mention the early-Gothic Madonna of Klosterneuburg (p. 141), a statue which served as a model for many imitations; the statues of Gross-Lobmingen and the Madonna of Krumau, probably a Bohemian work (these now in the Art History Museum; p. 73); the Apostles and St. Sebastian at Wiener-Neustadt; and the carved doors at Irrsdorf near Salzburg. The art of wood-carving flourished, and a large number of figures have survived. The two most important works are the great altar-pieces of Kefermarkt (p. 223) and of St. Wolfgang, which are still in their original positions. The artist reponsible for the former has not yet been identified. The author of the work at St. Wolfgang (p. 265) was *Michael Pacher* of Bruneck in Tyrol (c. 1435-98). He did both the painting and the carving of this marvellous piece of work, in which German sentiment is combined with Italian sense of form. The fusion of northern and southern qualities in the work of Michael Pacher is typical of Austrian art, and derives from the country's geographical position between the two main streams of European culture.

The mural decorations of the W. gallery of Gurk Cathedral (p. 342), with symbolic representations of Solomon's throne, etc., were painted between 1260 and 1264. They display the same angularity as contemporary German paintings and mark the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic style. Gothic Paintings, Stained Glass, and Illumination follow a similar line of development in Austria as elsewhere, except that Italian influences are felt sooner. Vienna was the home of a school of panel-painting as early as the 14th century. Thus the first German panel-pictures were painted by Viennese artists about 1329 on the back of the magnificent enamel altar of *Nicholas of Verdun* (1189; at the abbey of Klosterneuburg, p. 141). The art of book illumination was patronized by the court at Vienna and practised assiduously in the great Alpine abbeys.

Towards the end of the 14th cent. arose an art akin to that of Bohemia, making its appeal primarily to the bourgeoisie. Subsequently the Italian striving after plastic form held the field (Crucifixion by *Konrad Laib* in Graz Cathedral and the pictures by *D. Pfennig* in the Vienna and Salzburg museums). Towards the middle of the 15th cent. came a great wave of Netherlandish influence, partly direct from the Low Countries and partly with Nuremberg as an intermediary. Thus the series of scenes from the life of the Virgin in the Schottenhof at Vienna recall Wolgemut's style. The school of Salzburg, with *Rueland Frueauf* and the *Master of the Gross-Gmain Altar Piece*, is perhaps the most delightful of the numerous local schools. That of Tyrol, with Michael Pacher, who lived on the S. side of the Brenner, is undoubtedly the strongest.

Pacher's art, influenced by Mantegna, marks the beginning of the **Renaissance** in Austria. Tyrol was then one of the approaches through which Italian influences travelled northwards. But the determining factors of the Renaissance in Austria were not only these Italian inroads but rather the dawning Reformation and the humanist revival of classical learning in Germany. The first stage of the Northern Renaissance coincided with the reign of *Emperor Maximilian I.* He drew to his court painters and engravers from Nuremberg and Augsburg, sculptors from Franconia and Tyrol. A great and living stream surged across provincial and local boundaries; and under the leadership of northern artists *(Cranach, Altdorfer,* and *Huber)* the so-called Danube Style was formed in Austria — a style which gave free scope to the lyrical and passionate temperament of the race and appealed to the sentiment of the people. The Goldenes Dachl at Innsbruck (p. 368), with paintings by *Jörg Kölderer*, is one of the few architectural works with which Maximilian's name is connected. The emperor's tomb in the Hofkirche at Innsbruck (p. 369) is the monumental masterpiece of this

period. Various artists of diverse standards worked in co-operation, and the monument was not completed until the following generation.

The second stage of the Renaissance in Austria produced an art which flourished at the court and was alien to the soil. Its chief patrons were the Habsburg princes and the noblesse, whose outlook was subject to cosmopolitan influences. An art was fostered which was an offshoot of the late Italian Renaissance, aiming at refinement in the rendering of form and perfection of technique. Vienna, Graz, and Ambras as well as Prague and Cracow, became centres of artistic production and, what is perhaps more important, centres where art collections were formed. The artistic taste then prevalent among the members of the house of Habsburg can be judged by the treasures which they yielded to the Vienna museums.

The architecture of the period displays the same preference for Italian art. The Schweizer-Tor of the Hofburg at Vienna (p. 41) and the Landhäuser at Graz (p. 329), Vienna, and Linz (the last two were partly rebuilt later) were Italian in style, showing but little of the native element. The same may be said of the palaces of Rosenburg (p. 200), Spittal, Tratzberg, and Schallaburg (p. 206). Burghers' houses on the other hand conform to local traditons; and the artistic qualities of the race come to light in the work of craftsmen (Styrian ironwork, Upper Austrian pottery, Tyrolese wood-carving). At Salzburg (p. 244), the seat of an ecclesiastical principality, the connection with Italy was closest; and whole streets of houses were built in the Italian style by the archbishops. Here, in the shadow of German mountains, Italian architecture seems to have taken root and to have invested creations like the Hohen-Salzburg (p. 248), the Gabriels-Kapelle (p. 252), and the palace of Hellbrunn with a special charm (p. 253).

In Salzburg too rises Solari's cathedral (p. 246), in pure Italian style, a forerunner of the **Baroque.** Early-baroque (1650-90) is richer and more original in Austria than in most German districts because the Italian style here combined with the late-Gothic art which had survived the devastating period of the Thirty Years' War in small outlying towns and villages. The country which had embraced the Reformation towards the end of the 16th cent. now reverted to Catholicism. Great building activity developed. The half-ruined monasteries and churches were renewed and new churches sprang up for foreign religious orders. There was a great demand for architects and builders, and crowds of North Italian workmen crossed the Alps and settled in the country, bringing with them their great architectural tradition. The family names of Carlone, Canevale, Spazio, Allio, Lurago comprise a great many individual artists. The number of buildings is legion and the output of paintings and sculptures very considerable. There is hardly a monastery in Austria that was not rebuilt in this period, and there is no

town that does not owe churches and chapels to it. These works are more or less admirable examples of a common type, though none of them attains to the highest rank of excellence. We can only mention a few examples: the Jesuit and Dominican churches and the Kirche am Hof at Vienna, the Kajetaner-Kirche at Salzburg, the Jesuit church at Innsbruck, the monasteries and abbey-churches of Schlierbach, Kremsmünster, Klosterneuburg, Wilten, and Maria Plain, and among secular buildings the Leopoldinischer Trakt of the Vienna Hofburg.

Austrian baroque, rising on these foundations, became a truly national style, through which the artistic gifts of the people found adequate expression. It is pleasing, decorative, and full of sentiment, being unhampered by purely formal problems. Artistic activities radiate from two very different centres: from the great abbeys on the one hand and from the imperial capital on the other. The church militant is followed by the church triumphant. Whereas in the preceding period the Church had confined its exertions to the repair of damages and to the provision of adequate housing for monastic life and divine service, it was now carried away by a desire for ornamentation and show. Almost all the monasteries vied with one another in erecting magnificent habitations. The finest baroque abbeys are Melk (p. 205), Göttweig (p. 213), Klosterneuburg (p. 140), Admont (p. 297), St. Florian (p. 221), Kremsmünster (p. 222), and Wilten (p. 371). They still serve the same purpose for which they were built, and are living expression of a love for culture which has continued uninterrupted throughout the ages.

The city of Vienna, which for one hundred and fifty years was threatened by the Turks and confined within its fortifications, was finally released of the peril after the raising of the siege in 1683 and the expulsion of the Turks from Hungary. The newly acquired freedom and the liberty to expand beyond the narrow girdle of defences favoured a revival of architectural activities. After her triumph Vienna aspired to be a truly imperial residence, the home of a brilliant and refined society. The new buildings in the Hofburg (p. 39; National Library, Reichskanzlei-Trakt, Winter Riding School, Imperial Stables), the imperial votive churches (Peters-Kirche, p. 38; Karls-Kirche, p. 65), the columns (Graben-Säule, Maria-Vermählungs-Säule), the châteaux of Schönbrunn (p. 128) and Eckartsau, the palaces of the nobility (Belvedere, p. 122, Prince Eugene's, now the Ministry of Finance, p. 57, Schwarzenberg, Liechtenstein, Harrach, Kinsky, p. 55, Schönborn, p. 56), and the government offices in the Juden-Platz (p. 57) and Ballhaus-Platz (p. 52) all combined to give the town an aspect of imperial grandeur. These buildings still constitute the framework of present-day Vienna. They are to her, in changed economic and political conditions, a perpetual reminder of a great past. For this Viennese baroque was

a truly imperial art, the combined product of artistic tendencies from all parts of the empire. The leading architects were *Fischer von Erlach* (father and son), *Lukas von Hildebrandt*, and *Jakob Prandauer*. The most important sculptors were *Matthias Steindl*, *Lorenzo Mattielli*, *Balthasar Permoser*, *Georg Raffael Donner*, *Joseph Thaddäus Stammel*, and *Franz Xaver Messerschmidt*. The painters of the movement were *Johann Michael Rottmayr*, *Daniel Gran*, *Bartolomeo Altomonte*, *Paul Troger*, *Johann Martin Schmidt* (Schmidt of Krems), and *Franz Anton Maulpertsch*. Several of these artists belong to the second half of the 18th cent., when the rococo style was flourishing in neighbouring countries. In Austria there is no clear line of demarcation - baroque continued to adapt itself to the personal touch, which elsewhere formed a new style. Thus the vast frescoes by Maulpertsch in the churches and palaces of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary are typical products of the Austrian baroque, revivified by the rising individual sentiment of the latter half of the century.

The baroque style was so firmly rooted in Austria that it continued until the advent of **Neo-Classicism** in the early 19th cent., when foreign influences again made their mark. The representatives of this new movement were the architect *Nobile*, the sculptor *Zauner*, and the painter *Füger*. The severity of classicism was softened on Austrian soil and developed into the art of the Wiener Vormärz. Although this period is poor in works of architecture and sculpture it has produced many charming paintings. Artists appealed to the taste of the middle class. They regarded man as an individual and a social being, and Nature around him as his mirror. The most notable artists in the movement were *Schwind*, *Führich*, *Danhauser*, *Fendi*, *Carl Schindler*, *Waldmüller*, *Amerling*, and *Pettenkofen*, whose works can be studied in the Gallery of the Nineteenth Century (p. 92) and to some extent also in the Historical Museum (p. 117) at Vienna.

The Revolution of March 1848 shattered the centralization that had prevailed since the time of Emperor Joseph II.; and at the beginning of the reign of Francis Joseph national sentiment became more pronounced. In its sunset glow the doomed empire displayed once more the diverse colours of its peoples in one common harmony. Another great period of building opened in Vienna. The elegant Ring-Strasse (p. 59) took the place of the fortifications. The spirit which pervades the monumental buildings of *Hansen*, *Schmidt*, *Ferstel*, and *Hasenauer*, the sculptures of *Fernkorn*, *Zumbusch*, *Tilgner*, and *Weyr*, and the paintings of *Makart*, *Canon*, *J. E. Schindler*, and *C. L. Müller* is of a somewhat coarse tendency, inclining towards a display of size and pomp. The same spirit was evident in the provincial capitals.

In spite of external brilliance this art of the seventies showed

unmistakable signs of fatigue. Perhaps Austria's strength was exhausted after her age-long activities, perhaps the fine arts suffered from the rivalry of music, which absorbed the artistic powers of the nation. For music seems to be Austria's special province. Here too Italian masters prepared the way during the baroque period for a native art which reached its climax in the work of Gluck, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert. This brilliant sequence of names is one of the glories of German culture. The musical talent of the nation has survived to the present day in the form of dance music and merry song. Music is indeed the most beloved art in Austria, and its melodious strains seem to ring through the creations of the sister arts.

XVI. Outline of Austrian History.

Roman Period and Early Middle Ages.

During the Roman period the Central and Eastern Alps were inhabited by *Celts* and the district S. of the Alps by the Etruscan *Rhætians*. Under Tiberius and Drusus, in the years 15 and 14 B.C., Rhætia was conquered by the Romans. In A.D. 101-107 Trajan extended the Roman rule over Dacia (Hungary, Transylvania). After the migrations of the German tribes in the 5-6th cent. the *Slavs* and the Mongolian *Avars* approached from the E. and occupied the thinly populated Danube country, while Upper Austria was colonized by the Marcomannic Bajuvarii (Bavarians). Under them, in 739, St. Boniface founded the bishoprics of Passau and Salzburg.

774. Charlemagne acquires Lombardy and S. Tyrol.

803. After the overthrow of the Avars in 791-797, Charlemagne founds the Ostmark (E. marches) between the Drave, the Enns, and the Raab (the basis of the future Austrian monarchy) and the Friulian margraviate. Settlement of German colonists.

Babenberg Dynasty.

976. Emperor Otho II. makes *Leopold of Babenberg* Margrave of the Ostmark.

Carinthia made a duchy and separated from Bavaria. — The name Ostarichi (Österreich, Austria) first appears in 996 instead of Ostmark.

1156. *Henry II. Jasomirgott* receives the Ostmark from Emperor Frederick Barbarossa as an hereditary duchy.

1192. *Leopold V.* of Austria inherits Styria.

1230-46. *Frederick II.* ('the Warlike'), last of the Babenbergs.

1251-52. *Ottocar II.* of Bohemia takes possession of Austria and Styria, and later of Carinthia, Carniola, and the Windische Mark.

HABSBURG DYNASTY.

1273-91. *Rudolph I.*, Count of Habsburg and German king, forces Ottocar of Bohemia to recognize his suzerainty (1276). War breaks out; Ottocar is defeated and slain in the battle on the Marchfeld (1278).

1282. Foundation of the Habsburg possessions: Rudolph I. invests in common his sons Albert and Rudolph with the Babenberg territories. — Count Meinhard of Tyrol obtains Carinthia in 1286.

1282-1308. *Albert I.* elected German king in 1298.

1308-30. *Frederick* ('the Handsome') defeated by Lewis the Bavarian at Mühldorf (1322).

1330-58. *Albert II.* wins Carinthia and Carniola (1336).

1358-65. *Rudolph IV.* ('the Founder') acquires Tyrol (1363). Foundation of the university of Vienna (1365).

1365-95. *Albert III.* divides the Habsburg possessions with his brother *Leopold III.* by the Treaty of Neuberg (1379): the older or 'Albert' line to receive Austria, the younger or 'Leopold' line to receive Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.

Leopold III. is succeeded by his sons *William* (d. 1406) and *Leopold IV.* (d. 1411). On Leopold IV.'s death the younger line is again divided: Styria goes to *Ernest* (the 'Iron Duke'; d. 1424), whose elder son and successor, *Frederick V.*, becomes Emperor Frederick III. (see below), and Tyrol and Further Austria (i.e. the Habsburg possessions in the Breisgau, Alsace, and Switzerland) to *Frederick IV.* ('Frederick with the empty pockets'; d. 1439). Siegmund, son and heir of the latter, abdicates in favour of Frederick V., son of Maximilian I. (p. lvii) in 1490.

Albert III. is succeeded in the Duchy of Austria by —

1395-1404. *Albert IV.* and his son —

1404-39. *Albert V.*, elected Emperor (Albert II.) in 1438, with whom begins the long line of Habsburg emperors, unbroken till 1740.

With Albert II.'s posthumous son *Ladislaus* (Wladislaw) the 'Albert' line becomes extinct (1457), and the duchy of Austria is inherited by the heads of the 'Leopold' line, *Frederick V.* (Emperor Frederick III.) and his younger brother *Albert VI.*, who dispute its possession until the latter's death in 1463.

1440-93. *Emperor Frederick III.* (comp. above) establishes the Habsburg empire by marrying his son Maximilian to Maria, heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. — 1479-82. War between Frederick and Matthias (Matthew) Corvinus, King of Hungary.

Matthias conquers Austria as far as the Enns and occupies Vienna until his death there in 1490. Archduke (the title of the Habsburg princes after 1453) Maximilian recaptures Vienna.

1493-1519. *Emperor Maximilian I.*, 'the last of the knights'.

Maximilian, holder of Burgundy through his first wife Maria (p. lvi), unites all Habsburg dominions under his own rule in 1490, acquires Gorizia and the Puster-Tal in 1500, the Kufstein district in 1505, and Rovereto, Riva, Ampezzo, etc., in 1517. He establishes a claim to Bohemia and Hungary by means of marriage settlements. His son Philip the Handsome marries Joanna, heiress of Ferdinand V. of Spain.

1522. *Charles V.*, son of Philip the Handsome (see above), King of Spain, Emperor from 1519 to 1556 (d. 1558), transfers the German possessions of the Habsburgs to his brother Ferdinand. Charles is therefore the founder of the Spanish and Ferdinand the progenitor of the German line of the house of Habsburg.

1522-64. *Ferdinand I.*, German king, from 1556 Emperor.

1526. Victory of the Turks at Mohács over Lewis II. of Hungary and Bohemia, who is slain. The state of Austria-Hungary comes into existence with the inheritance of Lewis's possessions by his brother-in-law Ferdinand.

1529. First siege of Vienna by the Turks under Soliman II.

1564-76. *Maximilian II.*

By the will of Ferdinand I. his sons inherit as follows: Maximilian Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, Ferdinand II. Tyrol, and Charles Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Gorizia. Owing to his cousins' lack of issue, however, all these territories are reunited in Charles's son Ferdinand (1619).

1576-1612. *Rudolph II.* Concessions to the Protestants in the Imperial Charter of 1609.

1612-19. *Matthew*, Rudolph's brother. The counter-Reformation. The Thirty Years' War (see below) begins in 1618 with the revolution in Prague.

1619-37. *Ferdinand II.*, zealous partisan of the counter-Reformation.

1618-48. Thirty Years' War.

Frederick V. of the Palatinate, son-in-law of James I. of England, is crowned King of Bohemia in 1619. Frederick is routed by the Catholic League under Maximilian of Bavaria and Tilly on the Weisser Berg, near Prague (1620). — 1625-30, 1632-34. Wallenstein is imperial commander-in-chief (murdered in 1634). — Swedish armies in Bohemia and Austria from 1645 onwards.

1637-57. *Ferdinand III.*

1648. The Peace of Westphalia establishes the equality of the Catholic and Protestant estates and the position of the German princes with regard to the Emperor. Breisach, Sundgau, and other Habsburg possessions are acquired by France.

1657-1705. *Leopold I.* Turkish wars. Imperial wars with Louis XIV. of France, to whom Austria loses Freiburg im Breisgau by the peace of Nymwegen (1679).

1683. Second siege of Vienna by the Turks.

The Turks, defeated in 1691 at Salankemen and in 1697 at Zenta by Prince Eugene of Savoy, relinquish Transylvania and Hungary by the peace of Karlowitz (1699).

1701-14. War of the Spanish Succession.

On the extinction of the male line of the Spanish Habsburgs, at the death of Charles II. (1700), Emperor Leopold and Louis XIV. of France both lay claim to the Spanish throne. — Victories of Prince Eugene and Marlborough. France's supremacy broken. By the treaty of Rastatt (1714) Austria receives the Spanish Netherlands, Naples, Milan, and Sardinia, and so reaches her maximum dimensions.

1705-11. *Joseph I.* continues the War of the Spanish Succession.

1711-40. *Charles VI.*, the last male Habsburg, secures the imperial throne for his female successors by the Pragmatic Sanction (1713).

Charles gains the Banat only in two Turkish wars. — 1733-38. War of the Polish Succession, with many losses for Charles; by the peace of Vienna Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, Charles's son-in-law, cedes Lorraine in exchange for Tuscany to Stanislaus Leszczynski, father-in-law of Louis XV. of France.

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

1740-80. *Maria Theresa.* Her consort, Francis Stephen (see above), is German emperor (Francis I.) from 1745 to 1765, and is succeeded later by their son Joseph (emperor 1765-90).

1741-48. War of the Austrian succession.

Elector Charles Albert of Bavaria lays claim to the imperial throne, supported by France and Frederick the Great. Charles Albert becomes King of Bohemia, then German emperor (1742; Charles VII., d. 1745). His son Max Joseph makes peace with Austria. — The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) recognizes the Pragmatic Sanction.

1740-63. The three Silesian wars, the last of which was the Seven Years' War (1740-42, 1744-45, 1756-63), against Frederick the Great. — 1763. By the peace of Hubertusburg Silesia and the county of Glatz pass to Prussia, which thus becomes the second largest German power.

1772. Austria acquires Galicia, Lodomeria, and the county of Zips at the first partition of Poland, and the Bukovina by a treaty with the Porte (1775).

1778-79. Conflict over the Bavarian Succession. The Bavarian Inn-Viertel falls to Austria.

1780-90. *Joseph II.* Measures for the centralization of government and restriction of the privileges of the estates.

General introduction of German as the official language. Edict of toleration (1781). Suppression of all monasteries except those of service to the community. — Abolition of serfdom (1783) and torture (1787).

1790-92. *Leopold II.* repeals most of his brother's enactments.

1792-1835. *Francis II.*, from 1806 Francis I., Emperor of Austria. Prince Klemens von Metternich (d. 1859) is minister for foreign affairs until 1848.

1792-97. War of the first coalition against France. — 1797. Treaties of Leoben and Campo Formio: Austria cedes Belgium to France and Milan to the new Cisalpine Republic, but obtains Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia.

1795. The third partition of Poland joins Cracow, Sandomir, Lublin, etc., to Austria.

1799-1801. War of the second coalition against France. - The Peace of Lunéville (1801) renews the terms of Campo Formio.

1803. Austria receives the secularized bishoprics of Brixen and Trent as compensation for the Breisgau, which falls to the Duke of Modena.

1805. War of the third coalition against France. — By the peace of Pressburg Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia go to Italy; the S. German possessions (the Breisgau, Constance, etc.) to Wurtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria; and Tyrol to Bavaria.

1806. Emperor Francis abdicates from the German throne.

Austria is neutral in the war of 1806-07. Army reform by Archduke Charles; establishment of the Landwehr (militia).

1809. Fourth war between Austria and France. Napoleon is defeated by Archduke Charles at Aspern (May 20th-22nd), but is victorious at Wagram (July 5-6th).

Austria loses vast territories by the treaty of Vienna and is forced to join the 'Continental System' against England. — The Tyrolese under Andreas Hofer continue fighting against the Bavarians and French, but without success. Hofer is shot by the French at Mantua (1810).

1810. Napoleon marries Marie Louise, daughter of Francis II.

1812. Austria allied with France against Russia, and 30,000 Austrians under Schwarzenberg join the 'Grande Armée'.

1813. Austria declares war on France. Alliance with Prussia and Russia. War of Liberation, 1813-14.

By the treaty of Ried Bavaria relinquishes Tyrol and joins the alliance against Napoleon. — Oct. 16th, 18th, and 19th. Battle of Leipzig. — 1814. The allies march into France and enter Paris.

1814-15. The Congress of Vienna remoulds the political conditions of Europe.

1815. Establishment of the German Confederation (June), to which Austria, with the German crown-lands, belongs; plenipotentiaries of the various states meet at

Frankfurt under the presidency of Austria. — 'Holy Alliance' between the rulers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia (Sept.).

1835-48. *Ferdinand I.*, Emperor of Austria.

1848. March 13th, insurrection in Vienna. — Lombardy and Venetia are reconquered by Radetzky's victories at Custozza and Novara and the capture of Venice.

1848-1916. *Francis Joseph I.*, Emperor of Austria, proclaims a joint constitution for Austria-Hungary (1849).

1848. The Hungarian war of independence; Kossuth becomes dictator. The rising is quelled with the aid of Russian troops.

1859. The war between Austria and France with Sardinia terminates in the peace of Zürich, with the surrender of Lombardy to Sardinia.

1864. Austria and Prussia at war with Denmark, gaining the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg by the Peace of Vienna.

1866. Austria at war with Prussia and Italy.

July 3rd, severe Austrian defeat at Königgrätz. Victories are won by Archduke Albert at Custozza and by the fleet under Tegetthoff at Lissa. — Peace of Prague with Prussia: Austria recognizes the North German Confederation. — Peace of Vienna with Italy: Austria cedes Venetia and recognizes Italy as a kingdom.

1867. 'Compromise' with Hungary. Francis Joseph, crowned King of Hungary in 1868 at Budapest, takes the title of 'Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary', while the whole state is called the 'Austro-Hungarian monarchy'.

1878. Austria seizes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1879. Defensive alliance of Austria-Hungary with Germany.

1883. Italy joins Austria and Germany in the Triple Alliance, for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

1914. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, is murdered by a Serb at Sarajevo on June 28th. — July 28th, Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia and France join Serbia.

1914-18. Austria-Hungary in the Great War.

1916-18. *Charles I.* (d. in Madeira 1922).

During the first years of the war the Austro-Hungarian army, assisted by Germany, guards the Russian, Serbian, and Rumanian frontiers. Italy declares war on May 23rd, 1915, and Austria holds the Isonzo front, fighting twelve battles with great bravery, and twice penetrating into N. Italy (1916, 1917). The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian state into its component parts brings about the collapse of the Austrian army at Vittorio Veneto at the beginning of Nov., and an armistice is signed at Padua.

THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

1918. The German-speaking Alpine districts establish the democratic republic of German Austria on Nov. 12th.

1919. The peace of St. Germain between Austria and the Entente is signed on Sept. 10th.

Austria as an independent republic, with 6,534,000 inhab. (1923) and an area of 32,368 sq. M., has to undertake the liabilities of the old empire, and parts with 104,842 sq. M. and 24,146,000 inhab. (1919). Czechoslovakia has Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia; Poland Galicia; Rumania the Bukovina; Yugoslavia Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and parts of Styria and Carinthia; and Italy the coast-land (Istria, Trieste, Gorizia, and Gradisca), S. Tyrol, and parts of Dalmatia and Carinthia.

1920. Peace of the Petit-Trianon between Hungary and the Entente (June 4th).

Hungary remains a kingdom, temporarily under a viceroy, with 7,984,000 inhab. (1920) and an area of 35,888 sq.M., parting with 13,286,000 inhab. (1910) and 89,766 sq.M. Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia (Ruthenia) go to Czechoslovakia, Transylvania and the E. Banat to Rumania; Croatia, Slovenia, the Batchka, and the W. Banat to Yugoslavia; Fiume to Italy; and the Burgenland to Austria.

Czechoslovakia has an area of 54,211 sq. M. and 13,612,000 inhabitants.

1920. Proclamation of the federal constitution for the Republic of Austria (Oct. 17th).

The Federal Assembly, which elects the Federal President every four years, consists of two chambers, the National-Rat and the Bundes-Rat. The National-Rat (Assembly), with 165 members elected every four years, appoints the federal government, with a chancellor at the head. The Bundes-Rat (First Chamber), with fifty members, represents the nine provinces (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Vienna, and Vorarlberg), each of which has its own diet and government. — The Austrian flag is red, white, and red, in horizontal stripes.

1922. The League of Nations grants integrity and a loan of 32,623,000 *l.* to Austria.

1928. Dr. Wilhelm Miklas succeeds Dr. Michael Hainisch as Federal President.

XVII. Books.

AUSTRIA. 'A Wayfarer in Austria', by *G. E. R. Gedye* (1928); 'The Social Revolution in Austria' by *C. A. Macartney* (1927); 'Austria: Her People and their Homeland', by *James Baker* (1912); 'Austria' (Story of the Nations series), by *Sidney Whitman* (1899). — 'Die Ostalpen und das heutige Österreich', by *Norbert Krebs* (Stuttgart, 1928), a comprehensive geographical handbook; 'Öster-

reich, sein Land und sein Volk', edited by *Michael Haberlandt* (Vienna, 1928), a collection of essays by distinguished experts; 'Österreich' ('Orbis Terrarum'), by *Kurt Hielscher* (Berlin, 1928), with a collection of excellent photographs. — 'German Baroque Art', by *Sacheverell Sitwell* (1927), with 49 plates, dealing also with Austria and Czechoslovakia; 'Stained Glass Tours in Germany and Austria', by *Charles Hitchcock Sherrill* (1927); 'Österreichische Kunstbücher', a series of small illustrated handbooks, each written by a distinguished art-critic (Augsburg, 1920 seqq.). — Vienna. 'Vienna of Yesterday and To-Day', by *J. Alexander Mahan* (Vienna, 1928); 'The Art of the Vienna Galleries', by *David C. Preyer* (new edition, 1926); 'Fischer von Erlach', by *H. V. Lanchester* (1924).

For books dealing with Tyrol, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Czechoslovakia. 'Czechoslovakia, the Land of an Unconquerable Ideal', by *Jessie Mothersole* (1926); 'A Wayfarer in Czechoslovakia', by *E. I. Robson* (1925); 'Czechoslovakia', by *J. Gruber* (New York, 1924); 'Bohemia from the Earliest Times to 1918', by *C. E. Maurice* (1922); 'Modern and Contemporary Czech Art', by A. Matějček and Z. Wirth (1923). — Prague. 'The Story of Prague' (Mediæval Town series), by *Count Lützow* (1907); 'Baroque Architecture of Prague', by *E. Dostal* (1928).

Hungary. 'Hungary New and Old', by *Countess E. Csekonics* (1928); 'A Wayfarer in Hungary', by *G. A. Birmingham* (1925); 'Modern Hungary, 1660-1920', by *E. Horvath* (Cambridge, 1923); 'Hungary' ('The Nations' History series), by *A. B. Yolland* (1917).

Austria-Hungary. 'The Hapsburg Monarchy', by *Henry W. Steed* (1913; new edition, 1919); 'Austria of the Austrians and Hungary of the Hungarians', by *L. Kellner, Madame Paula Arnold, and Arthur L. Delisle* (1913); 'Austria-Hungary', by *Geoffrey Drage* (1909). — 'The Danube', by *Walter Jerrold* (1911).

The Alps. 'Les Alpes', by *Emmanuel de Martonne* (Paris, 1926), a brief general account of Alpine geography (scenery, social types, history, and industry); 'The Building of the Alps', by *T. G. Bonney* (1912), dealing also with meteorology, flora, and fauna; 'Die Österreichischen Alpen', edited by *Hans Leitmeier* (Vienna, 1928), a collection of popular treatises on nature, history, and art by wellknown scholars. — 'Alpine Flora', by *Dr. Julius Hoffmann* (translated by E. S. Barton; 1925); 'Alpine Plants of Europe', by *H. S. Thompson* (1911).

The standard work on Mountaineering is 'Mountain Craft', by *G. W. Young* (1920), and the best general guide for climbers in the Eastern Alps is 'Der Hochtourist in den Ostalpen', by *L. Purtscheller & H. Hess*, a new edition of which began to appear in 1925 (8 vols.; Leipzig). — Ski-ing. 'Modern Ski-ing', by *A. H. D'Egville* (London, 1927); 'How to Ski' and 'Ski-ing Turns', by *V. Caulfield* (1924); 'Ski-ing for Beginners' (1920) and 'Alpine Ski-ing at all Heights and Seasons' (1921), by *Arnold Lunn*. 'Schi-Fahrten in den Ostalpen', by *H. Biendl & A. Radio-Radiis* (2nd edition; Vienna, 1922 and 1923), is a ski-ing guide for the Eastern Alps. — Guide-books for motorists, see p. xxix.

XVIII. Maps.

For maps dealing with Tyrol, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Official Maps. To supplement the maps with which the handbook is provided, special attention is drawn to the official ordnance maps, which are issued on scales of 1:75,000 ('Spezialkarte', printed in black and white) and 1:200,000 (printed in colours). — The 'Kartographisches Institut' at Vienna publishes an edition of the Spezialkarte, the *Wanderkarte*, with woods and marked paths indicated in colours. For many of the more popular districts convenient editions, similar to the Wanderkarte, are obtainable with several sheets combined in a single map. The new ordnance survey maps (begun in 1919) are issued on a scale of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 ('Neue Spezialkarte'), both editions being printed in colours. There are also the following special maps: Hohe Wand, Salzburg, Tennen-Gebirge, Environs of Vienna (40 sheets; all these 1:25,000); Linz and Mariazell (1:30,000); Hohe Wand (1:40,000); and Salzburg, Wachau, Schneealpe, and Gastein (1:50,000).

Other Maps. For mountaineering the best maps are those published by the *German and Austrian Alpine Club* (p. xxxiii). Dachstein Group (1915-24) and Gesäuse Mountains (1918-24; both 1:25,000); Schladming Tauern (1924; 1:50,000). The map of the Raxalpe drawn by *Hans Rohn* (1929; 1:25,000) is similar.

Artaria's Spezialtouristen-Karten of the frontier-mountains of Lower Austria and Styria (6 sheets; 1:50,000) and *Freytag's Touristen-Wanderkarten* (19 sheets; 1:100,000) are good maps, printed in colours and with marked paths indicated.

Ski-ing Maps, indicating ski-ing routes, which often deviate from the ordinary paths, and spots endangered by avalanches, are published by the Kartographisches Institut and by private firms, mostly on a scale of 1:50,000. Even with these maps, however, ski-ers should guard against the possibility of being led astray by dangerous routes, Alpine regions in winter demanding the utmost mountaineering experience (comp. p. xxxi).

XIX. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Feet	Metres	Metres	Feet	Miles	Kilo-metres	Kilo-metres	Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62	1	0·40	1	2·47
2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24	2	0·81	2	4·94
3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86	3	1·21	3	7·41
4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49	4	1·61	4	9·88
5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11	5	2·02	5	12·35
6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73	6	2·42	6	14·82
7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35	7	2·83	7	17·30
8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97	8	3·23	8	19·77
9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59	9	3·63	9	22·24
10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21	10	4·04	10	24·71
11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84	11	4·44	11	27·19
12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46	12	4·85	12	29·65
13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08	13	5·25	13	32·12
14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70	14	5·66	14	34·59
15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32	15	6·06	15	37·05
16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94	16	6·46	16	39·53
17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56	17	6·87	17	42·00
18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19	18	7·27	18	44·47
19	5·79	19	62·31	19	30·58	19	11·81	19	7·67	19	46·95
20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43	20	8·08	20	49·42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = 2$^1/_5$ lb.; 1 litre = 1$^3/_4$ pint;
1 yard = ·91 metre.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade
+30·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+1·89	+43	+6·11
29·78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	1·44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	1·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	0·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	0·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31.11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	−0·44	31	−0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·22	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

Index to the Plans of Vienna.

List of the Principal Streets, Squares, Bridges, etc.

Plan I denotes the General Plan of Vienna on a scale of 1:30000, Plan II that of the Inner City on a scale of 1:11500. — The Roman numbers immediately succeeding the names of streets, etc. refer to the various 'Bezirke' or districts of the city.

	I	II		I	II
Abelegasse XVI.	BC 3, 4		Amtshausgasse,		
Absberggasse X.	F 7		Obere V.	D 6	
Adalbert-Stifter-Straße XX.	E 1		Anastasius-Grün-Gasse XVIII.	C D 2	
Adamsgasse III.		F 2, 3	Andergasse XVII.	A 2	
Adlergasse I.		D 2	Andreasgasse VII	D 5	
Afrikanergasse II		F 1	Angeligasse X.	D E 7	
Agidigasse VI.	C 5		Annagasse I.		C 4
Aichholzgasse XII	B 6		Anschützgasse		
Aignerstraße XX.	E F 1		XIII, XIV	B 5, 6	
Akademiestraße I.		C 5, 4	Anton-Frank-Gasse		
Akkonplatz XV.	B 4		XVIII	C D 2	
Albertgasse VIII.	C D 4, 3		Antonigasse XVII,		
Albertplatz VIII.	C D 3		XVIII	C 2, 3	
Albrechtsberger-gasse XII.	C 6		Antonsplatz X.	F 7	
Albrechtskreith-gasse XVI.	B 3		Anzengruberg. V.	E 6	
Allerheiligenplatz XX.	F 1		Anzengruberplatz XVI.	A 3	
Alliiertenstraße II	F 2		Apollogasse VII.	C D 5	
Alliogasse XV.	C 4		Apostelgasse III.	G 5	
Aloisgasse II.		E F 1	Arbeitergasse V.	D 6	
Alpengasse X.	F 7		Arbesbachg. XIX.	C 1	
Alsegger Straße XVIII.	B 2, 1		Arenbergpark	F G 5	F 5
Alserbachstr. IX.	D E 2		Arenbergring III.	F G 5	F 5
Alser Str. VIII, IX	D 3	A 2	Argentinierstr. IV	E F 5, 6	C 5
Alszeile XVII.	A B 2		Aritgasse XVI.	B 4	
Altgasse XIII.	A 6		Arndtstraße XII.	C 6	
Althanplatz IX.	E 2		Arnethgasse XVI.	A B 3	
Althanstraße IX.	D E 2		Arnsteingasse XIV	C 5, 6	
Altmannsdorfer Straße XII.	B 7		Arsenalstraße X.	F 6	
Alxingergasse X.	E 7, 6		Arsenalweg III.	F G 6	
Ameisgasse XIII.	A 5		Arthaberplatz X.	E 7	
Amerlingstraße VI	D 5		Aspangstraße III.	F G 5	
Am Fasangarten XII	A 7		Aspernallee II.	I 5	
Am Gestade I.		C 2	Aspernbrücke	F 3, 4	E 2
Am Heumarkt III	F 5, 4	D E 5, 4	Aspernbrücken-gasse II.	F 3	E 2
Am Hof I.	E 4	B C 2	Aspernplatz I.		E 2
Am Kaisermühlen-damm II.	H I 2, 3		Assmayerg. XII.	C 6, 7	
Am Kanal XI.	G 6		Auerspergstr. VIII	D 4	A 3
Am Modenapark III		E 5	Augarten.	E F 2, 3	
Am Tabor II.	F 2		Augartenbrücke	E 3	C 1
			Augartenstrasse,		
			Obere II.	E F 2, 3	
			—, Untere II.	E 3	
			Augasse IX.	D 2	
			Augustiner-Bastei I		B C 4

	I	II
Augustiner-Str. I.	E 4	C 4
Auhofstraße XIII.	A 6	
Ausstellungsstr. II	G 3	F 1
Auwinkel I		D 3
Avedikstraße XIV	B C 5	
Babenberger-Str. I	E 4	B 4
Bachergasse V . .	D 6, 5	
Bacherplatz V. . .	D 6	
Bachgasse XVI . .	B C 4	
Bäckerstraße I . .		D 3
Badgasse IX. . . .	D 2	
Badhausgasse VII	C D 4	
Bahngasse, Ob. III	F 5	
—, Linke u. Rechte III	F 4, 5	E 4, 5
Baldiagasse XVI .	B 3	
Ballgasse I		C 4
Ballhausplatz I . .		B 3
Bandgasse VII . .	D 4	
Bankgasse I. . . .		B 3
Barawitzkag. XIX	D E 1	
Barbaragasse I . .		D 3
Barichgasse III . .	F G 5	
Barmherzigeng. III		F 5
Bartensteingasse I		A 3
Bastieng. XVIII .	B 1, 2	
Battiggasse XI . .	G 7	
Bauerlegasse XX .	E 2	
Bauernfeldg. XIX.	D 1	
Bauernmarkt I . .		C 3
Baumgasse III . .	G H 5, 6	
Beatrixgasse III .	F 4	E 5, 4
Bechardgasse III .		F 3
Beckmanng. XIII, XIV	B 5	
Beethovengasse IX		A 1
Beheimgasse XVII	C 3 .	
Beingasse XV. . .	C 4, 5	
Bellariastraße I. .	D 4	A 4
Bellegardegasse II	H 2	
Belvedercallee II .	I 5	
Belvederegasse IV	E F 5	
Bendlgasse XII. .	C 6	
Benedikt-Schellinger-Gasse XIV	C 5	
Bennogasse VIII .	C 3	
Bennoplatz VIII .	C 3	
Berchtoldgasse II.	H I 3, 2	
Berggasse IX . . .	E 3	A B 1
Bergsteigg. XVII.	C 3	
Bernardgasse VII.	C D 4	
Bernhardstalg. X.	D E 7	
Biberstraße I . . .		D E 3, 2
Bienengasse VI . .		A 5
Billrothstr. XIX .	C D 1, 2	
Bischofgasse XII.	B 6	
Blaasstraße XIX .	C 1	
Blattgasse III. . .		F 3
Blechturmg. IV, V	E 6	
Bleichergasse IX .	D 2	
Blindengasse VIII	C 4, 3	
Blumauer-Gasse II	F 3	E 1
Blumengasse XVII, XVIII .	C 3	
Blumenstockg. I .		C 3, 4
Blütengasse III. .		F 3
Blutgasse I		C D 3
Böcklinstraße II .	G 4	
Boerhavegasso III	F 5	
Bognergasse I. . .		C 3
Boltzmanngasse IX	D 3, 2	
Bonygasse XII . .	B C 6	
Borschkegasse IX.	D 3	
Börsegasse I . . .	E 3	B C 1,
Börseplatz I. . . .		B C 2
Bösendorferstr. I.		C 5
Botanischer Garten	A 6, F 5	
Brahmsplatz IV. .	E 5	
Brandmayerg. V. .	D 6	
Brandstätte I . . .		C 3
Bräuhausgasse V .	D 6	
Bräunerstraße I. .		C 3
Braungasse XVII.	A 2	
Braunhirschengasse XIV. . . .	B 5, 6	
Braunhuberg. XI .	H 7	
Breite Gasse VII.	D 4	A 4
Breitenfelder Gasse VIII . . .	C D 3	
Breitenfurter Str. XII.	B C 7	
Breitenseer Friedhof	A 5	
— Straße XIII . .	A B 4, 5	
Brigittagasse XX.	E 2	
Brigittaplatz XX .	E 2	
Brigittenauer Lände XX. . . .	E 2, 1	
Brunnengasse XVI	C 4, 3	
Brunnweg X . . .	D E 7	
Brüsslgasse XVI .	B 4	
Buchengasse X . .	D-G 7	
Buchfeldgasse VIII	D 4	
Budinskyg. XIX .	C 1	
Bürgergasse X . .	F 7	
Bürgerspitalg. VI.	C 5	
Burggarten.	E 4	B 4
Burggasse VII . .	C D 4	A 4
Burghardtg. XX .	E 2, 1	
Burgring I	E 4	A B 4
Canisiusgasse IX.	D 2	
Canovagasse I. . .		C 5
Capistrangasse VI		A 5
Castellezgasse II .	F 3, 2	
Castelligasse V. .	D 5	
Chimanistr. XIX .	D 1	

	I	II
Christinengasse I.		D 5
Clementineng. XV	C 5	
Clusiusgasse IX .	E 2	
Cobdengasse I . .		D 4, 3
Colloredog. XIX .	C D 2	
Columbusgasse X.	E 7, 6	
Columbusplatz X.	E 6	
Cottagegasse XVIII, XIX . .	C 2, D 1	
Cumberlandstraße XIII	A B 5	
Custozzagasse III		F 3
Czapkagasse III .		F 4
Czartoryskigasse XVIII, XVII. .	B C 2	
Czartoryskipark .	C 2	
Czermakg. XVIII	C 3	
Czerningasse II. .	F 3	E F 2, 1
Daffingergasse III		D 5
Dammstraße XX .	E 2	
Dampfgasse X . .	E 6	
Dampfschiffstr. III	F 4, 3	E F 2
Dänenplatz	C 1	
Dapontegasse III.		F 5
Darwingasse II . .	F 3	
Davidgasse X . . .	D-F 7	
Defreggerstr. XII	A 7	
Degengasse XVI .	A B 3	
Deinhardsteingasse XVI . . .	C 4, 3	
Dempschergasse XVIII	C 3	
Deutschmeister-Platz I		C 1
— -Straße XII . .	A 7	
Dianagasse III . .		F 3 2
Diefenbachg. XIV	C 6	
Diehlgasse V . . .	D 6	
Diesterwegg. XIII	A 5	
Dietmayrgasse XX	E 1	
Dietrichgasse III.	G 4, 5	
Dingelstedtg. XV.	C 5	
Disslergasse III .		F 2
Ditscheiner-G. III		E 4
DittesgasseXVIII, XIX	C 2, 1	
Döblerhofstr. XI .	G H 6	
Doblhoffgasse I . .		A 3
DöblingerFriedhof	B C 1	
— Hauptstr. XIX	D 2, 1	
— Steg.	E 1	
Dr. Karl-Lueger-Platz I		D 3
Dr. Meißner-Park.	B 1	
Domgasse I		D 3
Dominikaner-Bastei I	F 4	D 3
Dommayerg. XIII	A 6	
Dommesgasse XI.	H 7	
Donaueschinger Straße XX . . .	F 1	
Donaustr., Obere II	E F 2, 3	C D 1,
—, Untere II . . .	F 3	E F 2
Donauuferbahnstraße II	G 2	
Donnergasse I . .		C 4
Dörfelstraße XII.	C 7	
Dorfgasse XI . . .	H 7, 6	
Dornbacher Friedhof	A B 2	
— Straße XVII. .	A 2	
Dorner-Platz XVII	C 3	
Dorotheergasse I.	E 4	C 4, 3
Drachengasse I . .		D 3
Drahtgasse I . . .		C 2
Draskovichg. XIII	B 4	
Drechslerg. XIII .	A 5	
Dreherpark	B 6	
DreihausgasseXIV	B 5, 6	
Dreihufeiseng. VI		B 5
Dresdner Straße II, XX	F 1, 2	
Drorygasse III . .	G 5	
Dumbagasse I. . .		C 5
Dunklergasse XII	C 6	
Dürergasse VI . .	D 5	
Ebendorfer Str. I		A 2
Eberlgasse II. . .	F 2	
Eckertgasse X . .	E 7, 6	
Edelhofg. XVIII .	D 2	
Edelsinnstr. XII .	C 2	
Eduardg. XVIII .	C 3	
Edmund-Weiß-Gasse XVIII . .	C 2	
Effingergasse XVI	B 3	
Ehamgasse XI . .	H 7	
EhrenfelsgasseXII	B 6	
Eichenstraße XII.	C 7	
Einsiedlergasse V.	D 6	
Einsiedlerplatz V.	D 6	
Einwangg. XIII .	A 5	
Eisengasse IX . .	D 3, 2	
Eisnergasse XVI .	B 3, 4	
Elisabethstraße I.	E 4	B C 4, 5
Elterleinpl. XVII	C 3	
Enenkelstr. XVI .	A 4, 3	
Engelsbergerg. III		F 5
Engelsplatz XX .	F 1	
Engerthstr. II, XX	F-I 1-5	
Enkplatz XI . . .	H 7	
Ennsgasse II . . .	G 3	
Erdberger Lände III	G 4, 5	
Erdbergstraße III	G H 4, 5	F 4
ErdbrustgasseXVI	A 3	
Erlachgasse X. . .	F E 6, 7	

	I	II
Erlachplatz X . .	E 6	
Erlgasse XII . .	C 6	
Erndtgasse XVIII	B 2, 1	
Erzh.-Karl-Straße XXI	I 1, 2	
Eschenbachgasse I	E 4	B 5, 4
Essiggasse		D 3
Esslinggasse I . .		C 1
Estegasse III . . .		F 4
Esteplatz III . . .		F 4
Esterhazygasse VI	D 5	
Fabrikgasse XII .	B 6	
Fahnengasse I . .		B 3
Falkestraße I . . .		D E 3
Färbergasse I . . .		C 2
Fasangartengasse XIII	A 7	
Fasangasse.	F 6, 5	
Faßziehergasse. VII .		A 4
Favoritenstr.IV,X	E F 5,6,7	
Fechtergasse IX .	D E 2	
Feistmantelstraße XVIII	C 1	
Felberstr.XV,XIV	B C 5	
Felbigergasse XIII	A 5	
Felderstraße I . .		A 2
Feldgasse VIII . .	D 3	
Felix-Dahn-Straße XIX	B 1	
Felix-Mottl-Straße XIX	C D 1, 2	
Fendigasse V . . .	D 6	
Fenzlg. XIII, XIV	B 5	
Ferchergasse XVII	B 2, 3	
Ferdinandstraße II	F 3	E 2
Fernkorngasse X.	E 7, 6	
Ferrogasse XVIII	B 2	
Ferstelgasse IX. .		A 1
Feßtgasse XVI . .	B 4, 3	
Feuchterslebeng.X	F 7	
Fichtegasse I . . .		C D 4, 5
Fillgradergasse VI		A 5
Fischergasse II. .		E 2
Fischerstiege I . .		C 2
Fischhof I		C 2
Flachg. XIII, XIV	B 5	
Fleischmarkt I . .		D 2, 3
Floragasse IV . .	E 5	
Florianigasse VIII	C D 3	A 2
Floridsdorfer Brücke	F 1	
Floßgasse II . . .		D 1
Flotowgasse XIX.	C 1	
Flötzer Steig XIII, XVI	A 4	
Flurschützstr. XII	C D 6	
Fockygasse XII .	C D 6	

	I	II
Förstergasse II. .	E 3	
Forsthausgasse XX	E 1	
Frankenbergg. IV	E 5	
Frankgasse IX . .		A 1
Franzensbrücke . .	F 3	F 2
Franzensbrücken-straße II	F 3	F 1, 2
Franzensgasse V .	D E 5	
Franz-Hochedlinger-Gasse II .	E 3	C D 1
Franziskaner-Pl. I		C D 3, 4
Franz-Josefs-Kai I	E F 3, 4	C D 1, 2
Franz-Klein-Gasse XVIII, XIX . .	C 2, 1	
Frauengasse XVII	C 3	
Freiheitsplatz IX		A 1, 2
Freilagergasse II		F 2
Freisinger Gasse I		C 3
Freudenau, die . .	I 5, 6	
Freyung I.		B 2
Friedensbrücke . .	E 2	
Friedensgasse II .	G 4	
Friedlgasse XIX .	C 1	
Friedmanng. XVI	C 3	
Friedrich-Kaiser-Gasse XVI . . .	B C 3, 4	
Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz I, VIII. .		A 3, 2
Friedrichstraße I.		B C 5
Friesenplatz X . .	E 7	
Fröbelgasse XVI.	C 4	
Fröhlichplatz XII	C 6	
Fruchtgasse II . .		F 2
Fuchsröhrenstr.XI	H 6	
Fugbachgasse II .	F 3	
Führichgasse I . .		C 4
Fuhrmannsg. VIII	D 4	
Fünfhausgasse XV	C 5	
Fünkhgasse XIII.	A 5	
Fürstengasse IX .	D E 3	
Fütterergasse I. .		C 2
Gablenzgasse XV, XVI	B C 4	
Galizinstraße XVI	A 3	
Ganglbauerg. XVI	B 4	
Gänsbachergasse X, XI	G 7	
Gänsehäufelbad . .	I 2	
Gardegasse VII .		A 4
Garelligasse IX. .		A 2, 1
Garnisongasse IX		A 2, 1
Gartengasse V . .	D 5, 6	
Gärtnergasse III .		F 4, 3
Gassergasse V . .	E 6	
Gaswerksteg . . .	H 5	
Gaßmannstr. XII.	A B 7	
Gatterburgg. XIX	D 1	
Gatterholzg. XII .	B 7, 6	

	I	II
Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel XII . . .	C D 6	
Gauermanngasse I		B 5, 4
Gaullachergg. XVI	C 3, 4	
Gaußplatz II, XX	E 2	
Geblergasse XVI, XVII	B C 3	
Geibelg. XIV, XV	C 5, 6	
Geiereckstraße XI	G 7, 6	
Geiselbergstr. XI	G 7	
Gellertgasse X . .	F 7	
Gellertplatz X . .	F 7	
Gentzgasse XVIII	C D 2	
Gerhardusg. XX .	E 2	
Gerlgasse III . . .	F 5	
Gersthofer Straße XVIII	B C 1, 2	
Gertrud-Pl. XVIII	C D 2	
Gestettengasse III	G 5	
Getreidemarkt I, VI	E 4	B 4
Geusaugasse III .	G 4	F 3, 4
Geyschlägerg. XV	C 4	
Geystraße XI . . .	G H 6	
Ghegaplatz X . . .	F 6	
Gierstergasse XII	C 6	
Gigergasse III . .		E 3
Gilgogasse IX . .	D 3	
Gilmgasse XVII .	B 2	
Girardigasse VI .	E 5	B 5
Glasergasse IX . .	E 2	
Glatzgasse XIX .	D 2	
Glockengasse II .	F 3	E 1
Glorietteg. XIII .	A 6	
Gluckgasse I . . .		C 4
Goethegasse I . .		B 4
Goldegg-Gasse IV	E F 5	
Goldschlagstraße XIII, XIV, XV	A-C 5	
Goldschmiedg. I .		C 3
Göllnergasse III .	G 5	
Gölsdorfgasse I .		C 2
Gonzagagasse I . .		C D 1, 2
Görgengasse XIX	C 1	
Gottfried-Alber-Straße XIII . .	A 4	
Gottfried-Keller-Gasse III . . .		E 5
Gottschalkg. XI .	H 7	
Götzgasse X . . .	E 6	
Graben I	E 4	C 3
Grabnergasse VI .	D 5	
Graffgasse X . . .	D E 7	
Grailichgasse III		E 3
Grasbergerg. III .	G 6	
Grashofgasse I . .		D 3
Gredlerstraße II .		D 2
Greifgasse XI . .	H 7	
Greiseneckerg. XX	E 2	

	I	II
Grenzg. XIV, XV	C 5	
Griechengasse I .		D 2
Grießergasse XII	B 7	
Grillgasse XI . .	H 7	
Grillparzerstraße I		A 2
Grimmelshausengasse III		E 5
Grimmgasse XIV	B 5, 6	
Grüllemcierg. XVI	B 3	
Grünangergasse I .		D 3
Grünbergstr. XII	B 7, 6	
Grundsteing. XVI	C 4	
Grüne-Torgasse IX	E 3	
Güngasse V	D E 5	
Gschwandnergasse XVI, XVII . . .	B 3	
Gudrunstraße X .	E F 6, 7	
Gumpendorfer Straße VI . . .	C-E 5, 4	A B 5
Guneschgasse XIX	D 1	
Gunoldstraße XIX	E 1	
Günthergasse IX .		A 1
Gurkgasse XIII .	A B 5	
Gußhausstraße IV	E 5	
Gußriegelstraße X	D 7	
Guttenbergg. VII		A 4
Gymnasiumstraße XVIII, XIX . .	C D 2, 1	
Gyrowetzg. XIII .	A 6, 5	
Haarhof I		B 3
Haberlgasse XVI .	C 4	
Habichergasse XVI	B C 4	
Habsburgergasse I		C 3
Hackengasse XV .	C 4, 5	
Hadikgasse XIII .	A 5, 6	
Hafengasse III . .	G 5	
Hafnergasse II . .		E 1
Hafnersteig I . . .		D 2
Hagenmüllerg. III	G 5	
Hahngasse IX . .	E 3	
Haidgasse II . . .	F 3	
Haidinger-G. III .	G 5, 4	D 1
Hainburger Straße III	G 4, 5	
Haizinger-G. XVIII	C D 2	
Hakelgasse XI . .	H 7	
Halbgasse VII . .	C 4	
Hamburger Str. V	D 5	
Hamerlingpl. VIII	D 4	
Hammer-Purgstallgasse II		D 1, 2
Handelskai II, XX	F-H 1-3	
Hannovergasse XX	E 2, 1	
Hansalgasse III .		F 3
Hansenstraße I . .		A 4
Hanuschgasse I . .		B C 4
Hardtgasse XIX .	D 1	
Hardtmuthgasse X	D E 7	

	I	II
Harrachgasse II .	I 3	
Hartäckerpark . .	C 1	
Hartäckerstr. XIX	B C 1	
Hartmanngasse V	E 5, 6	
Haschkagasse XII	B C 6	
Hasenauerstraße XVIII, XIX . .	C D 2	
Hasengasse X . .	E 6	
Haslingergasse XVI, XVII . . .	B C 3	
Hasnerstraße XVI	A-C 3, 4	
Hauffgasse XI . .	G H 7	
Hauptallee II . .	G-I 3-5	F 1
Hausergasse X . .	F 7	
Haydngasse VI . .	D 5	
Haymerleg. XVI .	B 4	
Hedwiggasse II . .		F 1
Hegelgasse I . . .		C D 4
Hegergasse III . .	F 5	
Heigerleinstraße XVI, XVII . . .	A B 3	
Heiligenstädter Br.	E 1	
— Lände IX, XIX	E 2, 1	
— Straße IX, XIX	D E 2, 1	
Heiligenkreuzer Hof I		D 3
Heinestraße II . .	F 3	F 1
Heinrich-Collin-Straße XIII . .	A 5	
Heinrichsgasse I .		C 2
Heldenplatz (Äußerer Burgplatz) I		B 4
Helenengasse II .		F 1
Helferstorfer-Str. I		B 2
Hellwagstraße XX		
Herbeckstr. XVIII	F 1	
Herbortgasse XI .	B C 2	
Herbststraße XVI	G H 7	
Herklotzgasse XIV, XV.	A-C 4 C 5	C D 1
Hermanngasse VII	D 4	
Hermingasse II	E 3	
Hernalser Friedhof — Gürtel VIII, IX, XVII	B 2 C 4, 3	
— Hauptstr. XVII	B C 2, 3	
Herndlgasse X . .	F 7	
Herrengasse I . .	E 4	B 2, 3
Herthergasse XII .	C D 6	
Herzgasse X . . .	E 7, 6	
Hessgasse I . . .		B 1, 2
Hettenkoferg. XVI	B 4, 3	
Hetzendorfer Str. XII	A B 7	
Hetzgasse III . .	F G 4	E F 3
Heumühlgasse IV	E 5	
Hickelgasse XIII .	A 5	
Hietzinger Friedh.	A 7	
— Hauptstr. XIII .	A 6	

	I	II
Hietzinger Kai XIII	A 5, 6	
Hildebrandgasse XVII, XVIII .	C 3	
Hillerstraße II . .	G 3	
Himmelpfortg. I .	E 4	C D 4
Hintzerstraße III	F 5, 4	F 5
Hippgasse XVI . .	C 4	
Hirschengasse VI .	D 5	
Hochstädtplatz XX	E F 1	
Hockegasse XVIII	B 1	
Hofburg	E 4	B 3, 4
Hofencedergasse II		F 1
Hofergasse XX . .	E 1	
Hofherrgasse X .	F 7	
Hofmühlgasse VI .	D 5	
Hofzeile XIX . . .	D 1	
Hohenbergstr. XII	B 7	
Hohenstaufeng. I.	E 3	B 1, 2
Hoher Markt I . .	E 4	C 2, 3
Hohe Warte XIX	D 1	
Hohlweggasse III	F 6, 5	
Höhnegasse XVIII	B 1, 2	
Holheingasse X . .	D E 7	
Hollandstraße II .	E F 3	D 2, 1
Hollerg. XIII, XIV	B 5, 6	
Hörlgasse IX . . .	E 3	B 1
Hormayrg. XVII .	C 3, 2	
Hörnesgasse III .	G 4	
Hubergasse XVI .	C 3	
Huglgasse XIV . .	B 5	
Hugogasse XI . .	H 7	
Humboldtplatz X .	F 6	
Hüttcldorfer Str. XIII, XIV, XV	A-C 5, 4	
Hüttenbrennerg. X	G 6	
Huttengasse XIII, XVI	A B 4, 3	
Hutweideng. XIX.	C 1	
Hyrtlgasse XVI .	B 4	
Ibsengasse XV, XVI	A B 4	
Ignazgasse XII . .	C 6	
Iheringgasse XIII	B 5, 6	
Illekgasse XIV . .	B 5	
Im Werd II . . .		D 1
In der Burg (Platz) I		B 3
In der Rosenlucken IV		B 5
Innstraße II, XX	F G 2	
Invalidenstr. III .	F 4	E 4, 3
Inzersdorfer Str. X	D-F 7	
Israelit. Friedhof .	D 2	
— Tempel	F 3	E 2
Jacquingasse III .	F 5	
Jagdgasse X . . .	E 7, 6	
Jägerstraße XX . .	E 2, 1	

	I	II
Jägerzeile II . . .	I 6, 5	
Jahngasse V . . .	D E 6	
Jakobergasse I . .		D 3
Jasomirgottgasse I		C 3
Jaurèsgasse III . .	F 5	
Jenullgasse XIII .	A 5	
Jesuitengasse I . .		D 3
Johannagasse V .	D 6	
Johannesgasse I .	E F 4	C D 4
Johann-Hoffmann-Platz XII	C 7	
Johann-Nepomuk-Berger-Pl. XVI .	B 3	
Johann-Strauß-G. IV	E 5, 6	
Johnstraße XIV, XIII	B 5, 4	
Jordangasse I . .		C 2
Jörgerstr. XVII, XVIII	C 3	
Josefinengasse II .	F 3	
Josefsgasse VIII .	D 4	
Josefsplatz I . . .		B 3, 4
Josefstädter Straße VIII	C D 4	
Juchgasse III . .	F G 5	
Judengasse I . . .		C D 2
Judenplatz I . . .		C 2
Jungferngasse I . .		C 3
Jungstraße II . . .	G 3	
Kainzgasse XVII	A 2	
Kaiserallee II . .	G H 4	
Kaiser-Ebersdorfer Straße XI . . .	H I 7	
Kaiserstraße VII .	C 4, 5	
Kalvarienberg-gasse XVII . . .	C 3, 2	
Kampstraße XX .	F 1	
Kandlgasse VII .	C D 4	
Kantgasse I		D 5, 4
Karajangasse XX.	E F 2	
Kardinal-Rauscher-Platz XIV . . .	B 5	
Karl-Bauer-Gasse XIII	A 5	
Karl-Beck-Gasse XVIII	C 2	
Karl-Borromäus-Platz III		F 5
Karl-Schweighofer-Gasse VII . . .		A 4, 5
Karlsgasse IV . .	E 5	C 5
Karlsplatz I, IV .	E 5	C 5
Karl-Walther-G. XIV	C 5, 6	
Karmarschgasse X	E 7, 6	
Karmelitergasse II		D 1
Karmeliter-Pl. II		D 1

	I	II
Kärntner Ring I .	E 4	C 4, 5
Kärntner Straße I	E 4	C 5-3
Karolinengasse IV	E F 5	
Karolinenplatz IV	E 5	
Kasernengasse VI	D 5	
Kastnergasse XVII	C 3	
Kaunitzgasse VI .	D 5	
Kegelgasse III . .	F G 4	F 3
Keinergasse III .	G 5	
Kellinggasse XIV	C 6	
Kendlerstr. XIII, XVI	A 5, 4	
Kenyongasse VII.	C 4, 5	
Keplergasse und -platz X.	E F 6	
Kernstraße XII . .	A 7	
Kettenbrückeng. IV, V	D E 5	
Khunngasse III .	F 5	
Kienmayerg. XIII	A B 4, 5	
Kirchbergg. VII .	D 4	A 4
Kirchengasse VII	D 4, 5	
Kirchstetterngasse XVI	C 4	
Kirchtaggasse XX	E 1	
Klagbaumgasse IV	E 5	
Klausgasse XVI .	B 4	
Kleeblattgasse I .		C 3, 2
Kleistgasse	F 6, 5	
Klementinengasse XV	C 5	
Kliebergasse V . .	E 6	
Klimschgasse III.	F G 5	
Klopstockgasse XVI, XVII . . .	B 3	
Klosterg. XVIII .	C 2	
Klosterneuburger Straße XX . . .	E 1, 2	
Knöllgasse X . . .	D 7	
Kochgasse VIII. .	D 3	
Kohlgasse V . . .	D 6	
Kohlmarkt I . . .	E 4	B C 3
Kohlmessergasse I		D 2
Kölblgasse III . .	F 5	
Kolingasse IX . .	E 3	B 1
Kollergasse III . .		F 3
Köllnerhofgasse I		D 3
Kolonitzgasse III		E F 3
Kolonitzplatz III .		F 3
Kolowratring I . .	E F 4	D 5 4
Kolschitzkyg. IV .	E 6	
Komödiengasse II		E 1, 2
Kongreßplatz XVI	A B 3	
Königsklosterg. VI	D E 4	A B 5
Konkordiaplatz I.		C 2
Konstantinhügel .	G 4	
Kopalgasse XI . .	H 6	
Koppstraße XVI .	B C 4	
Körnergasse II . .		F 1, 2

	I	II
Koschatgasse XVIII, XIX . .	B C 1	
Köstlergasse VI .		A 5
Krafftgasse II . .	E 3	
Kramergasse I . .		C 3
Kranzgasse XV . .	C 5, 6	
Krausegasse XI .	H 7	
Kreindlgasse XIX	D 1	
Kreitnergasse XVI	B 4	
Kreuzgasse XVIII	C 2, 3	
Kriechbaumg. XII	C 6	
Kriegergasse III		F 3
Kriehubergasse V	E 6	
Krongasse V . . .	E 5	
Krottenbachstraße XIX	B-D 1	
Krötzlergasse XI.	H 7	
Krugerstraße I . .		C 4
Krummbaumg. II.		D 1
Krummgasse III .		E 5
Kudlichgasse X . .	F G 7	
Kuefstein g. XIII.	A B 4, 5	
Kulmg. XVI, XVII	B 3	
Kumpfgasse I . .		D 3
Kundmanng. III .	G 4	
Kundratstraße X.	D 7	
Kurhausgasse I . .		C 3
Kurrentgasse I . .		C 3, 2
Kutschkergasse XVIII	D 3, 2	
Laaerberggasse XI	G 7	
Laaerstraße X . . .	F 7	
Lackierergasse IX		A 1
Lacknergasse XVII, XVIII . .	C 3, 2	
Ladenburggasse XVIII	B 2	
Lagergasse III . .	F 4, 5	D 5
Laimäcker-GasseX	F 7	
Laimgrubeng. VI .	D E 5	A 5
Lainzer Str. XIII	A 6	
Lambrechtgasse IV	E 5	
Lammgasse VIII .	D 3	
Landengasse XI .	H I 7, 6	
Landesgerichtsstr. I, VIII	D 4, 3	A 3, 2
Landgutgasse X .	E F 6	
Landhausgasse I .		B 3
Landskrongasse I .		C 2, 3
Landstraße Hauptstraße III	F G 4, 5	E F 4, 5
Landstraßer Brücke		E 4
— Gürtel III . . .	F 6	
Lange Gasse VIII	D 3, 4	
Längenfeldg. XII.	C 6	
Lannerstraße XIX	C D 1	
Lassallestraße II.	G 3	F 1
Laubeplatz X . . .	E 7	
Laudongasse VIII	C D 3	
Laufberger-G. II .	G 3	
Laurenzerberg I .		D 3, 2
Laurenzgasse V .	E 6	
Laxenburger Str. X	E 7, 6	
Lazarettgasse IX .	D 3	
Lazaristengasse XVIII	C 2	
Leberstr. III, XI	G 6	
Leebgasse X . . .	E 7, 6	
Leibnizgasse X .	E F 7	
Leipziger Str. XX	E 1, 2	
Leitermayergasse XVII, XVIII .	C 3	
Leitgebgasse V .	D 6	
Lenaugasse VIII .	D 4	A 3
Leonhardgasse III	G 5	
Leopold-Ernst-G. XVII, XVIII .	C 2, 3	
Leopoldsgasse II	E F 3	D 1
Lerchenfeld. Gürt. VII, VIII, XVI	C 4	
— Str. VII, VIII	C D 4	A 3
Lerchengasse VIII	D 4	
Lessinggasse II .	F 2, 3	
Leyserstraße XIII	A 5, 4	
Leystraße II, XX	F 1, 2	
Lichtenauer-G. II.	F 3	F 2
Lichtenfelsgasse I		A 3
Lichtensteg I . . .		C 3
Liebenberggasse I		D 4
Liebhardtg. XVI.	C 4	
Liebiggasse I . . .		A 2
Liechtensteinstr. IX	D E 2, 3	B 1
Liechtentaler G. IX	D 2	
Liechtenwerder Platz IX, XIX .	D 2	
Lienfeldergasse XVI, XVII . . .	B 3	
Lilienbrunng. II .	F 3	D 2, 1
Liliengasse I . . .		C 3
Lindauer-G. XVI .	C 4, 3	
Lindengasse VII .	D 5, 4	A 5
Liniengasse VI . .	C D 5	
Linnégasse II . . .	H 2	
Linnéplatz XIX .	C 1	
Linzer Str. XIII .	A B 5	
Lisztstraße III . .		D 5
Littrowg. XVIII	C 2	
Lobenhauerngasse XVII	B 3	
Lobkowitzbrücke	C 6	
Lobkowitzplatz I		C 4
Löhrgasse XV . .	C 4, 5	
Loidoldgasse VIII		A 3
Loquaiplatz VI . .	D 5	
Lorbeergasse III .		F 3

	I	II
Lorenz-Mandl-G. XIII, XVI . . .	A 4, 3	
Lorystraße XI . .	G H 7	
Lothringer-Straße I, III, IV . . .	E F 5, 4	C D 5
Löwelstraße I . .		B 2, 3
Löwengasse III . .	F G 4	F 2, 3
Löwenherzg. III .	G 5, 4	
Ludwigg. XVIII .	B 1	
Lugeck I		D 3
Lusthaus	I 5	
— -Straßen-Allee	H I 4, 5	
Lustkandlgasse IX	D 2	
Lützowgasse XIII	A 5	
Maderstraße IV .		C 5
Magdalenenbrücke	D 5	
Magdalenenstr. VI	D 5	
Mahlerstr. I	C 4	
Makartgasse I . .		B 5
Malfattigasse XII	C 6	
Malzgasse II . . .	F 3	
Mandlgasse XII .	C 6	
Marc-Aurel-Str. I .		C 2
Marchettigasse VI	D 5	
Marchfeldstr. XX.	F 1	
Marco d'Aviano-Platz XVIII . .	C 1	
Marcschplatz XV .	B 4	
Margaretengürtel V	D E 6	
Margaretenplatz V	D 5	
Margaretenstr. IV, V	D E 6, 5	
Mariahilfer Gürtel VI, XV	C 5	
Mariahilfer Str. VI, VII, XIII, XIV, XV	B-E 5, 4	A 5
Mariannengasse IX	D 3	
Maria-Theresia-Platz I		A B 4
— — -Str. I, IX .	E 3	B C 2, 1
Marienbrücke . . .		D 2
Mariengasse XVII	B 3	
Marienstiege I . .		C 2
Markgraf-Rüdiger-Straße XV . . .	C 4	
Marktgasse IX . .	D 2	
Marktplatz		D 1
Marokkanerg. III	F 5	D 5
Maroltingergasse XIII, XVI . . .	A 4, 3	
Martinstr. XVIII	C 3, 2	
Marxer Brücke, Kl. u. Gr.		E 3
St. Marxer Friedh.	G 5	
Marxer Gasse III .	F G 4	E F 3, 4
Marx-Meidlinger Straße XII . . .	D 6	
Märzstraße XIII XIV, XV	A-C 5, 4	
Matthäusgasse III		F 3, 2
Mattisplatz XV . .	B C 4, 5	
Matzleinsdorfer Platz V	D E 6	
Matznergasse XIII	A 5	
Maximilianpl. IX		A 1, 2
Maxingpark XIII .	A 6, 7	
Maxingstraße XIII	A 6	
Mayergasse II . . .		F 1
Mayerhofgasse IV	E 5	
Maysedergasse I .		C 4
Maysseng. XVII .	B 3	
Mechelgasse III .	F 5	
Mechitaristeng. VII		
Meidlinger Friedh.	C 7	
— Hauptstr. XII .	C 6, 7	
Meiselstraße XIII, XIV	B 5	
Mendelssohng. II .	H I 2	
Menzelgasse XVI .	C 4	
Metastasiogasse I .		B 3
Metternichg. III .	F 5	
Michaelerplatz I .		B 3
Michaelerstraße XVIII	D 2	
Miesbachgasse II .	E F 3	
Millergasse VI . .	C D 5	
Millöckergasse VI		B 5
Minoritenplatz I .		B 3
Missindorfstr. XIII	A 5	
Mittelgasse VI . .	C 5	
Mitterberggasse XVIII	C 2	
Mittersteig IV, V	E 5	
Mohreng., Gr. II .	F 3	E 2, 1
—, Kl. II		E 1
Mohsgasse III . .	F 5	
Molitorgasse XI .	G H 6	
Mölkerbastei I . .		B 2
Mölkersteig I . . .		B 2
Mollardgasse VI .	C D 5	
Mollgasse XV, III	D 2	
Mommsengasse IV	F 5	
Montecuccoliplatz XIII	A 7	
Montlcartstr. XVI	A 4, 3	
Möringgasse XV .	C 4	
Morzinplatz I . . .	E 3	D 2
Mühlfeldgasse II .	F 3	
Mühlgasse IV . . .	E 5	B 5
Muhrengasse X . .	E 7	
Müllnergasse IX .	E 3	
Münzgasse III . .		E 4
Murlingeng. XII .	C 7, 6	
Museumstr. I, VII	D E 4	A 3, 4
Muthsamg. XIII .	A 4	
Myrtengasse VII .	D 4	

	I	II
Naglergasse I . . .		B C 3
Naschmarkt IV . .		B 5
Nattergasse XVII	B 3	
Nauseagasse XVI .	A 3	
Nedergasse XIX .	C 1	
Negerlegasse II . .		D 2
Neilreichgasse X .	E 7, 6	
Nepomukgasse II		E 1
Nesselgasse XVII	B 3, 2	
Neubadgasse I . .		B C 3
Neubaugasse VII .	D 5, 4	
Neubaugürtel VII, XV		C 4, 5
Neuer Markt I . . .	E 4	C 4, 3
Neug., Große IV .	E 5	
—, Kleine IV, V .	E 5	
Neulerchenfelder Straße XVI . . .	B C 3, 4	
Neulinggasse III .	F G 5	E F 5
Neumayrg. XVI .	C 4	
Neusserplatz XV .	B 4	
Neustiftgasse VII	C D 4	A 4
Neutorgasse I . . .		C 1, 2
Neuwallgasse XII	C D 7, 6	
Nevillebrücke . . .	D 5	
Nibelungengasse I	E 4	B 4, 5
Nickelgasse II . .		D 1
Niederhofstr. XII	C 6	
Nikolsdorfer G. V	E 6	
Nisselgasse XIII .	A 6, 5	
Nobilegasse XIII, XIV	B 5	
Nordbahnbrücke .	F G 1	
Nordbahnstraße II, XX	F 2, 3	F 1
Nordportalstr. II .	G 3	
Nordwestbahnstr. II, XX	F 2	
Nothnagelplatz X .	D 7	
Nottendorfer G. III	H 5	
Novaragasse II . .	F 3	E F 1
Nußdorfer Str. IX	D 3, 2	
Nußwaldgasse XIX	D 1	
Obermüllnerstr. II	G 3	
Oberwiedenstraße XVII	A 2	
Oberzellerg. III .	G 5	
Obkircher-G. XIX	C 1	
Odeongasse II . .		E 1
Odoakergasse XVI	A 3	
Oelweingasse XIV	B C 5	
Operngasse I, IV .	E 5	B C 5, 4
Opernring I	E 4	B C 4
Oppelgasse XII . .	C 6	
Oppolzer-Gasse I .		B 2
Ortliebgasse XVII	C 3	
Osterleitenq. XIX	D 1	
Oswaldgasse XII .	B C 7	

	I	II
Othmargasse XX .	E 2	
OttakringerFriedh.	A 3	
— Str. XVI, XVII	A-C 3	
Otto-Wagner-Platz IX		A 1
Ötzeltgasse III . .		D 5
Paletzgasse XVI .	B 3	
Palffygasse XVII .	C 3	
Paniglgasse IV . .	E 5	B C 5
Panikengasse XVI	B 4	
Pantzergasse XIX	D 2, 1	
Papagenogasse VI		B 5
Pappenheimg. XX	E 2	
Parhamer-Pl. XVII	B C 3	
Pariser Gasse I . .		C 2
Parkgasse III . . .	G 4	
Parkring I	F 4	D 4
Pasettistraße XX .	E F 1, 2	
Paulineng. XVIII .	C 2	
Paulusplatz III . .	G 5	
Payergasse XVI .	C 3	
Pazmanitenq. II .	F 3, 2	
Pelikangasse IX .	D 3	
Pelzgasse XV . . .	C 5	
Pensionsgasse XI .	G 7	
Penzinger Str. XIII	A B 5	
Peregringasse IX .		B 1
Pereiragasse XIV .	B C 5	
Pernerstorfer-G. X	E F 7	
Perspektivstr. II .	G 3	
Pestalozzigasse I .		D 5
Peter-Jordan-Str. XVIII, XIX . .	B-D 1	
Petersplatz I . . .		C 3
Petrarcagasse I . .		B 3
Petrusgasse III . .	G 5	
Pezzlgasse XVII .	B C 3	
Pfadenhauerg. XIII	A 5	
Pfarrg., Große II .	F 3	D 1
—, Kleine II . . .	F 3	
Pfarrhofgasse III .		F 5
Pfauengasse VI . .		A 5
Pfefferhofgasse III		F 2
Pfeifergasse XIV .	C 6	
Pfeilgasse VIII . .	C D 4	
Pferdemarkt	D 6	
Philadelphia-Br. .	C 7	
Phorusgasse IV . .	E 5	
Phorusplatz IV, V	E 5	
Piaristeng. VIII .	D 4	
Pilgram-Br. u. G. X	D 5	
Pilgrimgasse XV .	B 5	
Pillergasse XIV .	C 6	
Plankengasse I . .		C 3, 4
Plenergasse XVIII	C 2	
Plösslgasse IV . .	E F 5	
Pohlgasse XII . .	B C 6	
Pokornygasse XIX	D E 1	

	I	II
Porzellangasse IX	E 2, 3	
Possingerg. XVI .	B 4	
Postgasse I		D 2, 3
Posthorngasse III .		E 5
Pottendorfer Str. XII	C 7	
Pötzleinsdorfer Straße XVIII .	A B 1	
Pouthongasse XIV, XV	C 5	
Pramergasse IX .	E 3	
Prater	G-I 3-5	
Praterstern II . .	F 3	F 1
Praterstraße II . .	F 3	D-F 2, 1
Predigergasse I . .		D 3
Preßgasse IV . . .	E 5	
PreysinggasseXIV	B 4, 5	
Prinz-Eugen-Str. III, IV	E F 5	
Prochstraße XIII .	A 5	
Protest. Friedhof .	D E 6	
Puchsbaumgasse X	F G 7	
Puchsbaumplatz X	F 7	
Pulverturmg. IX .	D 2	
Pyrkergasse XIX.	D 1	
Quellenplatz X .	E 7	
Quellenstraße X .	E-G 7	
Raaberbahng. X .	E F 6	
Rabengasse III .	G 5	
Rabensteig I . . .		D 2
Radetzkybrücke .		E 2
Radetzkyplatz III	F 4	F 2, 3
Radetzkystr. III .	F 4, 3	E F 2
Radlmayerg. XIX	D 1	
Raffaelgasse XX .	E 1, 2	
Rahlgasse VI . . .	E 4	B 5
Rainerg. IV, V . .	E 6, 5	
Rampengasse XIX	E 1	
Ramperstorffer-G. V	D E 5, 6	
Randhartingerg. X	F G 7	
Ranftlgasse XVII, XVIII	C 3	
Rankgasse XVI .	A 4	
Rappachgasse XI .	H 7, 6	
Rasumofskyg. III	F G 4	F 4
Rathauspark . . .		A 3, 2
Rathausplatz I . .	D 4, 3	A 3, 4
Rathausstraße I .	D 4, 3	
RatschkygasseXII	B C 6, 7	
Rauchfangkehrer-gasse XIII, XIV	B C 6	
Rauchgasse XII . .	C 6	
Rauhensteing. I .		C 4, 3
Rauscherstr II, XX	F 2	
Ravelinstraße XI .	H I 7	
Rebhanngasse XX	F 2	
Redtenbacher-G. XVI, XVII . . .	B 3	
Regierungsgasse I		B 3
Reichsapfelg. XIV	B 5, 6	
Reichsbrücke . . .	G H 2	
Reichsratsstraße I		A 3, 2
Reindorfgasse XIV	C 5, 6	
Reinhartgasse XVI	C 3	
Reinlgasse XIII .	B 5	
Reinprechtsbrücke	D 5	
Reinprechtsdorfer Straße V	D 5, 6	
Reischachstraße I		E 2, 3
Reisingergasse X.	F F 6	
Reisnerstraße III	F 4, 5	E 4, 5
Reithoffer-Pl. XV	C 5	
Rembrandtstr. II	E 3	
Rennggasse I . . .	E 3	B C 2
Rennweg III . . .	F G 5	D 5
Reschgasse XII .	C 6	
Ressolgasse IV . .		C 5
Reumannplatz X .	F 7	
Revolutionsplatz I		C 4
Richard-Wagner-Platz XVI . . .	B C 4	
Richtergasse VII .	D 5	
Richthausengasse XVII	B 2	
Riemergasse I . .		D 4, 3
Rienössigasse IV .	E 5	
Riesgasse III . . .		F 5
Ring des 12. Nov. I	D E 4, 3	A B 3, 2
Rinnböckstraße XI	G H 6	
Robertgasse II . .		F 2
Robert-Hamerling-Gasse XV . . .	C 5	
Rochusgasse III .	F 4	F 5
Rochusplatz III .		F 5
Rockhgasse I . . .		B 2
Rodlergasse XIX .	C 1	
Rögergasse IX . .	E 2, 3	
Rokitanskygasse XVII	C 3, 2	
RollingergasseXII	B C 7	
Römergasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Römerstalgasse XI	H 7	
Rondeau (Prater) .	H 4, I 5	
Rosaliagasse XII .	C 6	
Rosamplatz XV . .	B C 4	
Rosasgasse XII . .	B 6	
Roseggerg. XVI .	A 4, 3	
Rosenbursenstr. I		D E 3
Rosengasse I . . .		B 2
Rosenhügelstr. XII	A 7	
Rosensteingasse XVI, XVII . . .	B C 3, 2	
Rosinagasse XV .	C 5	
Rossauer Gasse IX		B 1

	I	II
Rossauer Lände IX	E 2, 3	
Rote-Kreuzg. II .		D 1
Rote-Mühlg. XII .	B 6	
Rotenhausgasse IX		A 1
Rotenhofgasse X .	D E 7	
Rotenlöweng. IX .	E 2	
Rotensterngasse II	F 3	E 1
Rotenturmstraße I	E 4	C D 3, 2
Roterdstraße XVI	A 3	
Rotgasse I		C D 3, 2
Rottstraße XIII .	A 5	
Rotundenallee II .	G 4	
Rotundenbrücke .	G 4	
Rötzergasse XVII	B C 3	
Ruckergasse XII .	B 7, 6	
Rückertgasse XVI	B 3	
Rüdengasse III . .	G 5	
Rüdigergasse V . .	D 5	
Rudolfinerg. XIX	D 1	
Rudolfsplatz I . .	E 3	C 2
Rueppgasse II . .	F 3	
Rufgasse IX . . .	D 2	
Ruprechtsstiege I		D 2
Rustenschacher-Allee II	G H 3, 4	
Ruthgasse XIX . .	D 1	
Sachsenplatz XX .	E F 2	
Sachsgasse XVIII	D 2	
Saileräckerg. XIX	C 1	
Salesianerg. III .	F 4, 5	E 5
Salierigasse XVIII	B C 2	
Salmgasse III . . .	F 4	F 4
Salvatorgasse I . .		C 2
Salvatorianerpl. X	E 7	
Salzergasse IX . .	D 2	
Salzgasse I		C 2
Salzgries I	E 3	C 2
Salztorbrücke . . .	E 3	D 3
Salztorgasse I . .		C 2
Sampogasse XIII .	A 4	
Sandleitengasse XVI, XVII . . .	A 2, 3	
Sandwirtgasse VI	D 5	
Santa-Luciapl. II .	H 3	
Säulengasse IX . .	D 2	
Sautergasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Schafberg XVIII .	A 1	
Schafberg-Gasse XVIII	A B 1	
Schäffergasse IV .	E 5	
Schallautzerstr. I		E 3
Schallergasse XII	C D 6	
Schanzstraße XIII, XV	A B 4, 5	
Schauflergasse I .		B 3
Schaumburger-G. IV	E 5	
Schegargasse XIX	D 2	
Scheibenbergstr. XVIII	B 1, 2	
Scheidlstr. XVIII	B C 2	
Schelleingasse IV	E 6	
Schellhammerg. XVI, XVII . .	C 3	
Schellinggasse I .		C D 4
Schenkenstraße I .		B 3, 2
Scherzergasse II .	F 2	
Schiffamtsgasse II	E F 3	C D 1
Schiffgasse, Gr. II	E F 3	D 1
Schiffmühleustr. II	H I 2, 3	
Schillerplatz I . .	E 4	B 4 5
Schindlerg. XVIII	B C 2	
Schlachthaus-brücke	H 5	
— -Allee II	H 5, 4	
— -Gasse III . . .	G H 5	
Schleiergasse X . .	F 7	
Schleifmühlg. IV .	E 5	B 5
Schlickgasse IX .		B 1
Schlickplatz IX . .	E 3	B 1
Schlöglg. XII, XIII	A B 7	
Schloßallee XIII .	B 6, 5	
Schloßbrücke . . .	B 6	
Schlösselg. VIII .	D 3	
Schloßgasse V . .	D E 5	
Schmalzhofg. VI .	D 5	
Schmelzbrücke . .	C 5	
Schmelzgasse II .	F 3	E 1
Schmerlingplatz I		A 3
Schmidgasse VIII	D 4	A 3
Schmöllerlgasse IV	E 5	
Schnirchgasse III	H 5	
Schöffelg. XVIII .	B 2	
Schöllerhofgasse II		D 2
Scholzgasse II . .	E 2	
Schönbrunner Allee XII	A B 7	
— Brücke	B 6	
— Schloßstr. XII	A B 6	
— Straße IV, V, XII	B-E 6, 5	
— Vorpark	B 5, 6	
Schönburgstr. IV .	E 5, 6	
Schönlaterngasse I		D 3
Schopenhauerstr. XVIII	C D 2	
Schottenaustr. XX	E F 1	
Schottenbastei I .		B 2
Schottenfeldg. VII	C 5, 4	
Schottengasse I . .	E 3	B 2
Schottenhof		B 2
Schottenring I . .	E 3	B C 2, 1
Schrankenbergg. X	F 7	
Schrankgasse VII		A 4
Schreigasse II . .	E 3	
Schreyvogelgasse I		B 2

	I	II
Schröttergasse X .	E F 7	
Schrottgiessberg. II		E 1
Schubertgasse IX	D 2	
Schubertpark . . .	C 2	
Schuhmeicrpl. XVI	B 4	
Schulerstraße I . .		D 3
Schulgasse XVIII	C D 2	
Schulhof I		C 2
Schultergasse I . .		C 2
Schumanngasse . . XVII, XVIII .	C 2, 3	
Schüttauplatz II .	H 2	
Schüttaustraße II	H I 2	
Schüttelstraße II.	G 3, 4	F 2
Schützengasse III	F 5	
Schwangasse I . .		C 4
Schwarzenberg-platz I, III, IV		D 5
Schwarzenberg-straße I	E 4	C 4, 5
Schwarzspanier-straße IX	D 3	A 1
Schwedenbrücke .	F 3, 4	D 2
Schwedeng. XX .	E 1	
Schwedenplatz I .		D 2
Schweglerstr. XIV	B C 4, 5	
Schweizergarten .	F 6	
Schwemmgasse II		F 2
Schwenkgasse XII	B 7, 6	
Schwertgasse I . .		C 2
Seb.-Kelch-G. XIII	A 5	
Seb.-Kneipp-G. II	G 3	
Sebastianplatz III		F 5
Sechshauser Gürtel XIV	C 5, 6	
— Str. XIII, XIV	B C 6, 5	
Sechskrügelg. III .	F 4	F 5, 4
Sechsschimmelg. IX	D 2	
Sedlitzkygasse XI	H 6, 7	
Secböckgasse XVI	A B 3	
Seegasse IX. . . .	E 3	
Seidengasse VII .	C D 4	
Seidlgasse III . .	F 4	F 4, 3
Seilergasse I . . .		C 3
Seilerstätte I . . .	E 4	C D 4
Seisgasse IV . . .	E 6	
Seitenberggasse XVI, XVII . . .	B 3	
Seitenstetteng. I .		D 2
Seitzergasse I . .		C 3
Semperstr. XVIII	D 2	
Senefeldergasse X	E 7, 6	
Sensengasse IX . .	D 3	
Serravagasse XIII	A 5	
Servitengasse IX .	E 3	
Severingasse IX .	D 3	
Seyfriedstraße X .	F 6	
Siccardsburgg. X .	E 7, 6	

	I	II
Siebenbrunnenfeld V	D 6	
Siebenbrunneng. V	D E 6	
Siebeneichengasse XIII	B 6, 5	
Siebensterng. VII	D 4	A 4
Siebertgasse XII .	C D 6	
Siegelgasse III . .		F 4
Sigmundsg. VII .	D 4	
Silbergasse XIX .	D 1	
Simmering. Friedh.	H 7	
— Hauptstraße XI	G H 6, 7	
Simoningplatz XI	H 6	
Sinagasse II . . .	H 2	
Singerstraße I . .	E 4	C D 3, 4
Singriener-G. XII	B 7, 6	
Sittegasse XV . .	B 4	
Skodagasse VIII .	D 3	
Sobieskigasse IX .	D 2	
Sollingerg. XIX .	C 1	
Sonnenfelsgasse I		D 3
Sonnwendgasse X	F 6	
Sorbaitgasse XV .	C 4	
Spallartgasse XIII	A 4	
Speckbacherg. XVI	B 3	
Spengergasse V .	D 5, 6	
Sperlgasse, Gr. II	F 3	D 1
—, Kleine II . . .	F 3	D 1
Sperrgasse XV . .	C 5	
Spiegelgasse I . .	E 4	C 4, 3
Spinngasse XI . .	G 7	
Spitalgasse IX . .	D 3	
Spittelauer Lände IX	E 2	
Spittelbergg. VII.		A 4
Spittelbreiten-gasse XII	B C 7	
Sporckplatz XIII, XVI	A 4	
Springergasse II .	F 3	
Stadiongasse I . .		A 3
Stadtgutg., Gr. II	F 3	
—, Kl. II	F 3	F 1
Stadtpark	F 4	D E 5-3
— -Brücke		D 4
Stallburggasse I .		C 3
Stammgasse III .		F 4, 3
Starhembergg. IV	E 5, 6	
Stättermayergasse XIV	B C 5	
Staudgasse XVIII	C 2, 3	
Staudingerg. XX .	E 2	
Stefanieplatz XVI	B 3	
Steinackerg. XII .	C 6, 7	
Steinbauerg. XII.	C D 6	
Steindelgasse I . .		C 3
Steinergasse XVII	C 3	
Steingasse III . .	G 5	
Steinhofstr. XVI .	A 3, 4	

	I	II
Stemmer-Allee II	I 5	
Stephansplatz I. .		C 3
Sterneckplatz II .	G 3	
Sterngasse I . . .		C 2
Sternwartestraße XVIII	C D 2	
Steudelgasse X . .	F 7	
Stiegengasse VI .	D 5	A 5
Stiegergasse XIV.	C 6	
Stiftgasse VII . .	D 4	A 4, 5
Stock-im-Eisen-Platz I		C 3
Stolberggasse V .	D E 6	
Stollgasse VII . .	C 5	
Stolzenthalergasse VIII	C 4	
Storchengasse XIV	C 6	
Storckgasse V . .	D 6	
Stoß im Himmel I		C 2
Straße d. 1. Mai II	G 3	
Strauchgasse I . .		B 3, 2
Straußengasse V .	E 5	
Strobachgasse V .	D 5	
Strobelgasse I . .		D 3
Strohgasse III . .	F 5	D E 5
Stromstraße XX .	E F 1	
Strozzigasse VIII	D 4	
Stubenbastei I . .	F 4	D 4, 3
Stubenbrücke . . .		E 3
Stubenring I . . .	F 4	D E 3
Stuckgasse VII. .	D 4	
Stumpergasse VI.	C D 5	
Sturzg. XIII, XIV	B 5	
Stuttorheimstr.XV	B 4	
Stuwerstraße II .	G 3	
Südbahnstr., Hint. X	F 6	
Südtiroler Pl. IV .	E 6	
Suessgasse XIV .	B 5	
Sulmgasse XVI .	B 3, 4	
Syringgasse XVII	C 3	
Taborstr. II, XX	F 3, 2	D E 2, 1
Talgasse XV . . .	C 5	
Tandelmarkt . . .		B 1
Tandelmarktg. II .		D 1
Tannengasse XV .	C 5	
Taubergasse XVII	B 3	
Taubstummeng. IV	E 5	
Technikerstr. IV .		C D 5
Tegetthoffstr. I .		C 4
Teichgasse XVII .	B C 3	
Teinfaltstraße I .		B 2
Tellgasse XV . . .	B C 4	
Tempelgasse II .		E 2
Thalheimerg. XVI	B 4	
Thaliastraße XVI	A-C 3, 4	
Thavonatgasse X.	F G 7	

	I	II
Theobaldgasse VI		A B 5
Theresianumg. IX	E F 5	
Theresieng. XVIII	C 3, 2	
Thurngasse IX . .	D E 3	A 1
Tichtelgasse XII.	C 6	
Tiefer Graben I .		B C 2
Tigergasse VIII .	D 4	
Tiroler Gasse XIII	A 6	
Tivoligasse XII .	B C 6	
Tongasse III . . .		E 5
Töpfelgasse XIII	A 5	
Toßgasse XIV . .	C 5	
Trabrennplatz . .	H 4	
Traisengasse XX .	F 2, 1	
Trappelgasse IV .	E 5, 6	
Traungasse III . .		D 5
Trautenau-Pl. XIX	C 1	
Trautsohng. VIII		A 3
Trauttmansdorff-gasse XIII . . .	A 6	
Treustraße XX . .	E 2	
Triester Straße X	D 7	
Troststraße X . .	D-F 7	
Trunnerstraße II.	F 2	
Tuchlauben I . . .		C 3, 2
Tulpengasse VIII		A 2
Türkenschanz-Park VIII . . .	C 1, 2	
— -Platz XVIII .	B C 1, 2	
— -Straße XVIII	C 2	
Türkenstraße IX .	E 3	A B 1
Turnergasse XV .	C 5	
Uchatiusgasse III		F 4
Ullmannstr. XIV.	C 6, 5	
St. Ulrichspl. VII	D 4	
Ungar-Br.,Kl.u.Gr.		E 4
Ungergasse III . .	F 4, 5	E F 4, 5
Universitätspl. I.		D 3
Universitäts-Str. I	D E 3	A B 2
Universumstr. XX	E F 1, 2	
Uraniastraße I . .		E 2
Urbangasse XVII	A 2	
Urban-Loritz-Pl. VII	C 4	
Urschenböckg. XI	H 6	
Van-der-Nüll-Gasse X.	E 7, 6	
Van-Swieten-Gasse IX		A 1
Vegagasse XIX .	D 2, 1	
Veithgasse III . .		D 5
Vereinsgasse II .	F 3, 2	
Veronikagasse XVI, XVII . .	C 3	
Viaduktg., Ob. III	F 4	E F 3, 2
—, Untere III . .	F 4	E F 4-2
Viehmarktg. III .	G 5, 6	

	I	II
Viktor-Adler-Pl. X	E F 7	
Viktorgasse IV. .	E 5, 6	
Viktoriagasse XV	C 5	
Vinzenzgasse XVIII.	C 2	
Viriotgasse IX. .	D 2	
Vivenotgasse XII	C 6, 7	
Vogelweidpl. XV	C 4	
Vogelsanggasse V	D E 6	
Volkert-Pl. . . II	F 3	
Volkert-Str. . . II	F 3	
Volksgarten	E 4	A B 3
Volksgartenstr. I		A 4, 3
Volkswehrplatz II	G 2	
Vorgartenstraße II, XX	F G 1-3	
Vorlaufstraße I. .		C 2
Waaggasse IV. .	E 5	
Wächtergasse I .		B C 2
Wackenroder-Br. .	C D 5, 6	
Wagnergasse IX .	D 2	
Wagramer Straße XXI	H I 2, 1	
Währinger Gürtel IX, XVIII . . .	C D 3, 2	
— Park	D 2	
— Str. IX, XVIII	C-E 2, 3	A B 1, 2
Waldgasse X . . .	F 7	
Waldmüllerpark .	E 6	
Walfischgasse I .		C 4
Wallensteinpl. XX	E 2	
Wallensteinstraße XX	E F 2	
Wallgasse VI. . .	C 5	
Wallnerstraße I .		B C 3
Wallrißstraße XVIII.	B C 2	
Waltergasse . .	E 5	
Wasagasse IX. .	D E 3	A B 1
Waschhausgasse II		F 2
Wasnergasse XX.	E F 2	
Wassergasse III .	G 5, 4	
Wattgasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Wattmanngasse XIII	A 6	
Webergasse XX .	E 2	
Webgasse VI. . .	D 5	
Wehlisstr. II, XX	F-H 1-3	
Wehrgasse V. . .	D E 5	
Weidmanngasse XVII	C 3, 2	
Weiglgasse XIII .	B 6	
Weihburggasse I.	E F 4	C D 3, 4
Weimarer Platz XVIII.	D 2	
— Straße XVIII, XIX	C D 2, 1	

	I	II
Weinberggasse XIX	C 1	
Weintraubengasse II	F 3	E F 1
Weiskerng. XVI.	A 3	
Weißgärberlände III.	G 4	
Weißgärberstraße, Obere III. . . .		F 2
—, Untere III . .	G 4	F 2, 3
Weißgasse XVII .	C 3	
Weitlofg. XVIII.	D 2	
Wenzelgasse XX.	E 2	
Werdertorgasse I		C 2, 1
Wernhardtstraße XVI.	A 4	
Wertheimstein-Park.	D E 1	
Westbahnstr. VII	C D 4	
Wexstraße XX . .	E 1	
Weyprechtgasse XVI	C 3	
Weyrgasse III . .	F 4	
Weyringer-Gasse IV	E F 6, 5	
Wichtelgasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Wickenburggasse VIII	D 3	
Wiedner Gürtel IV	E F 6	
— Hauptstr. IV, V	D E 6, 5	B C 5
Wielandgasse X .	F 7	
Wielandplatz X .	F 7	
Wiclemansgasse XVII, XVIII. .	B 2	
Wienerbergstraße X, XII	C D 7	
Wieninger-Pl. XIV	B 5	
Wienzeile, Linke VI, XIII, XIV.	D E 5	B 5
—, Rechte IV, V, XII	D E 5	B 5
Wiesengasse IX .	D 2	
Wiesinger-Str. I .		D E 3, 2
Wildpretmarkt I.		C 3
Wilhelminenstr. XVI, XVII. . .	A B 3	
Wilhelmstr. XII .	C 7, 6	
Wimbergerg. VII	C 4	
Wimmergasse V .	D E 6	
Winarskystr. XX	F 1	
Winckelmannstr. XIII	B 5, 6	
Windmühlgasse VI	D 5, 4	A 5
Windtenstraße X.	D E 7	
Wintergasse XX .	E 1, 2	
Wipplinger-Str. I	E 3, 4	B C 1, 2
Wittelsbachstr. II	G 4	
Witthauerg. XVIII	B 2, 1	

	I	II
Wohllebeng. IV .	E 5	
Wolfengasse I . .		D 3
Wolfgangg. XII .	C D 6	
Wollzeile I	E F 4	D E 3
Wolmutstraße II .	G 3	
Wurlitzerg. XVI, XVII	B 3	
Wurmbstraße XII	C 7	
Wurmserg. XIV .	B 5	
Würthgasse XIX .	D 1	
Wurzbachg. XV .	C 4	
Ybbsstraße II . .	G 3	
Yppenplatz XVI .	C 3	
Zagorskyg. XVI .	B 4	
Zaunergasse III .		D 5
Zedlitzgasse I . .		D 3
Zeillergasse XVII	A B 2	
Zelcborgasse XII .	C 6, 7	
Zelinkagasse I . .		C 1
Zeltgasse VIII . .	D 4	
Zenogasse XII . .	B 6	
Zentagasse V . . .	D E 5, 6	
Ziegelofengasse IV, V	D E 5, 6	
Zieglergasse VII .	D 5, 4	
Zinkgasse XV . .	C 5	
Zipperergasse XI .	H 6	
Zirkusgasse II . .	F 3	E 2, 1
Zollamtsbrücke . .		E 3
Zollamtsstr., Hint. III	F 4	E 3, 2
—, Vordere III .		E 3
Zollergasse VII .	D 4, 5	
Zollgasse III . . .		E 3
Zrinyigasse XX .	E 1	
Zufahrtsstraße II	G 3	
Zur Spinnerin X .	D 7	
Zwerggasse II . .	E 3	
Zwinzstraße XIII	A 4	
Zwölfergasse XV .	C 5	

I. VIENNA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Route 1. Page

Vienna.

A. Railway Stations. Air Services. Steamers. Travel Bureaux. Inquiry Offices 3
B. Hotels. Pensions 5
C. Restaurants. Wine Rooms. Cafés. Confectioners 7
D. Cabs. Circular Motor and Motor-Boat Trips. Motorbuses 10
E. Municipal Tramways 11
F. Stadt-Bahn. Suburban Line. Verbindungs-Bahn. Donau-Ufer-Bahn 14
G. Post and Telegraph Offices 15
H. Embassies, Legations, and Consulates. Police . 16
I. English Churches. Clubs 16
J. Theatres. Amusements. Music 17
K. Mountaineering and Sport 18
L. Baths 19
M. Banks and Shops 19
N. Times of Admission 20
O. One Week in Vienna 25
Situation and Topography. History. Art and Music 26

I. The Inner City.

1. St. Stephans-Kirche. Kärntner Strasse. Graben. Michaeler Platz 35
2. Hofburg. National Library 39
A. Old Hofburg. Winter Riding School. New Hofburg 39
Private and State Apartments, 41.
B. The Hofburg Collections 42
Secular Treasury, 42. — Ecclesiastical Treasury, 43. — Collection of Imperial Porcelain and Plate, Ethnographical Museum, Este Art Collection, 44. — Collection of Portraits, 46.
C. The National Library 46
3. The South-West Part of the Inner City 49
Kapuziner-Kloster and Imperial Vaults, 49. — Albertina Graphic Collection, 51. — Augustiner-Kirche, Minoriten-Kirche, 52. — Archives Office, 53. — Nieder-Österreichisches Landhaus, 54.

Route 1. Page

4. The North-West Part of the Inner City 54
Harrach Palace, Kinsky Palace, 55. — Schönborn Palace, 56. — Maria-Stiegen Church, 57.

5. The East Part of the Inner City 57
Ministry of Finance, 57. — Academy of Sciences, 58.

6. The Ring-Strasse and its Vicinity 59
Maria Theresa Monument, 60. — Volks-Garten, Parlaments-Gebäude, 61. — Rathaus, University, 62. — Votive Church, Schwarzenberg-Platz, 63. — Stadt-Park, 64. — Karls-Kirche, 65.

II. The Great Museums.

7. The Art History Museum 67
Heroon of Trysa, 67. Egyptian Antiquities, 68. — Greek and Roman Antiquities, 69. — Plastic and Industrial Art, 72. — Weapons, 77. — Picture Gallery, 80. — Coins and Medals, 89.

8. The Austrian Gallery in the Belvedere 90
Baroque Museum, 90. — Nineteenth Century Gallery, 92. — Modern Gallery, 118.

9. The Academy of Fine Arts 96

10. The Liechtenstein Gallery 98

11. The Natural History Museum 103

12. The Austrian Museum of Art and Industry . . 108

13. The Army Museum 112

14. The Technical Museum 113

15. The Folklore Museum 115

16. The Provincial Museum of Lower Austria . . . 116

17. The Historical Museum of the City of Vienna . . 117

III. Quarters outside the Inner City.

18. North Quarters: Leopoldstadt and Prater, Brigittenau, Floridsdorf 119

19. South-East Quarters: Landstrasse, with the Belvedere, and Simmering, with the Central Cemetery 121

20. South Quarters: Wieden, Favoriten, Margareten, Meidling 124

21. South-West Quarters: Mariahilf, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim, Hietzing. Palace of Schönbrunn . . 126

22. West Quarters: Neubau, Josefstadt, Ottakring, Hernals 131
Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards, 131. — Czernin Gallery, 132.

23. North-West Quarters: Alsergrund, Währing, Döbling 133
Old Summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, 134. — Serviten-Kirche, 135. — Türkenschanz Park, 136.

Route		Page
	Environs of Vienna.	
2.	The Wiener Wald	138
	A. The Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, and Hermannskogel	138
	B. Klosterneuburg Weidling, 142. — Kierling, 142.	140
	C. Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg. The Sophienalpe. The Lainzer Tiergarten	142
	D. Mödling Kaltenleutgeben, 144. — Perchtoldsdorf, Mödling, 145. — Brühl, Anninger, 146.	144
	E. Laxenburg	147
	F. Baden. Heiligenkreuz Hoher Lindkogel, 151. — Heiligenkreuz, 152.	148
	G. From Vienna to St. Pölten Tulbinger Kogel, 153. — Schöpfl, 154.	152
	H. From Leobersdorf to St. Pölten Steinwand-Klamm, Peilstein, 155. — Hainfeld, 156.	154
3.	The Bisamberg. Burg Kreuzenstein. The Marchfeld. Hainburg Petronell, Carnuntum, 157. — Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, 158.	156

1. Vienna.

Plans of the City. In the text the general plan (p. 1) is referred to as Pl. *I*, that of the inner city (p. 35) as Pl. *II*. — List of Streets with plan references, see p. 1.

A. Railway Stations. Air Services. Steamers. Travel Bureaux. Inquiry Offices.

All the **Railway Stations** are termini. The Stadt-Bahn (Donaukanal and Gürtel lines; comp. p. 14) has a halt at the West-Bahnhof. — *Cabs*, see p. 10. — *Custom House* (Hauptzollamt; Pl. E 3, *II*), III. Vordere Zollamts-Str. 3; week-days 8-3, Sun. 9-12.

From midnight till 2 a.m. a circular tramway-line connects all the stations (50*g*).

West-Bahnhof (Pl. C 5, *I*; p. 127), in the Neubau-Gürtel, $1^1/_2$ M. from the Burg-Ring, with restaurant: for trains to St. Pölten (Mariazell), Amstetten (Selztal, Bad Aussee, Salzburg, Bad-Gastein), Linz (Passau, Nuremberg, Cologne, London), Attnang-Puchheim (Gmunden, Bad Ischl, Bad Aussee), Salzburg (Munich, Paris, London), and Innsbruck (Zürich, London).

Tramways (p. 11): L, 5, 6, 8, 15, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59, and 118.

Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. F 6, *I*; p. 125), Ghega-Platz, $1^1/_4$ M. from the Kärntner Ring (good restaurant adjacent to the S.): for trains to Baden, Wiener-Neustadt (Hochschneeberg), Semmering, Bruck an der Mur (Klagenfurt, Meran, Udine, Venice), Graz (Marburg, Agram, Trieste), and Ödenburg.

Tramways (p. 11): D, O, 4, 13, and 118. Also tramway and railway 18_G, see the Stadt-Bahn (p. 15).

Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. F 6, *I*; p. 125), Ghega-Platz, close to the Süd-Bahnhof (see above), with restaurant: for trains viâ Strass-Sommerein or viâ Marchegg and Pressburg to Budapest (Belgrade, Bucharest, Constantinople, Athens); to Grusbach-Schönau (Brünn, Prague); and for expresses (ordinary trains from the Nord-Bahnhof) to Lundenburg (Brünn, Prague; Oderberg, Berlin, Warsaw, Bucharest).

Tramways as for the Süd-Bahnhof, see above.

Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2, *I*; p. 135), Althan-Platz, $^3/_4$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, with restaurant: for trains viâ Absdorf-Hippersdorf (Wachau, St. Valentin, Linz) to Gmünd (Prague, Dresden; Budweis, Pilsen, Marienbad, Karlsbad).

Tramways (p. 11): D, 3, 5, 15, and 36.

Nord-Bahnhof (Pl. F G 3; *I*), Nordbahn-Strasse, 1 M. from the inner city, with restaurant: for ordinary trains (expresses from the Ost-Bahnhof) viâ Gänserndorf (Pressburg) to Lundenburg (Brünn, Prague); also to Retz (Znaim, Prague).

Tramways (p. 11): A, A_K, B, B_K, C, E_2, G_2, and 5.

Aspang-Bahnhof (Pl. F G 5; *I*), Aspang-Strasse, $1^1/_4$ M. from the Kärntner Ring, with restaurant: for trains to Sollenau (Hochschneeberg, Ödenburg), Wiener-Neustadt, Aspang (Graz).

Tramways (p. 11): O, 4, 71.

Air Services (see p. xxii). The *Aspern Aerodrome* (comp. the Railway Map and p. 120) is reached by special motor-car (free for air passengers), starting $^3/_4$ hr. before the flight from the *Luft-Reisebüro*, I. Kärntner Ring 7, for the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, German, Hungarian, and Italian services, and $1^1/_4$ hr. before the flight from the Hotel Bristol, I. Kärntner Ring 1, for the French and Polish services. Tickets are obtained from the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau (p. 5).

Steamers. To Passau or Budapest, by the steamers of the *Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft* (Pl. E F 2, *II*; p. 64), III. Hintere Zollamts-Str. 1 (landing-stage, see Pl. H 3, *I*); to Budapest also, by the steamers of the *Königlich-Ungarische Fluss- und Seeschiffahrts-A.-G.* (M.F.T.R.), I. Singer-Str. 7 (Pl. C D 3; *II*).

Travel Bureaux. Railway tickets are sold by the office of the *Österreichische Bundesbahnen*, I. Schwarzenberg-Platz 3 (Pl. D 5, *II*), open on week-days 8-6, holidays 9-1, closed on Sun., May 1st, Nov. 12th, and Christmas Day. — The following sell tickets for in-

land and abroad: *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (Pl. B 5; *II*), I. Friedrich-Str. 7, representatives of the Mittel-Europäische Schlafwagen-Gesellschaft ('Mitropa') and the Czechoslovak Travel Bureau ('Cedok'), open on week-days 8.30-1 & 2.30-5, Sat. 8.30-2, closed on Sun. & holidays; *Thos. Cook & Son*, I. Stephans-Platz 2 (Pl. C 3; *II*), first floor, week-days 9-12 & 1.30-6, Sat. 9-12 & 1.30-3, holidays 9-11, closed on Sun.; *American Express Co.*, I. Kärntner Ring 14 (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*); *Schenker & Co.*, I. Ring des zwölften November 14 (Pl. A B 2, 3; *II*), open on week-days 8.30-6, Sat. 8.30-3, holidays 9-12, closed on Sun.; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, I. Kärntner Ring 11 (Pl. C 5; *II*), week-days 9-1 & 2.30-5 (Sat. 9-3), holidays 9-11, closed on Sun.; *Italian Travel Bureau* (C.I.T.), I. Kärntner Ring 6; and *Yugoslavian Travel Bureau*, I. Seilerstätte 30 (Pl. C D 4; *II*).

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichischer Verband für Fremdenverkehr*, in the Hofburg, entrance on the N.E. side of the square called 'In der Burg' (*c* on the groundplan, p. 40), open on week-days 8.30-12.30 & 2.30-6, Sat. 8.30-1, closed on Sun.; *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr in Nieder-Österreich*, I. Herrengasse 13 (Pl. B 2, 3; *II*); *Österreichische Verkehrswerbung* (Bundesbahnen), I. Elisabeth-Str. 9 (Pl. B C 4, 5; *II*), open on week-days 8.30-6, closed on Sun. & holidays; *Vienna Times* (p. 17; 10-1 & 3-5), I. Bruckner-Str. 4 (opposite the French Embassy; Pl. C D 5, *II*).

B. Hotels. Pensions.

Hotels (comp. p. xxiv). The chief attractions are most conveniently reached from the hotels in or near the Ring-Strasse or in the inner city; it is advisable to engage rooms in advance. No hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. Night-porter 40*g*, after midnight 60*g*.

In or near the Ring-Strasse (inner city, see p. 6). **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b, C 4, 5; *II*), Kärntner Ring 9, 550 beds (200 bathrooms) from 20, B. 4, L. 10, D. 13, P. from 47*S*, **Bristol* (Pl. s, C 4; *II*), Kärntner Ring 1-7, 450 beds (170 bathrooms) from 16, B. 4½, L. 10, D. 14, P. from 48*S*, **Impérial* (Pl. a, C 5; *II*), Kärntner Ring 16, 300 beds (70 bathrooms) from 18, B. 4, L. 8½, D. 10*S*, **Sacher* (Pl. x, C 4; *II*), Augustiner-Str. 4, with wine restaurant (p. 8), 150 beds at 12-18, L. 8*S*, these four first-class. — **Hammerand* (Pl. n, D 3; *I*), VIII. Florianigasse 8, 140 beds (25 bathrooms) from 10, B. 3, L. 6, D. 7½, P. from 25*S*; *Regina* (Pl. *p*, A 1; *II*), IX. Freiheits-Platz 16, 110 beds at 10-18, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. 22-38*S*, good; *Hôtel de France* (Pl. d, B 2; *II*), Schotten-Ring 3, 200 beds at 6-12*S*; *Erzherzog Rainer* (Pl. z, E 5; *I*), IV. Wiedner Haupt-Str. 27, with café but no restaurant, 160 beds (30 bathrooms) from 9*S*.

Somewhat less pretentious: *Huberthof* (Pl. x, D 4; *I*), VIII. Josef-

städter Str. 22, with the frequented beer-restaurant Zum Weissen Hahn, 82 beds from $7^1/_2$*S*; *Promenaden-Hotel* (Köbe; Pl. h, E 3, *I*), IX. Pramergasse 31, corner of Rossauer Lände, 50 beds at $5^1/_2$-6^1 $_2$*S*; *Höller* (Pl. *q*, A 4; *II*), VII. Burggasse 2, 181 beds at 5-7^1 $_2$, B. 1^1 $_2$*S*, well spoken of; *Stadt Triest* (Pl. e, E 5; *I*), IV. Wiedner Haupt-Str. 12, 95 beds at 5-11*S*; *Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. *i*, C 5; *II*), IV. Wiedner Haupt-Str. 7, 200 beds at 6-8^1 $_2$*S*; *Drei Kronen*, IV. Schleifmühlgasse 25 (Pl. E 5; *I*), 70 beds from 6*S*; *Beatrix* (Pl. *t*, E F 4; *II*), III. Haupt-Str. 10, 70 beds.

Evangelisches Hospiz (Pl. c, D 4; *I*), VIII. Lange Gasse 13, 36 beds at $4^1/_2$-7, L. $2^1/_2$, P. 8-10*S*.

In the Inner City (district I). **Meissl & Schadn* (Pl. g, C 4; *II*), Neuer Markt 2, 135 beds (20 bathrooms) from 8, B. 3, L. 6, D. 8*S*, with restaurant; **Erzherzog Karl* (Pl. f, C 4; *II*), Kärntner Str. 31, with restaurant, 200 beds (30 bathrooms) from 12, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 30*S*; **Krantz-Ambassador* (Pl. e, C; 4 *II*), Neuer Markt 5, with restaurant and café, 160 beds (30 bathrooms) from 15, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$*S*. — **Metropole* (Pl. c, C D 2; *II*), Morzin-Platz 4, 400 beds at $7^1/_2$-14, L. or D. 4-$6^1/_2$, P. from 25*S*; *Österreichischer Hof* (Hess; Pl. m, D 2, 3, *II*), Fleischmarkt 10, corner of Rotenturm-Str., 180 beds from 7*S*, no restaurant; *Astoria* (Pl. *r*, C 4; *II*), Kärntner Str. 32, entrance Führichgasse, 200 beds (50 bath-rooms) from 14*S*; *Kaiserin Elisabeth* (Pl. k, C 3; *II*), Weihburggasse 3, 100 beds at 5-12*S*; *Royal* (Pl. y, C 3; *II*), Singer-Str. 3, corner of Stephans-Platz, 100 beds at 6-12, L. 4, D. 5, P. 16-22*S*; *Tegetthoff* (Pl. *m*, D 4; *II*), Johannesgasse 23, 100 beds at 8-14*S*, no restaurant, good; *Excelsior* (Pl. z, D 2; *II*), Rotenturm-Str. 24, 127 beds at 6^1 $_2$-9, L. or D. 3^1 $_2$, P. 16-18*S*, good; *Graben-Hotel*, Dorotheergasse 3 (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*), 100 beds at 8-12*S*, with café; *St. Stefan* (formerly König von Ungarn; Pl. w, D 3, *II*), Schuler-Str. 10, 48 beds from 7*S*; *Müller* (Pl. l, C 3; *II*), Graben 19, 80 beds at 8-10, L. or D. 3, P. 16-20*S*; *Germania* (Siller; Pl. q, D 2, *II*), Schweden-Platz 4; *Schweizerhof*, Bauernmarkt 22 (Pl. C 3; *II*), 40 beds at 5-8*S*, no restaurant.

In the Leopoldstadt (district II; p. 119). *Continental* (Pl. *a*, D 2; *II*), Prater-Str. 1, with garden, 250 beds at 8-14, P. 20-30*S*; *Dianabad* (Pl. D 2, *II*; p. 19), Obere Donau-Str. 93, 125 beds from 8*S*, no restaurant; *Zentral* (Pl. h, D 2; *II*), Tabor-Str. 8a, 180 beds at 6-$7^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$-7*S*, with café; *New York* (Pl. *y*, D 1; *II*), Kleine Sperlgasse 5, 120 beds from 6*S*, with restaurant; *National* (Pl. *s*, D E 1; *II*), Tabor-Str. 18, 284 beds from 5*S*; *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. *s*, F 3; *I*), Tabor-Str. 46a, 130 beds at $6^1/_2$-10, B. 2^1 $_2$, P. from 18*S*, with café; *Stephanie* (Pl. *e*, D 2; *II*), Tabor-Str. 12, 100 R. at 5-8*S*; *Europe*, Weintraubengasse 14 (Pl. F 3; *I*), 120 beds at 5-$7^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$*S*; *Guth*, Holland-Str. 14, corner of Kleine Sperlgasse (Pl. D 1; *II*), 60 beds at $4^1/_2$-6, L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. 9-15*S*; *Nordbahn* (Pl. *d*, F 1; *II*), Prater-Str. 72, 110 beds at $4^3/_4$-7, L. or D. 2*S*.

Near the Stations. Close to the West-Bahnhof (p. 3): *Palast-Hotel* (Pl. k, D 5; *I*), VI. Mariahilfer Str. 99, 140 beds at 6-11, L. or D. from 2½ *S*, with café-restaurant on the first floor; *Kummer* (Pl. i, D 5; *I*), Mariahilfer Str. 71a, 163 beds at 8-22, B. 1½, P. from 16½ *S*, good; *Mariahilf* (Pl. v, C 5; *I*), VI. Mariahilfer Str. 121b, 120 beds from 7 *S*; *Holzwarth* (Pl. r, C 5; *I*), XV. Mariahilfer Str. 156, 104 beds at 3½-7, D. 1¾ *S*. — Near the Süd-Bahnhof and Ost-Bahnhof (p. 4): *Park Hotel* (Pl. u, F 6; *I*), IV. Wiedner Gürtel 14, 103 beds at 6-8¼, L. 2, D. 3 *S*. — Near the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (p. 4): *Bellevue* (Pl. t, D E 2; *I*), IX. Althan-Str. 5, opposite the station, 20 beds at 4-10 *S*; *Union* (Pl. o, D 2; *I*), IX. Nussdorfer Str. 23, 120 beds at 5-7 *S*; *Zum Auge Gottes,* IX. Nussdorfer Str. 73 (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*), 69 beds, with restaurant.

Near the Palace of Schönbrunn, at Hietzing (p. 128). *Park Hotel Schönbrunn* (Pl. w, A 6; *I*), XIII. Haupt-Str. 12, with restaurant and garden (concerts), 75 beds; *Hietzinger Hof* (Pl. q, A 6; *I*), XIII. Haupt-Str. 22, with concert-room, 100 beds at 4½-5½ *S*, good. — *Hotel Schloss Cobenzl,* see p. 139.

Pensions. I. Inner City: *Alt-Wien,* Spiegelgasse 6, 30 beds, P. from 16 *S*; *Central,* Kärntner Str. 33, 35 R. at 5-14, P. (without supper) 10-16 *S*; *Distinguée,* Kruger-Str. 5, 26 beds at 6-10, P. 12-16 *S*; *Elite,* Wipplinger-Str. 32, 35 beds, P. 16-20 *S*; *Nossek,* Graben 17; *Opernring,* Opern-Ring 11, P. from 17 *S*; *Pohl,* Rathaus-Str. 20, 17 beds, P. 13-16 *S*; *Savoy,* Kärntner Str. 8, 15 beds, P. 14-17 *S*; *Tatlock,* Ebendorfer Str. 6, 22 beds at 6-9, P. 12½-16½ *S*; *Washington,* Ebendorfer Str. 8, 32 beds at 7-9, P. 14-18 *S*. — III. Landstrasse: *Schwarzenbergplatz,* Schwarzenberg-Platz 6, P. from 17 *S*. — VI. Mariahilf: *Schneider,* Getreide-Markt 7, 28 beds at 7-14, P. 16-19 *S*; *Schulhof,* Theobaldgasse 15. — VIII. Josefstadt: *Baltic,* Skodagasse 15, 23 beds, P. 15-23 *S*; *Zenz,* Alser-Str. 21, 34 beds, P. 14-15 *S*. — IX. Alsergrund: *Atlanta,* Währinger Str. 33, 60 beds at 6-10, P. 14-18 *S*; *Fischer,* Garnisongasse 3, 20 beds at 5-8, P. 10-12 *S*; *Franz,* Währinger Str. 12, 30 beds, P. 16-18 *S*; *Számvald,* Hörlgasse 4, 20 beds at 3½-6½, P. 8½-11½ *S*; *Vienna,* Frankgasse 6, 30 beds, P. from 10 *S*; *Votivpark,* Universitäts-Str. 4, 25 beds, P. 12-15 *S*. — XIII. Hietzing: *Schönbrunn,* Auhof-Str. 1, 25 beds, P. 14-19 *S*. — XIX. Döbling: *Cottage,* Hasenauer-Str. 12, 40 beds at [7½-12, P. 14-18 *S*; *Peter,* Peter-Jordan-Str. 8, 17 beds, P. from 14 *S*.

C. Restaurants. Wine Rooms. Cafés. Confectioners.

Restaurants (comp. p. xxv). Many restaurants close from 3 to 6 on summer afternoons. Among the hotels (see pp. 5-7) with restaurants are the **Grand,* **Bristol,* **Imperial,* **Meissl & Schadn,* **Krantz,* and **Erzherzog Karl.*

In the Inner City. **Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4 (Pl. C 4; *II*), the old aristocratic dining-resort, noted for its 'Sachertorte', a chocolate cake; **Hartmann*, Kärntner Ring 10 (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*); **Hopfner*, Kärntner Str. 61 (Pl. C 3-5; *II*), near the Kärntner Ring; **Opern-Restaurant*, Operngasse 8 (Pl. C 4; *II*), W. of the Opera House; **Deutsches Haus*, Stephans-Platz 4 (Pl. C 3; *II*), opposite the choir of the Stephans-Kirche, with garden; *Carlton*, Maysedergasse 2 (Pl. C 4; *II*), in the evening only; *Zur Linde*, Rotenturm-Str. 12 (Pl. C D 3; *II*); *Kursalon* (Pl. D 4; *II*), in the Stadt-Park, *Volksgarten* (Pl. A B 3; *II*), both with seats in the open; *Franz Falk*, Kolowrat-Ring 1 (Pl. D 5, 4; *II*); *Rathauskeller* (p. 62), entrance at the N.E. corner of the Rathaus (Pl. A 2; *II*); *Kärntner Hof*, Maysedergasse 3 (Pl. C 4; *II*), in the basement; *Deierl*, Babenberger-Str. 5 (Pl. B 4; *II*), near the Art History Museum; *Klosterneuburger Keller* (own wine; comp. p. 140), Renngasse 10 (Pl. B C 2; *II*); *Pantherbräu*, Opern-Ring 11 (Pl. B C 4; *II*); *Petter's Gösserbräu*, Elisabeth-Str. 3 (Pl. B C 4, 5; *II*), in the basement; *Dominikanerkeller*, Wollzeile 37 (Pl. D 3; *II*); *Stadt Brünn*, Augustiner-Str. 12 (Pl. C 4; *II*), corner of Dorotheergasse; *Naumann*, Johannesgasse 12 (Pl. D 4; *II*), corner of Schellinggasse; *Altes Schottentor*, Schottengasse 7 (Pl. B 2; *II*); *Reichenberger* (or *Griechen*) *Beisel*, Griechengasse 9 (Pl. D 2; *II*), popular (Pilsen beer). — Vegetarian: *Hygienisch-Vegetarisches Speisehaus*, VI. Köstlergasse 1 (Pl. A 5; *II*); *Thalysia*, Oppolzergasse 4 (Pl. B 2; *II*).

In the Inner Suburbs. II. Leopoldstadt: *Goldene Kugel*, *Carl Hauswirth*, Prater-Str. 47 and 62 (Pl. F 3; *I*). — III. Landstrasse: *Bürgertheater*, *Dreher's Bierhalle*, Haupt-Str. 1a & 97 (Pl. F G 4, 5; *I*). — IV. Wieden: *Zur Heumühle*, IV. Schönbrunner Str. 2 (Pl. D E 5; *I*); *Goldener Hecht*, Waaggasse 5 (Pl. E 5; *I*), near the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse, with garden, well spoken of. — VI. Mariahilf: *Weingartl*, Getreide-Markt 5 (Pl. B 5; *II*), near the Secessionists' Exhibition; *Leopold Hauswirth*, Kasernengasse 20 (Pl. D 5; *I*). — VII. Neubau: **Schöner*, Siebensterngasse 19 (Pl. D 4; *I*), with garden; *Kirnberger*, Burggasse 2 (Pl. A 4; *II*), at the Höller Hotel (p. 6), good. — VIII. Josefstadt: *Goldener Hirsch*, Alser-Str. 33 (Pl. D 3; *I*), corner of Skodagasse. — IX. Alsergrund: *Altpilsenetzer Bierhalle*, Währinger Str. 1 (Pl. A 1; *II*), at the Regina Hotel (p. 5), good; *Zum Silbernen Brunnen*, Berggasse 5 (Pl. E 3; *I*), with garden. — XIII. Hietzing (besides those mentioned on p. 7): *Schloss-Restaurant Kaiserstöckl*, Haupt-Strasse (Pl. A 6; *I*), at the W. entrance of the Schönbrunn Palace park.

Italian cooking and wines: **Lido*, I. Neuer Markt 3 (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*); *Taverna Romolo Remo*, IV. Resselgasse 5 (Pl. C 5; *II*); *Trentini*, IV. Margareten-Str. 40 (Pl. E 5; *I*). — Hungarian cooking and wines: *Ungarisches Wein-Restaurant*, I. Spiegelgasse 10 (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*).

Wine Rooms (comp. p. xxvi). *Churhauskeller,* I. Stephans-Platz 3 (Pl. C 3; *II*), S. of the church, *Tommasoni,* I. Wollzeile 12 (Pl. D 3; *II*), both with hot dishes; *Stiebitz & Co.,* I. Bognergasse 5 (Pl. C 3; *II*), luncheon rooms, closed on Sundays. — *Bodega* (Spanish and Portuguese wines), I. Kolowrat-Ring 4 (Pl. D 4, 5; *II*).

Weinkeller (generally in quaint basement-rooms; few hot dishes provided). *Alter Hofkeller,* in the Hofburg, entrance Schauflergasse (Pl. B 3; *II*), with hot dishes; *Niederösterreichisches Winzerhaus,* I. Rotenturm-Str. 17 (Pl. C D 3; *II*); *Urbanikeller,* I. Am Hof 12 (Pl. B C 2; *II*); *Schottenkeller,* I. Freyung 6, on the ground-floor of the Schottenhof (Pl. B 2; *II*); *Melker-Keller,* I. Schottengasse 3, in the Mölkerhof (Pl. B 2; *II*); *Piaristenkeller,* VIII. Piaristengasse 45 (Pl. D 4; *I*). — *Metkeller* 'Zum Süssen Löchl' ('Met' = mead), I. Ertlgasse (Pl. C 3; *II*).

Heurigenschenken ('heuriger', i. e. new wine, on draught), with singing and music: *Karl Rokenbauer,* Sandgasse 14, *Karl Hengl,* Himmel-Str. 7, near the terminus of tramway No. 38, *Josef Manhart,* Cobenzlgasse 15, these three at Grinzing; *Franz Strohmayer,* Dornbacher Str. 35, at Dornbach (tramway No. 43); *Doll's 'Stock im Weg',* at Ober-St. Veit (¼ hr. from the terminus of tram No. 158); *Resi Tant,* Wiener Str. 26, at Mauer. — Wine-growers retailing wine exhibit a 'bush' of pine boughs.

Cafés (comp. p. xxvii), many with seats in the open air in summer, are numerous. We append a small selection only. — In the Ring-Strasse: *Heinrichshof,* Opern-Ring 3 (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*); *Sacher,* Opern-Ring 11 (Pl. B C 4; *II*); *Bristol,* Kärntner Ring 2 (not at the hotel mentioned on p. 5); *Kremser,* Kärntner Ring 8 (Pl. C 5; *II*); *Volksgarten* (Pl. A B 3; *II*), *Kursalon* (Pl. D 4; *II*), see p. 8; *Wiener Künstler-Café, Landtmann,* Ring des zwölften November 8 and 4 (Pl. A B 2, 3; *II*); *Victoria,* Schottengasse 10 (Pl. B 2; *II*); *Arcaden-Café,* Universitäts-Str. 3 (Pl. A 2; *II*); *Prückel,* Stuben-Ring 24 (Pl. D E 3; *II*). — In the Inner City: *Carlton,* Maysedergasse 2 (Pl. C 4; *II*); *Graben-Café,* Graben 29 (Pl. C 3; *II*); *Splendide,* Jasomirgottgasse 3 (Pl. C 3; *II*); *Zentral,* corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse (Pl. B 2, 3; *II*); *Freyung,* Renngasse 1 (Pl. B 2; *II*); *Dom-Café,* Singer-Str. 10 (Pl. C D 3; *II*); *Pucher,* Kohlmarkt 10 (Pl. B C 3; *II*); *Matschaker Hof,* Seilergasse 6 (Pl. C 3; *II*), luncheon rooms also; *Savoy,* Himmelpfortgasse 27 (Pl. C 4; *II*); *Excelsior* (p. 6), Rotenturm-Str. 24 (Pl. C D 3; *II*); *Siller,* Schweden-Platz 3 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Bellaria,* Bellaria-Str. 8 (Pl. A 4; *II*), near the Natural History Museum. — In the Inner Suburbs. II. Leopoldstadt: *Wiener Theater-Café,* Prater-Str. 33, near the Carl-Theater (Pl. E 1, 2; *II*); *Dogenhof,* Prater-Str. 70 (Pl. E F 1, 2; *II*), near the Prater-Stern. — VI. Mariahilf: *Siller,* Mariahilfer Str. 22 (Pl. C D 5; *I*); *Dobner,*

Linke Wienzeile 4 (Pl. B 5; *II*); *Casa Piccola, Ritter*, Mariahilfer Str. 1a and 73 (Pl. C D 5; *I*). — VIII. Josefstadt: *Edison*, corner of Alser-Str. and Wickenburggasse (Pl. D 3; *I*), opposite the hospital; *Eiles*, Josefstädter Str. 2 (Pl. C D 4; *I*). — IX. Alsergrund: *Bauernfeld*, Liechtenstein-Str. 42 (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*), close to the Liechtenstein Gallery, to the S. — XIII. Hietzing: *Wanderer*, Hadikgasse 62 (Pl. A 5, 6; *I*), corner of Nisselgasse.

Confectioners (comp. p. 20). *C. Demel's Söhne*, I. Kohl-Markt 18 (Pl. BC 3; *II*); *Gerstner*, I. Kärntner Str. 6 (Pl. C 3-5; *II*); *Lehmann*, I. Singer-Str. 3 (Pl. C 3; *II*); *Sluka*, I. Rathaus-Platz 8 (Pl. A 3; *II*); *Bartsch*, I. Schotten-Ring 24 (Pl. BC 1; *II*).

The Kamp Hu Tea Rooms, I. Seilergasse 14 (Pl. C 3; *II*). — *Creameries* in the Stadt-Park (Pl. C 4; *II*), in the Volksgarten (Pl. B 3; *II*), in the Freiheits-Platz (Pl. A 1, 2; *II*), and *Siller*, XII. Schönbrunner Allee 66 (Pl. A 7; *I*).

D. Cabs. Circular Motor and Motor-Boat Trips. Motorbuses.

Taxicabs ('Autotaxis'). Charges for vehicle seating 1-3 pers. (labelled '50*g*-Tarif'), 75*g* for the first kilometre (⅔ M.), each km. more 50*g*; cab de luxe (labelled '80*g*-Tarif'), 1*S* for the first km., each km. more 80*g*; 20% extra for 4 pers. or driving at night (11-6). Trunk 1-2*S*. Additional charge 1*S* for driving to the Trotting Course, 2*S* to the Kahlenberg or the Aerodrome, and 3*S* to the Racecourse. — 'Fiakers' (two-horse cabs) have almost disappeared. — A gratuity of about 10% is expected (more on short distances).

Circular Motor Trips. Wohlgemuth's (starting from Kärntner Str. 40, near the Opera House). Drives (3 hrs.) through the city daily (7-18*S*), at 8.30 a.m. (in summer only), 10, 2.30, and 8.30 p.m. (when a stop is made at a 'Heurigenschenke', p. 9). Also in good weather to *Coblenz* (7*S*; 2½ hrs.), *Burg Kreuzenstein* (15*S*; 4 hrs.), *Laxenburg* (12*S*; 4 hrs.), *Mödling*, *Heiligenkreuz*, and *Baden* (20*S*; 5 hrs.), and *Semmering* and *Raxalpe* (15*S*; 10 hrs., with stop for an ascent by the aerial railway). — Bäuml's (starting from Kärntner Ring 18, next to the Hôtel Impérial): to *Schönbrunn* at 9.45 a.m., to *Cobenzl* at 2.30 p.m.; tickets from the American Express Co. (p. 5).

Circular Motor-Boat Trips (3½ hrs.; starting from the Marien-Brücke, Pl. D 2, *II*) daily in summer on the Donau-Kanal and Danube, viâ Nussdorf and Praterspitz, at 9.30 and 3 (5*S*). — Motor-boats ply in summer on Sun. & holidays from the Marien-Brücke to the N.W. viâ *Nussdorf* (¾ hr.; 1*S*) and *Klosterneuburg* (1¼ hr.; 1½*S*) to *Greifenstein* (2¾ hrs.; 2*S* 50*g*), and S.E. past the Racecourse to *Praterspitz* (1 hr.; 2*S*).

Motorbuses. On week-days from 7.30-7.30, every 5 minutes. The lines 1, 2, and 3 (fares 10 or 20*g*) traverse the Inner Town, calling at the Stephans-Platz: **1.** from the Schottengasse (Pl. B 2; *II*) to the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E 3; *II*); **2.** from the Schweden-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*) to the Karls-Platz (Pl. C 5; *II*); **3.** from the Bellaria-Str. (Pl. A 4; *II*) viâ the Michaeler Platz to the Exchange (Börse; Pl. B 1, 2; *II*).

The lines 4-9 connect the Inner Town with the suburbs. The fares (20-50*g*) allow for one change, the 50*g* tickets for transfer to the tramways or Stadtbahn. — **4.** From the Westbahnhof (Pl. C 5; *I*) viâ the Maria-

hilfer Strasse, Hofburg, and Tuchlauben to the Praterstern (Pl. F 1; *II*). — **6.** From the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2; *I*) viâ the Graben to the Siebenbrunnengasse (Pl. D 6; *I*). — **7.** From Gersthof (Pl. B 1; *I*) viâ the Volksoper (Pl. D 2; *I*), Herrengasse, and Südbahnhof to the Reumann-Platz (Pl. F 7; *I*). — **8.** From the Elterlein-Platz (Pl. C 3; *I*) viâ the Hoher Markt (Pl. C 2, 3; *II*) to the Schlachthaus (Pl. G 5; *I*). — **9.** From the Gablenzgasse (Pl. B 1; *I*) viâ the Rathaus, Freyung, and Franz-Josefs-Kai to the Rotunden-Brücke (Pl. G 4; *I*).

By Night (12-3 a.m.; 20-80*g*) motorbuses run every 7-30 min. from the Stephans-Platz to the Nordbahnhof (Praterstern), Südbahnhof, Hietzing, Hernals, Gersthof, and Döbling (Silbergasse).

Motor Post from Vienna to *Heiligenkreuz*, see p. 152; to *Waidhofen an der Thaya*, see p. 160; to *Eisenstadt*, see p. 165; to *Mariazell*, see p. 185; to *Nikolsburg*, see p. 425. – Motorbus to *Klosterneuburg*, see p. 140; to *Laxenburg*, see p. 147; to *Baden*, see p. 148; to *Znaim*, see p. 164; to *Neusiedl am See*, see p. 165.

E. Municipal Tramways.

The letters or numbers distinguishing the various lines are given below and also on Plan *I* (p. 1). For lines in the environs, see the Railway Map (p. 3). Lines traversing the Ring-Strasse are denoted by letters, those serving the Lasten-Strasse (comp. p. 59) by letters together with the number 2. Tickets within the city limits, including a journey on the Stadt-Bahn, 28*g* (the booking-kiosks found at all tramway-junctions issue 5 tickets for 1*S* 30*g*), outside the city 14-70*g*; these fares allow for several changes, if the destination cannot be most quickly reached by changing once. Smoking is allowed in the last trailer-car. Gratuities forbidden. Complaints should be addressed to IV. Favoriten-Str. 9.

A and **Ak**. From the *Vorgarten-Strasse* (Pl. G 2, 3; *I*) viâ the Lassalle-Str. (Pl. G 3; *I*), Ring-Strasse (from the Stuben-Ring, Pl. F 4, *I*, to the Schotten-Ring, Pl. E 3, *I*), Franz-Josefs-Kai (Pl. E F 3, 4; *I*), and Schweden-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*) to the *Ausstellungs-Strasse* (Pl. G 3; *I*). — The cars marked Ak traverse first the Kai (Quay), then the Ring.

B and **Bk**. From the *Ausstellungs-Strasse* (Pl. G 3; *I*) to the *Vorgarten-Strasse* (Pl. G 2, 3; *I*); the above route reversed.

C. From the *Volks-Prater* (Pl. G 3; *I*) viâ Heine-Str. (Pl. F 3; *I*), Augarten-Str. (Pl. E F 2, 3; *I*), Schotten-Ring (Pl. E 3; *I*), Alser-Str. (Pl. D 3; *I*), and Ottakringer Str. to *Hernals* (Wattgasse; Pl. B 3, 4, *I*).

D. From the *Viriotgasse* (Pl. D 2; *I*) viâ the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2; *I*), Porzellangasse (Pl. E 2, 3; *I*), Ring-Strasse (from the Schotten-Ring, Pl. E 3, *I*, to the Kärntner Ring, Pl. E 4, *I*), and Prinz-Eugen-Str. (Pl. E F 5; *I*) to the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6; *I*).

E_2. From the *Herbeck-Strasse* (Pl. B C 2; *I*) viâ the Währinger Str. (Pl. D 3; *I*), Lasten-Str. (p. 59; from the Schwarzspanier-Str. to the Hintere Zollamts-Str.), and Radetzky-Str. to the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 3; *I*).

F. From *Währing* (Kreuzgasse; Pl. C 2, *I*) viâ the Währinger Str. (Pl. D 3; *I*), Ring-Strasse (from the Ring des zwölften November, Pl. E 3, 4, *I*, to the Park-Ring), and Landstrasser Haupt-Str. to *St. Marx* (Grasbergergasse; Pl. G 6, *I*).

G_2. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 3; *I*) viâ the Franzens-Brücke (Pl. F 3; *I*), Lasten-Str. (p. 59; from the Hintere Zollamts-Str. to the Schwarzspanier-Str.), Währinger Str. (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*), and Döblinger Haupt-Str. (Pl. D 1, 2; *I*) to the *Hohe Warte* (beyond Pl. D 1; *I*).

H. From *Hernals* (Jörger-Str.; Pl. C 3, *I*) viâ the Alser-Str. (Pl. D 3; *I*), Ring-Str. (from the University, Pl. D E 3, *I*, to the Stuben-Ring, Pl. F 4, *I*), and Marxergasse (Pl. F G 4; *I*) to the *Friedensgasse* (Pl. G 4; *I*).

H_2. From *Hernals* (Jörger-Str.; Pl. C 3, *I*) viâ the Alser-Str., Lasten-Str. (p. 59; from the Landesgerichts-Str. to the Hintere Zollamts-Str.), Radetzky-Str. (Pl. F 3, 4; *I*), Löwengasse (Pl. F G 4; *I*), and Rotunden-Brücke to the *Haupt-Allee* (Pl. G 3, 4; *I*).

J. From *Ottakring* (Neulerchenfelder Str.; Pl. C 3, 4, *I*) viâ the Josefstädter Str. (Pl. C D 4; *I*), Ring-Str. (from the Ring des zwölften November, Pl. E 3, 4, *I*, to the Park-Ring, Pl. F 4, *I*), and Landstrasser Haupt-Str. to the *Erdberg-Strasse* (Pl. G 4, 5; *I*).

J_2. From *Hernals* (Sandleitengasse; Pl. A 2, 3, *I*) viâ the Neulerchenfelder Str. (Pl. C 3, 4; *I*) and Lasten-Str. (p. 59; from the Auersperg-Str. to the Hintere Zollamts-Str.) to the *Radetzky-Strasse* (Pl. F 4; *I*).

L. From the *Winckelmann-Strasse* (Pl. B 5, 6; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. B-D 5; *I*), Ring-Str. (from the Burg-Ring, Pl. E 4, *I*, to the Schotten-Ring, Pl. E 3, *I*), Franz-Josefs-Kai (Pl. E F 3, 4; *I*), and Löwengasse (Pl. F G 4; *I*) to the *Haupt-Allee* (Rotunden-Allee; Pl. G 4, *I*).

N and **N_K.** From the *Klosterneuburger Strasse* (Pl. E 1, 2; *I*) viâ the Augarten-Brücke (Pl. E 3; *I*), Ring-Str. (or Kai), and Augarten-Brücke to the *Wex-Strasse* (Pl. E 1; *I*).

O. From the *Gudrun-Strasse* (Pl. E 6; *I*) viâ the Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. F 6; *I*), Fasangasse (Pl. F 5; *I*), Stuben-Ring (Pl. F 1; *I*), and Tabor-Str. (Pl. F 3; *I*) to the *Dresdner Strasse* (Pl. F 1, 2; *I*).

T and **T_K**, running only late at night, or when required. From the *Haupt-Allee* (Pl. G 3, 4; *I*) viâ the Ring-Str. (or Kai) and Aspern-Platz (Pl. E 2; *II*) to the *Rotunden-Brücke* (Pl. G 4; *I*).

V. From *Hernals* (Alser Str.; Pl. D 3, *I*) viâ the Schotten-Ring (Pl. E 3; *I*), Franz-Josefs-Kai (Pl. E F 3, 4; *I*), and Tabor-Str. (Pl. F 3; *I*) to the *Inn-Strasse* (Pl. F G 2; *I*).

3. From the *Margareten-Platz* (Pl. D 5; *I*) viâ the Neubaugasse (Pl. D 4, 5; *I*), Alserbach-Str. (Pl. D E 2; *I*), and Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2; *I*) to the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 2; *I*).

4. From the *Haupt-Allee* (Pl. G 3, 4; *I*) viâ the Rotunden-Brücke (Pl. G 4; *I*) and Fasangasse (Pl. F 5; *I*) to the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6; *I*).

5. From the *Mariahilfer Strasse* (Kaiser-Str.; Pl. C 4, 5, *I*) viâ the Kaiser-Str., Spitalgasse (Pl. D 3; *I*), Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2; *I*), and Nord-Bahnhof (Pl. F G 3; *I*) to the *Volks-Prater* (Pl. G 3; *I*).

6. From the *Gottschalkgasse* (Pl. H 7; *I*) viâ the Gudrun-Str. (Pl. F 6, 7; *I*) to the *Mariahilfer Strasse* (West-Bahnhof; Pl. C 5, *I*).

8. From the *Meidlinger Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 7; *I*) viâ the West-Bahnhof (Pl. C 5; *I*) to the *Heiligenstädter Strasse* (Pl. D E 1, 2; *I*).

9. From the *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 5; *I*) viâ the Felber-Str. (Pl. B C 5; *I*), Schwegler-Str. (Pl. B C 5; *I*), Panikengasse (Pl. B 4; *I*), and Elterlein-Platz (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Gersthof* (Stadt-Bahnhof; Pl. C 2, *I*).

10. From the *Hadikgasse* (Pl. A 5, 6; *I*) viâ the Breitenseer Str. (Pl. A 4; *I*) to the (20 min.) *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A 4; *I*).

11. From the *Inn-Strasse* (Pl. F 2; *I*) to *Stadlauer Brücke* (Pl. I 5; *I*).

13. From the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6; *I*) viâ the Margareten-Platz (Pl. D 5; *I*) and Neubaugasse (Pl. D 4, 5; *I*) to the *Alser-Strasse* (Pl. D 3; *I*).

15. From the *Gellert-Platz* (Pl. F 7; *I*) viâ the Gudrun-Str. (Pl. F 6, 7; *I*), Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C 4, 5; *I*), Lazarettgasse (Pl. D 3; *I*), and Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. E 2; *I*) to the *Wallenstein-Platz* (Pl. E 2; *I*).

16. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 3; *I*) to *Stadlau* (beyond Pl. I 2; *I*).

17. From *Floridsdorf* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*; comp. No. 31) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Kagran* (to the N.E.; see the Railway Map).

18G. From the *Süd-Bahnhof* and the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6; *I*) to *Heiligenstadt*, by tramway and the Stadt-Bahn, see the Stadt-Bahn (p. 15).

24. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 3; *I*) to *Kaisermühlen* (Pl. H 2; *I*).

25. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 3; *I*) to *Kagran* (see No. 17).

31. From the *Zelinkagasse* (Pl. C 1; *II*) to *Floridsdorf* (to the N.).

32. From *Floridsdorf* (beyond Pl. F 1; *I*) to *Jedlesee* (to the N.).

34. From the *Wex-Strasse* (Pl. E 1; *I*) to *Döbling* (Barawitzkagasse; Pl. D E 1, *I*).

36. From the *Börse-Platz* (Pl. E 3; *I*) viâ the Porzellangasse (Pl. E 2, 3; *I*) and Heiligenstädter Str. (Pl. D E 1, 2; *I*) to (27 min.) *Nussdorf.*

38. From the *Schotten-Ring* (corner of Hessgasse; Pl. B 1, 2, *II*) viâ the Nussdorfer Str. (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*) and Billroth-Str. (Pl. D 1; *I*) to (27 min.) *Grinzing* (beyond Pl. D 1; *I*).

39. From the *Schotten-Ring* (corner of Hessgasse; Pl. B 1, 2, *II*) viâ the Nussdorfer Str. (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*) and Billroth-Str. (Pl. D 1; *I*) to (29 min.) *Sievering* (beyond Pl. C 1; *I*).

40. From the *Börse-Platz* (Pl. B C 2; *II*) viâ the Liechtenstein-Str. (Pl. D E 2, 3; *I*) and Alserbach-Str. (Pl. D 2; *I*) to the (23 min.) *Türkenschanz-Park* (Pl. C 1; *I*).

41. From the *Schotten-Ring* (corner of Hessgasse; Pl. B 1, 2, *II*) viâ the Währinger Str. (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*) to (24 min.) *Pötzleinsdorf* (Pl. A 1; *I*).

43. From the *Schottengasse* (Pl. E 3; *I*) viâ the Alser-Str. (Pl. D 3; *I*) and Hernalser Haupt-Str. (Pl. B 2, 3; *I*) to (28 min.) *Neuwaldegg* (beyond Pl. A 2; *I*).

46. From the *Bellaria-Strasse* (Pl. D 4; *I*) viâ the Lerchenfelder Str. (Pl. C D 4; *I*) and Thalia-Str. (Pl. A B 3; *I*) to the (23 min.) *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A 3, 4; *I*).

47. From the *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A 3, 4; *I*) to (13 min.) *Steinhof* (beyond Pl. A 4; *I*).

48. From the *Bellaria-Strasse* (Pl. D 4; *I*) viâ the Burggasse (Pl. C D 4; *I*) and Panikengasse (Pl. B 4; *I*) to the *Teichgasse* (Pl. B 3; *I*).

49. From the *Bellaria-Strasse* (Pl. D 4; *I*) viâ the Westbahn-Str. (Pl. C D 4; *I*) and März-Str. (Pl. B C 5; *I*) to (39 min.) *Hütteldorf* (beyond Pl. A 5; *I*).

50. From the *Babenberger-Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. C D 5; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. C 5; *I*), and März-Str. (Pl. B C 5; *I*) to *Breitensee* (Pl. A 4; *I*).

51. From the *Babenberger-Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. C D 5; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. C 5; *I*), Felber-Str. (Pl. B C 5; *I*), and Linzer Str. (Pl. A 5; *I*) to (35 min.) *Baumgarten* (beyond Pl. A 5; *I*).

52. From the *Babenberger-Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. B-D 4, 5; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. C 5; *I*), Technical Museum (Pl. B 5; *I*), Schloss-Allee (Pl. B 5; *I*), and Linzer Str. (Pl. A 5; *I*) to (42 min.) *Hütteldorf* (beyond Pl. A 5; *I*).

57. From the *Eschenbachgasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Gumpendorfer Str. (Pl. C D 5; *I*) to (27 min.) *Hietzing* (Neue Welt).

58. From the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. B-D 5; *I*), Winckelmann-Str. (Pl. B 5, 6; *I*), Hadikgasse (Pl. A 5, 6; *I*), and Hietzinger Haupt-Str. (Pl. A 6; *I*) to (39 min.) *Unter-St. Veit* (beyond Pl. A 6; *I*).

59. From the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Mariahilfer Str. (Pl. B-D 5; *I*), Schloss-Allee (Pl. B 5; *I*), Hadikgasse (Pl. A 5, 6; *I*), and Lainzer Str. (Pl. A 6; *I*) to (41 min.) *Lainz* (beyond Pl. A 6; *I*).

60. From *Hietzing* (Stadt-Bahn station; Pl. 2, A 6, *I*) viâ the Lainzer Str. and Speisinger Str. to (23 min.) *Mauer* (to the S.).

61. From the *Opera House* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Wienzeile (Pl. E 5; *I*) and Arbeitergasse (Pl. D 6; *I*) to the *Meidlinger Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 7; *I*).

62. From the *Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Wiedner Haupt-Str. (Pl. E 5, 6; *I*), Margareten-Gürtel (Pl. E 6; *I*), and Hetzendorfer Str. (Pl. A 7; *I*) to the *Lainzer Versorgungsheim* (beyond Pl. A 7; *I*).

63. From the *Opera House* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Margareten-Str. (Pl. E 5; *I*) and Schönbrunner Str. (Pl. C 6; *I*) to the (24 min.) *Dreher-Park* (Pl. B 6; *I*).

65. From the *Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Wiedner Haupt-Str. (Pl. E 5, 6; *I*) to the *Triester Strasse* (Pl. D 7; *I*).

66. From the *Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Favoriten-Str. (Pl. E 5; *I*) to the *Laxenburger Strasse* (Pl. E 6, 7; *I*).

67. From the *Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) viâ the Favoriten-Str. (Pl. E 5; *I*) to the *Lehmgasse* (beyond Pl. F 7; *I*).

71. From the *Walfischgasse* (Pl. C 4; *II*) viâ the Rennweg (Pl. F 5; *I*) and Aspang Station to the *Central Cemetery* (Zentralfriedhof; Pl. H I 7, *I*).

72. From the *Central Cemetery* (comp. No. 71) to *Schwechat*.

73. From *Simmering* (Haupt-Str.; Pl. H 7, *I*) to *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*.

80. From the *Rotunden-Brücke* (Pl. G 4; *I*) to the (13 min.) *Lusthaus* (Pl. I 5; *I*).

117. From *Floridsdorf* (Pl. F 1; *I*) to *Leopoldau*.

118. From the *Josefstädter Strasse* (Pl. C D 4; *I*) viâ the Gürtel-Str. (comp. p. 119), West-Bahnhof, and Süd-Bahnhof to the *Erdberg-Strasse* (Pl. G H 5; *I*).

132. From *Floridsdorf* (beyond Pl. F 1; *I*) to *Strebersdorf*.

157. From the *Eschenbachgasse* (Pl. E 4; *I*) to the (20 min.) *Winckelmann-Strasse* (Pl. B 5, 6; *I*).

158. From *Unter-St. Veit* (Verbindungs-Bahn; connecting with No. 58) to (4 min.) *Ober-St. Veit* (Wolfrath-Platz, beyond Pl. A 6, *I*).

165. From the *Triester Strasse* (Pl. D 7; *I*) to *Inzersdorf*.

167. From the *Lehmgasse* (beyond Pl. F 7; *I*) to *Roth-Neusiedl*.

217. From *Kagran* (connecting with Nos. 17 and 25) to (¼ hr.) *Aspern*.

260. From *Mauer* (connecting with No. 60) viâ Rodaun to (¼ hr.) *Perchtoldsdorf*.

317. From *Kagran* viâ Aspern and Essling to *Gross-Enzersdorf*.

331. From the *Zelinkagasse* (Pl. C 1; *II*) viâ Floridsdorf to *Stammersdorf* (to the N.).

360. From *Mauer* (connecting with No. 60) viâ Rodaun and Perchtoldsdorf to (26 min.) *Mödling*.

Electric railway to *Baden*, see p. 148; to *Pressburg*, see p. 157.

F. Stadt-Bahn. Suburban Line. Verbindungs-Bahn. Donau-Ufer-Bahn.

The **Stadt-Bahn** (*City Railway;* comp. the Railway Map, p. 3), 17½ M. long, running partly underground and partly over viaducts, was constructed in 1893-1902, with stations designed by Otto Wagner (p. 31), and was electrified in 1925. Trains (one class only) run every 4-8 min. from 5.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fare 28*g*; tickets allow for a journey on the tramway (comp. p. 11).

Wiental & Donau-Kanal Line (WD) from *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (beyond Pl. A 5; *I*) to *Heiligenstadt* (beyond Pl. E 1; *I*) in 42 minutes.

Stations: Ober-St. Veit, Unter-St. Veit-Baumgarten, Braunschweiggasse (Pl. 1, A 5; *I*), Hietzing (Pl. 2, A 6; *I*), Schönbrunn (Pl. 3, B 6; *I*), Meidling-Haupt-Strasse (Pl. 4, C 6; *I*), Margareten-Gürtel (Pl. 5, C 6; *I*), Pilgramgasse (Pl. 6, D 5; *I*), Kettenbrückengasse (Pl. 7, D 5; *I*), Karls-Platz (Pl. 8, E 4, 5; *I*), Stadt-Park (Pl. 9, F 4; *I*), Hauptzollamt (Pl. 10, F 4; *I*), Schweden-Platz (Pl. 11, F 4; *I*), Schotten-Ring (Pl. 12, E 3; *I*), Rossauer Lände (Pl. 13, E 3; *I*), and Friedens-Brücke (Pl. 14, E 2; *I*).

Donau-Kanal & Gürtel Line (DG) from *Hietzing* (Pl. 2, A 6; *I*) to *Meidling-Haupt-Strasse* (Pl. 4, C 6; *I*) in 49 minutes.

Stations: from Hietzing to the Friedens-Brücke as above; then Nussdorfer Strasse (Pl. 15, D 2; *I*), Wahringer Strasse (Pl. 16, D 2; *I*), Alser-Strasse (Pl. 17, C 3; *I*), Josefstädter Strasse (Pl. 18, C 3, 4; *I*), Burggasse (Pl. 19, C 4; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. 20, C 5; *I*), Gumpendorfer Strasse (Pl. 21, C 5; *I*).

Gürtel & Donau-Kanal Line (GD) from *Meidling-Haupt-Strasse* (Pl. 4, C 6; *I*) to *Hietzing* (Pl. 2, A 6; *I*) in 49 minutes.

Stations: Gumpendorfer Strasse (Pl. 21, C 5; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. 20, C 5; *I*), Burggasse (Pl. 19, C 4; *I*), Josefstädter Strasse (Pl. 18, C 3, 4; *I*), Alser-Strasse (Pl. 17, C 3; *I*), Währinger Strasse (Pl. 16, D 2; *I*), Nussdorfer Strasse (Pl. 15, D 2; *I*), Friedens-Brücke (Pl. 14, E 2; *I*), Rossauer Lände (Pl. 13, E 3; *I*), Schotten-Ring (Pl. 12, E 3; *I*), Schweden-Platz (Pl. 11, F 4; *I*), Hauptzollamt (Pl. 10, F 4; *I*), Stadt-Park (Pl. 9, F 4; *I*), Karls-Platz (Pl. 8, E 4, 5; *I*), Kettenbrückengasse (Pl. 7, D 5; *I*), Pilgramgasse (Pl. 6, D 5; *I*), Margareten-Gürtel (Pl. 5, C 6; *I*), Meidling-Haupt-Strasse (Pl. 4, C 6; *I*), and Schönbrunn (Pl. 3, B 6; *I*).

Line 18_G, 37 min.: from the *Süd-Bahnhof* and *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6; *I*) as a tramway viâ the Wiedner Gürtel (Pl. E F 6; *I*) and Margareten-Gürtel (Pl. E 6; *I*), then from the Gumpendorfer Strasse station (Pl. 21, C 5; *I*) by the Gürtel line track of the Stadt-Bahn to *Heiligenstadt* (beyond Pl. E 1; *I*).

The three following lines belong to the State Railways.

Suburban Line from Hütteldorf-Hacking (p. 153; see p. 14) to *Heiligenstadt* (Pl. E 1; *I*), 8 M. in $^1/_2$ hr. Stations: $^1/_2$ M. Baumgarten (p. 152), $1^3/_4$ M. Penzing (Pl. A 5; *I*), $2^1/_2$ M. Breitensee (Pl. A 5; *I*), 3 M. Ottakring (Pl. B 3, 4; *I*), $4^1/_4$ M. Hernals (Pl. B 2; *I*), 5 M. Gersthof (Pl. C 2; *I*), $6^1/_4$ M. Ober-Döbling (Pl. C D 1; *I*), $6^3/_4$ M. Unter-Döbling (Pl. D 1; *I*).

The **Verbindungs-Bahn** from the *Nord-Bahnhof* (Pl. F G 3; *I*) to *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 153; see p. 14; $10^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr.) traverses the E. and S. quarters of the city. Stations: $^1/_2$ M. Prater-Stern (Pl. F 3; *I*), $1^1/_4$ M. Hauptzollamt (Pl. F 4; *I*), $1^3/_4$ M. Rennweg (Pl. F 5; *I*), 3 M. Arsenal (Pl. F 6; *I*), $3^3/_4$ M. Favoriten (Pl. F 6; *I*), $5^1/_2$ M. Meidling (Pl. C 7; *I*), $6^1/_4$ M. Unter-Hetzendorf (Pl. B 7; *I*), $6^3/_4$ M. Ober-Hetzendorf (Pl. A 7; *I*), 8 M. Speising, $9^1/_4$ M. St. Veit, 10 M. Baumgarten (p. 152).

The **Donau-Ufer-Bahn** runs S.E. from *Heiligenstadt* viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) Kommunalbad-Reichsbrücke and (8 M.) Praterspitz to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Klein-Schwechat*. The trains go on viâ ($15^1/_2$ M.) Inzersdorf to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 153; comp. p. 14).

G. Post and Telegraph Offices.

The **General Post Office** (*Hauptpostamt;* Pl. D 3, *II*), Postgasse 10-12, is open week-days 8-7 (for money-orders and parcels 8-5), holidays 8-12, but letters (registered or unregistered) may be posted and telegrams sent at any hour of the day or night. The same applies to the offices at the Nord-Bahnhof, Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof, Süd-Bahnhof, Ost-Bahnhof, and West-Bahnhof. *Poste Restante* letters which have not been addressed to another post office should be called for at Fleisch-Markt 19 (week-days 8-6, holidays 8-12 & 4-6, Sun. 9-12). The letter-boxes are yellow. — The *Pneumatic Post Offices*, at which telegrams also may be handed in, are open on week-days 7-8, Sun. 7-12.30 (some 7-8). The pneumatic letter boxes are red; letters sent by the pneumatic post cost 30*g* extra. — Branch-offices, see p. 16.

Branch Post Offices, all with telegraph and telephone stations, open week-days 8-7 (for money-orders and parcels 8-5, for the poste restante 8-6; smaller offices 8-12 & 2-6), holidays 8-12, closed on Sun.: Ballhaus-Platz 1 (Hofburg), Kruger-Str. 13 (open Sun. 7-6 also, for telegrams and letters by the pneumatic service), Nibelungengasse 6, Werdertorgasse 2a, etc.

Telegraph Office (Pl. B 2; *II*), Börse-Platz 1, open day and night. Branch-offices at Bräuner-Str. 12 (Pl. C 3; *II*), with pneumatic service (open Sun. 7-12 a.m. also), etc. Wireless messages may be dispatched from any post office and also from the *Radio-Austria Co.*, Renngasse 14 (Pl. B C 2, *II*; open day and night; comp. pp. 158, 165).

H. Embassies, Legations, and Consulates. Police.

The addresses of the embassies are given in the first place, those of the consulates in the second, unless both offices are combined in one.

Great Britain. Embassy, III. Metternichgasse 6 (Pl. F 5; *I*); Consulate, I. Wallner-Str. 8 (Pl. B C 3; *II*).

United States of America. Embassy, IV. Wohllebengasse 9 (Pl. E 5; *I*); Consulate, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 (Pl. C 3; *II*).

Belgium, IV. Schönburg-Str. 10, III. Bechardgasse 17. — *Bulgaria*, IV. Gusshaus-Str. 2. - *Czechoslovakia*, I. Lobkowicz-Platz 2, XIII. Penzinger Str. 11-13. — *Denmark*, IV. Wohllebengasse 9. — *France*, IV. Techniker-Str. 2. — *Germany*, III. Metternichgasse 3. — *Hungary*, I. Bankgasse 6. - *Italy*, III. Rennweg 27, IV. Belvederegasse 7. — *Japan*, III. Kölblgasse 1. — *Netherlands*, I. Renngasse 4, IV. Wiedner Gürtel 12. — *Norway*, I. Wildbret-Markt 10 (consulate). — *Papal See*, IV. Theresianumgasse 31. — *Poland*, IV. Argentinier-Str. 25-27, III. Rennweg 1. — *Rumania*, IV. Prinz-Eugen-Str. 60, IV. Belvederegasse 34. — *Russia*, III. Reisner-Strasse 47. — *Sweden*, IX. Liechtenstein-Str. 51. — *Switzerland*, I. Seilerstätte 3. — *Turkey*, IV. Prinz-Eugen-Str. 40. — *Yugoslavia*, I. Annagasse 20, I. Seilerstätte 30.

Head Police Office (*Polizeidirektion*; Pl. B 1, *II*), I. Schotten-Ring 11. — *Lost Property Office* at the Polizei-Gebäude (Pl. E 3; *I*), IX. Rossauer Lände 7 (open 9-1).

I. English Churches. Clubs.

English Church. *Christ Church*, III. Jaurèsgasse 17 (Pl. F 5; *II*); services at 11. — *Christian Science Services* are held at 11.30 at IX. Berggasse 16 (Pl. A B 1; *II*). — *Society of Friends*, I. Singer-Str. 16 (Pl. C D 3; *II*); services at 10.30.

Clubs. *America-Austria Society* (Austro-American Institute of Education), I. Elisabeth-Str. 9 (Pl. B C 4, 5; *II*); university courses for Americans from mid-July to mid-August. — *American Medical Association*, VIII. Alser-Str. 7 (Pl. D 3; *I*). — *American Women's Club*, I. Mahler-Str. 6 (Pl. C 4; *II*). — *American Women's University Club*, I. Singer-Str. 16 (Pl. C D 3; *II*).

Chambers of Commerce. *British,* I. Kärntner Str. 41 (Pl. C 3-5; *II*); *American,* I. Bösendorfer-Str. 13 (Pl. C 5; *II*). — *The Vienna Times* (p. 5), a weekly newspaper printed in English, contains items of interest for travellers in Austria.

J. Theatres. Amusements. Music.

Cloak-Room Charges in all Austrian theatres, etc., vary according to the number of articles left.

Theatres. State Theatres (performances begin at 7 or 7.30; closed from mid-July to the end of Aug.). *Opera House* (Staatsoper; Pl. C 4, *II*; p. 59); box-seat on the ground-floor 23, first tier 16-20, second tier 13-16, third tier 10-13*S*; stalls 14-20*S*, pit-stalls 12-14*S*, third gallery $2^1/_2$-10*S*, fourth gallery (quite good for hearing) $2^1/_2$-8*S*. — The *Burg-Theater* (Pl. B 3, *II*; p. 61) offers a standard repertory of classical and modern plays: box-seat on the ground-floor or first tier 11, second tier 8, third tier 6*S*; stalls 9-16*S*, pit-stalls 7-9*S*, third gallery 2-6*S*, fourth gallery $1^1/_2$-5*S*. The *Akademie-Theater* in the academy of music (p. 66) and the *Redouten-Säle* in the Hofburg (p. 41) are also used for performances of the state theatres.

Tickets for the state theatres may be bought in advance at I. Bräuner-Str. 14, corner of Josefs-Platz (open on week-days 9-1 & 2-4.30, Sun. 9-1); for the private theatres at the *Bazar*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 16 (Pl. D 3, *II*; open 9-5) and at the agencies of *Kehlendorfer*, I. Kruger-Str. 3, *Gusti Schmidt*, I. Museum-Str. 8, *Spitzer*, I. Morzin-Platz 5, etc.

Private Theatres. *Deutsches Volks-Theater* (Pl. A 4, *II*; p. 131), I. Museum-Str., for dramas, comedies, and popular pieces.

Raimund-Theater (Pl. C 5, *I*; p. 127), VI. Wallgasse 18, for modern plays.

Theater in der Josefstadt (Pl. D 4, *I*; p. 132), VIII. Josefstädter Str. 26, for classical drama and modern plays. Director, Max Reinhardt.

Carl-Theater (Pl. E 1, 2, *II*; p. 120), II. Prater-Str. 31, for plays.

Renaissance-Bühne, VII. Neubaugasse 36 (Pl. D 4, 5; *I*), for comedies.

Die Komödie, I. Johannesgasse 4 (Pl. D 4; *II*), for plays.

Volks-Oper (Pl. D 2, *I*; p. 134), IX. Währinger Str. 78, for operas.

Wiener Bürger-Theater (Pl. E 3; *II*), III. Vordere Zollamts-Str., for operettas.

Theater an der Wien (Pl. B 5, *II*; p. 126), VI. Linke Wienzeile 8, for operettas and revues.

Johann-Strauss-Theater (Pl. E 5, *I*; p. 125), IV. Favoriten-Str. 8, for operettas.

Stadt-Theater (Pl. D 3; *I*), VIII. Skodagasse 20, for revues.

Kammer-Spiele, I. Rotenturm-Str. 20 (Pl. C D 2, 3; *II*), for revues.

Roland-Bühne, Prater-Str. 25 (Pl. E F 1, 2; *II*).

Cabarets. *Hölle*, VI. Linke Wienzeile 8 (in the Theater an der Wien, see p. 17); *Pavillon*, I. Walfischgasse 11.

Circus. *Renz*, II. Zirkusgasse 44.

Concerts (in winter). Subscription concerts of the *Philharmonische Vereinigung* (by members of the state opera) in the building of the Musik-Verein (p. 66); concerts of the *Tonkünstler-Orchester* and of the *Wiener Konzert-Verein*, in the Concert Hall (p. 66). — Concert-tickets may be bought in advance at the agency of *A. Gutmann*, I. Kärntner Ring 3.

Open-air concerts (in summer) in the *Burg-Garten* (symphony concerts; p. 60), at the *Volksgarten-Restaurant* (p. 61), in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 64), in the *Türkenschanz-Park* (p. 136), and in several other restaurants in the Prater and at Hietzing.

Church Music (comp. the newspapers). *Hofburg-Kapelle* (p. 41); choir of the 'Wiener Sänger-Knaben' every Sun. at 11, except in June, July, Aug., and Sept. (much frequented); *Karls-Kirche* (p. 65), Sun. at 10; *Stephans-Kirche* (p. 35), Sun. at 9 and on the eves of important feast-days at 4; *Augustiner-Kirche* (p. 52), Sun. at 11; *Michaeler Kirche* (p. 38), Sun. at 10.

K. Mountaineering and Sport.

Alpine Clubs. *German and Austrian Alpine Club* (Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein), I. Babenberger-Str. 5 (Pl. B 4; *II*), week-days 9-1 & 3-7; *Österreichischer Alpenklub*, VI. Getreide-Markt 3 (Pl. B 4, 5; *II*), Mon. & Thurs. 6-7 p.m.; *Österreichischer Touristenklub*, I. Bäcker-Str. 3 (Pl. D 3; *II*), week-days 9-7 (Sat. 9-2); *Alpenverein Donauland*, VIII. Lange Gasse 76, 6-8 p.m. on Mon., Wed., & Friday.

Golf and Lawn Tennis. *International Country Club*, with an eighteen-hole golf-course in the Lainzer Tiergarten (p. 143). — *Wiener Golf Club*, III. Rechte Bahngasse 12 (Pl. E 4, 5; *II*); nine-hole golf-course in the Krieau (Pl. H 1 4, *I*; p. 121). — *Österreichischer Lawn-Tennis-Verband*, II. Prater, Sportallee 1.

Horse Races in the Freudenau (p. 121); trams (line H and Nos. 78 and 81) run to the Freudenau on race-days and line J and No. 118 on race-Sundays) additional fare 50*g*). — Trotting races are held on the trotting course in the Prater (Pl. H 4, *I*; p. 121); tramways Nos. 4 and H, H_2, and L.

Motoring. *Österreichischer Automobil-Club*, I. Kärntner Ring 10 (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*); open on week-days 11-1 & 3-6. — *Österreichischer Touring Club*, IX. Peregringasse 2.

Winter Sports. *Österreichischer Wintersport-Klub*, I. Dorotheergasse 12. — *Artificial Skating Rink* (open-air): Eislauf-Verein, III. Heumarkt 2 ($2^1/_2$ acres); Engelmann, XVII. Jörger-Strasse 24.

L. Baths.

Zentral-Bad (Pl. C D 4; *II*), I. Weihburggasse 20; *Römisches Bad*, II. Kleine Stadtgutgasse 9; *Pfannsches Mineral-Bad*, XII. Mandlgasse 4, with sulphur spring. — With swimming-baths: *Amalien-Bad* (municipal; Pl. F 7, *I*; comp. p. 125), X. Reumann-Platz, the largest bathing establishment in the city; *Diana-Bad* (Pl. D 2, *II*; comp. p. 6), II. Obere Donau-Str. 93; *Jörger-Bad* (municipal), XVII. Jörger-Str. 42-44.

Bathing Beaches: *Gänsehäufel* (Pl. I 2, *I*; p. 119), with restaurant and open-air and family baths (tramway No. 24, see p. 12; motorbus from the terminus); *Kuchelau* and *Klosterneuburg*, see p. 140; *Kritzendorf*, see p. 165.

M. Banks and Shops.

The best shops are in the inner city, especially in the Kärntner Strasse (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*), Stephans-Platz (Pl. C 3; *II*), Graben (Pl. C 3; *II*), Kohl-Markt (Pl. B C 3; *II*), and in the Opern-Ring and Kärntner Ring (Pl. B C 4, 5; *II*). The Mariahilfer Strasse (Pl. C-E 5, 4; *I*) is the main business thoroughfare outside the Ring-Strasse. We append only a limited number of addresses, arranged in alphabetical order.

Antiques and Sculptures: *J. Glückselig & Sohn*, I. Stallburggasse 2; *A. Satori*, I. Franziskaner-Platz 6; *Werner*, I. Augustiner-Str. 8; *Dorotheum* (auction rooms), I. Dorotheergasse 17.

Arts and Crafts: *Österreichische Hausindustrie*, I. Kärntner Str. 53; *Österreichischer Werkbund*, I. Karntner Ring 9; *Wiener Kunstgewerbe-Verein*, I. Bräuner-Str. 11; *Wiener Werkstätte* (see p. 20), I. Kärntner Strasse 32.

Art Dealers. Old portraits, prints, etc.: *Artaria & Co.*, I. Kohl-Markt 9; *Dr. Fröhlich*, I. Schwangasse 1; *Gustav Nebehay*, I. Kärntner Ring 7; *Miethke*, I. Augustiner-Str. 6. — Old Viennese pictures: *Fromme*, I. Stallburggasse 2. — Modern art: *Neue Galerie*, *Galerie Würthle*, see under art exhibitions, p. 21.

Banks: *Allgemeine Österreichische Boden-Creditanstalt* (Pl. B 2; *II*), I. Teinfalt-Str. 8; *Österreichische Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe* (Pl. B 2; *II*), I. Renngasse 2; *Österreichische Nationalbank* (p. 133), IX. Schwarzspanier-Str.; *Wiener Bank-Verein* (Pl. B 2; *II*), I. Schottengasse 6.

Books (English): *Karl Buchberger*, I. Kärntner Ring 16 (Hôtel Impérial); *Gilhofer & Ranschburg*, I. Bognergasse 2.

Carpets: *Johann Backhausen & Söhne*, I. Opern-Ring 1; *H. Frankl* (oriental carpets), I. Kohl-Markt 4; *Philipp Haas & Söhne*, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 6.

Chemists. *Alte Salvator-Apotheke*, I. Kärntner Str. 16 (Pl. C 3-5; *II*); *F. Wisinger*, I. Kärntner Ring 17 (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*).

Coins: *Brüder Egger*, I. Opern-Ring 7.

Departmental Stores: *A. Gerngross*, VII. Mariahilfer Str. 38-48; *A. Herzmansky*, VII. Mariahilfer Str. 26.

Fancy Goods: *A. Förster*, I. Kohl-Markt 5 (Chinese antiques also); *Carl Hiess*, I. Kohl-Markt 12; *Franz Hiess & Söhne*, I. Kärntner Str. 25; *Theyer & Hardtmuth* (paper goods), I. Kärntner Str. 9.

Furniture: *J. W. Müller*, I. Opern-Ring 19; *Portois & Fix*, III. Rennweg 59-61; *Jakob & Josef Kohn* (bentwood furniture by Thonet, comp. p. 114), I. Burg-Ring 3.

Gentlemen's Outfitters. Gloves: *J. E. Zacharias*, see p. 20. — Hats: *P. & C. Habig*, I. Kärntner Str. 51; *J. Heinrich Ita*, I. Graben 18. —

Hosiery, underclothing, etc.: *Goldmann & Salatsch*, I. Michaeler Platz 5; *Riedel & Beutel*, I. Stephans-Platz 9-11. — Tailors: *E. Humhal*, I. Opern-Ring 9; *Knize & Co., Josef Prix*, I. Graben 13 and 11; *Klein & Frankl*, I. Kohl-Markt 11.

Glass and Pottery: *E. Bakalowitz & Söhne*, I. Spiegelgasse 3; *J. & L. Lobmeyer* (glass), I. Kärntner Str. 26; *Wahliss*, I. Kärntner Str. 17; *Wiener Porzellan A.-G.* (see p. 119), II. Augarten.

Jewellers: *M. Hübner*, I. Kohl-Markt 20; *A. E. Köchert*, I. Neuer Markt 15; *Rozet & Fischmeister*, I. Kohl-Markt 11. — *J. C. Klinkosch A.-G.* (table silver), I. Michaeler Platz 2.

Ladies' Shops. Fans: *V. H. Wertheimer*, I. Opern-Ring 7. — Hairdresser: *Pessl*, I. Kärntner Str. 28. — Gloves: *J. E. Zacharias*, I. Graben 6, entrance Seilergasse. — Millinery: *P. & C. Habig*, I. Karntner Str. 51; *P. Ladstätter & Söhne*, VI. Mariahilfer Str. 63; *Josefine Oberwalder & Co.*, I. Kärntner Str. 39. — Dresses, etc.: *Otto Grünbaum & Co.*, I. Kohl-Markt 2; *G. & E. Spitzer*, I. Karntner Ring 12; *S. Ungar*, I. Kohl-Markt 20; *Wiener Werkstätte* (see p. 19), I. Karntner Str. 11; *Ludwig Zwieback & Bruder*, I. Kärntner Str. 11 15; *Ungarische Hausindustrie*, I. Kärntner Str. 16. — Silk goods: *Koppel & Fritsch*, I. Goldschmiedgasse 4-6; *Eduard Schopp & Söhne*, VI. Mariahilfer Str. 52-54. — Lingerie: *Ignaz Bittmann*, I. Kärntner Str. 12 (for children) and 20; *E. Braun & Co.*, I. Graben 8; *Zum Herrnhuter*, I. Neuer Markt 17; *Fanny Zinner*, I. Annagasse 3a (3rd floor).

Leather Goods (comp. fancy goods): *Josef Ax*, I. Opern-Ring 13; *W. Würzel & Söhne* (leather trunks), I. Kärntner Str. 34.

Maps and Guides: *Artaria & Co.*, I. Kohl-Markt 9; *Kartographisches Institut* (p. 133), VIII. Skodagasse 6; *R. Lechner*, I. Graben 30.

Metal Goods: *Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik*, I. Graben 12; *Christofle & Co.*, I. Opern-Ring 5.

Photographic Materials: *Kodak*, I. Fleisch-Markt 1 and Kärntner Str. 53; *R. Lechner*, I. Graben 30.

Shoes (made to measure): *A. Bibra*, I. Spiegelgasse 8; *Rosenzweig*, I. Schauflergasse 2. — Ready-made: *Reschovsky*, I. Karntner Str. 9.

Sport and Tourist Requisites: *Berco*, VI. Mariahilfer Str. 1c; *Mizzi Langer-Kauba*, VII. Kaiser-Str. 15, close to the Seidengasse; *Stone & Blyth*, I. Kärntner Str. 41.

Sweetmeats (comp. confectioners, p. 10): *Danziger* (preserved fruits), I. Neuer Markt 12; *Scheidl*, I. Kurhausgasse 2.

Tobacco (imported cigars and cigarettes): I. Kohl-Markt 6.

Wireless Requisites: *Horny*, I. Rathaus-Platz 9.

N. Times of Admission.

Academy of Fine Arts (p. 96). *Picture Gallery*, week-days (except Tues.) 9-1, 50*g*; Sun. & holidays 10-1, 20*g*. — *Casts*, daily (except Mon.) 10-1, 20*g*. — *Library* and *Engravings and Drawings*, Mon.-Fri. 2-6, Sat. 9-1, free.

Albertina Graphic Collection (p. 51), Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Fri. 11-2, Wed. & Sat. 4-7; 50*g*. Guide-lecturer on Sun. at 10.30 a.m., 1*S*. — Inspection from July 15th to Aug. 31st on previous application only. Closed on Sun. & holidays.

Anatomical Museum (p. 134), in summer, 11-1 on Tues. & Thurs., 2-4 on Sat., 50*g*.

Anatomical Wax Preparations (p. 134), Wed. & Sat. 9-12, 50*g*.

Archives Office (p. 53), exhibition room daily 10-1, 50*g* (closed on Sun. & holidays in summer).

Army Museum (p. 112), Mon., Wed., & Fri. 9-5 (4 in winter), Tues., Thurs., & Sun. 9-1; technical collections and picture-gallery open alternate weeks in turn; Mon. 1*S*, other days 30*g*.

Art Exhibitions: in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 66), week-days 9-4, 5, 6, or 7, Sun. & holidays 9-1, 1-1½*S*; in the building of the *Secessionists* (p. 65), from 9 a.m. till dark, 1½*S*; *Künstlerbund Hagen*, in the old market-hall (Pl. D 3, 4; *II*), Zedlitzgasse 6, 9-4 Sept. to July, 1*S*; *Kunstheim*, Rennweg 2 (Pl. D 5; *II*), 70*g*. — Permanent exhibitions of modern art: in the *New Gallery*, Grünangergasse 1 (Pl. D 3; *II*), week-days 9-6, Sun. & holidays (Oct.-May only) 9-1, 50*g*; *Würthle Gallery*, Weihburggasse 9 (Pl. C D 3, 4; *II*), week-days 9-6, morning only on holidays, 50*g*.

Art History Museum (p. 67), week-days (except Mon.) 10-2.45, 50*g*; Sun. 9-1, 30*g*. Closed on Nov. 2nd, May 1st, and Corpus Christi.

Art and Industry, Austrian Museum of (p. 108), closed on Mon. (open 9-1 if a holiday, 30*g*, and closed on Tues.); Tues.-Sat. 9-2, Sun. 9-1; 50*g*, Sat. & Sun. 30*g*. In winter parties are shown round on Sun. at 10.30. — Library: Tues. to Fri. & Sun. 9-1, Sat. 1-6.

Austrian Gallery (p. 90). *Baroque Museum, Nineteenth Century Gallery*, and *Modern Gallery* (p. 118), week-days (except Mon. & Fri.) 10-1 & 2-4, Sun. & holidays 9-1. Baroque Museum 30*g*, Nineteenth Century Gallery 50*g*, Modern Gallery 50*g*, 1*S* the three.

Baroque Museum, see above.

Botanic Garden (p. 123), open free all day in good weather from April to October. — The hothouses may be inspected on week-days, 9-12 & 1-4, on previous application to the director.

Botanic Museum (p. 123), open free on Sat., 9-12.

Building and Housing, Museum of (p. 64), Mon. & Thurs. 5-7, Sun. 9-1; free.

Burg-Theater (p. 61), inspection of the interior on week-days 2-4, Sun. 9-12, during the holidays 9-12 & 2-5, daily; tickets of admission (50*g*) are obtained at the stage-door.

Carriages, Historical Collection of, see Schönbrunn.

Clock and Watch Museum, see Watch and Clock Museum.

Czernin Gallery (p. 132), Mon. & Thurs. 10-2 from May to Oct., 50*g*; at other times apply by telephone, 1*S*.

Deutschmeister Museum (p. 63), Wed. & Sat. 2-4, Sun. 9-1.

Ecclesiastical Treasury (p. 43), daily (except Fri., in winter Mon. & Fri.) 10-1; 1*S*, Sun. 50*g*. Tickets of admission include a visit to the Secular Treasury. Closed on the same days as the Art History Museum, see above.

Este Art Collection (p. 44), Mon. 10-2.45, 50*g*, Sun. 9-1, 30*g*. Closed on the same days as the Art History Museum, see above.

Ethnographical Museum in the New Hofburg (p. 44), Mon. 10-2.45, Sat. 2-6, Sun. 9-1, 30*g*; Thurs. 9-1, 50*g*.

Folklore Museum (p. 115), week-days 9-2, 50*g*, Sun. 9-12, 40*g*.

Furniture Repository, State (p. 127), week-days 9-4, 50*g*, Sun. & holidays 10-12, 30*g*.

Geological Collections of the Geologische Bundesanstalt (p. 121), Tues. & Sat. 9-1 from May 1st to Oct. 31st.

Goethe Museum (p. 46), Thurs. 12-2; 50*g*.

Harrach Picture Gallery (p. 55), in summer Mon., Wed., & Fri. 10-2, 50*g*; other days (also in winter) apply by telephone, 1*S*.

Haydn Museum (p. 127), week-days 9-12 & 2-6 (winter 2-dusk), Sun. & holidays 9-1; free.

Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (p. 117); Tues., Thurs., Sun., & holidays 9-1 (9-12 at Whitsuntide); free.

Hofburg, Private and *State Apartments* (p. 41), Mon. 2-4, Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Fri. 9-12 & 2-4, Sat. & Sun. 9-12; 1*S*. Closed in wet weather. — *Saddle Room* (p. 41) shown by the custodian, usually in the afternoon (20*g*); ring.

Imperial Library, see National Library.

Imperial Porcelain and Plate, Collection of (p. 44), Tues. & Thurs. 9-2, Sun. 9-1; 1*S*.

Imperial Vaults in the Kapuziner-Kirche (p. 49), daily 10-12 & 5-6. Donation for the poor (1*S*) in the collection-plate.

Industrial Art Exhibitions in the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry (Pl. E 3; *II*), Stuben-Ring 5.

Jewish Museum (p. 119), Sat. & Sun. 11-1; Sat. free, Sun. 30*g*.

Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 98), Mon. & Thurs. 9-1 (5*S*), Sun. 10-1 (1*S*). Admission at any other time (10*S*) on previous application by telephone to the director, IX. Fürstengasse 1. Closed on June 2nd.

Lightning Museum (p. 134), week-days on application to the custodian.

Military Hospital (p. 130), week-days 9-12, on application to the commandant.

Modern Gallery, see Austrian Gallery.

Municipal Library (p. 62), Mon.-Fri. 9-7 (Aug. 15th-Sept. 15th 9-2), Sat. 9-1; closed July 15th-Aug. 15th.

Musikfreunde, Collection of the (p. 66), in the Musik-Verein building, Sat. 11-1 from Sept. 15th to July 1st, free. Library, Mon., Wed., & Fri. 9-1 from Sept. 15th to July 1st.

National Library (p. 46), week-days 9-3, reading rooms and collection of manuscripts 4-8 also; closed during Christmas and Easter weeks. From July 15th to Sept. 1st only the reading rooms for books and periodicals and the collection of manuscripts are open (9-3). — The *Great Hall* and *Manuscript Exhibition* are shown on week-days at 11 sharp, 50*g*. — Inspection of the *Papyrus Collection* (p. 48), the *Music Department* (p. 49), and the *Geographical* and *Theatrical Collections* on previous application to the directors.

Natural History Museum (p. 103), Wed.-Sun. 9-1; 50*g*, Sun. 30*g*. Closed on the same days as the Art History Museum, see p. 21.

Nineteenth Century Gallery, see Austrian Gallery.

Nieder-Österreichisches Landhaus (p. 54), daily 9-1 from June 1st to Sept. 30th; apply to the porter.

Observatory (p. 136), daily 9-11.30 a.m.; 20*g*.

Opera House (p. 59), inspection of the interior on week-days 2-4, Sun. 9-12; 50*g*.

Pädagogische Zentral-Bücherei (Hernalser Hauptstr. 72-74), an educational library with 130,000 vols., week-days 12-4.30.

Papyri of Archduke Rainer (p. 48), see National Library.

Parlaments-Gebäude (p. 61), week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12, if the house is not in session; 1*S*.

Porcelain and Plate, see Imperial Porcelain and Plate.

Portraits, Collection of (p. 46), week-days 9-3.

Printing Office, Government (p. 123), inspection on Fri. at 3 p.m.; permission must be obtained from the management before 9 a.m.

Provincial Museum of Lower Austria (p. 116), Tues.-Fri. 9-2, 50*g*, Sun. 9-12, 20*g*. In winter natural science section on Tues. only, history of civilization section on Fri. only.

Rathaus (p. 62), Mon.-Fri. 3-5, Sat. 2-4, Sun. 9-12.

Roman Museum of the City of Vienna (p. 125), Mon. & Wed. 9-12, Sat. 3-6; free.

Schönborn Gallery (p. 56), closed at present.

Schönbrunn (p. 128). Visitors are shown round daily in fine weather, 9-4; 1*S*. No tickets issued within $^1/_2$ hr. of closing time. — *Gloriette*, in summer 8-12 & 1-7, in winter 9-12 & 1.30-4; 20*g*. — *Historical Carriages*, daily (except Mon.) 10-5; 50*g*. — *Menagerie*, daily 9-dusk, 1*S*; visitors shown round on Wed. & Sat. at 3.30 p.m., 50*g*. — *Palm House*, daily 8-dusk; 50*g*.

Schubert Museum (p. 134), closed on Mon.; open on Tues. 9-2, Wed. 12-6, Thurs. 9-6, Fri. 9-2, Sat. 9-12 & 2-6, Sun. & holidays 9-1; $1^1/_2$*S* on Thurs., other days free.

Secular Treasury (p. 42), daily (except Fri.) 10-1 (winter Tues.-Thurs., Sat., & Sun.); 1*S*, Sun. 50*g*. Tickets of admission include a visit to the Ecclesiastical Treasury. Closed on the same days as the Art History Museum, see p. 21.

Sociology & Economics, Museum of (p. 62), Tues. & Fri. 5-7 p.m., Sun. 9-1 a.m.; free.

Spanish Riding School (p. 42), open to the public at the practising hours on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., & Sat. 9-11; 1*S*. Performances with music from March till mid-June and from mid-Sept. till the beginning of Dec., usually on Sun. morning (tickets of admission, 1-12*S*, obtained at Reitschulgasse 2, 8-1 & 3-5). — *Stables* (p. 42), week-days 12-4, Sun. & holidays 9-4; 50*g*.

Stephans-Kirche, see p. 25.

Table showing Hours of Admission to the Principal Sights.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adm. free, unless otherwise stated.
Academy of Fine Arts: Picture Gallery (p. 96)	10-1	9-1	—	9-1	9-1	9 1	9-1	50*g*, Sun. 20*g*.
Albertina Graphic Collection (p. 51)	—	11-2	11-2	4-7	11-2	11-2	4-7	50*g*.
Archives Office (exhibition; p. 53)	—	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	50*g*.
Art History Museum (p. 67)	9-1	—	10-2.45	10-2.45	10-2.45	10-2.45	10-2.45	50*g*, Sun. 30*g*.
Art & Industry, Museum of (p. 108)	9-1	—	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	50*g*, Sat. & Sun. 30*g*.
Austrian Gallery (p. 90)	9-1 —	— —	10-1 2-4	10-1 2-4	10-1 2-4	— —	10-1 2-4	30 or 50*g*.
Czernin Gallery (p. 132)	—	10-2	—	—	10-2	—	—	50*g*. Closed in winter.
Este Art Collection (p. 44)	9-1	10-2.45	—	—	—	—	—	Mon. 50*g*, Sun. 30*g*.
Folklore Museum (p. 115)	9-12	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	50*g*, Sun. 40*g*.
Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (p. 117)	9-1	—	9-1	—	9-1	—	—	Free.
Hofburg (p. 41)	9-12 —	— 2-4	9-12 2-4	9-12 2-4	9-12 2-4	9-12 2-4	9-12 —	1*S*.
Imperial Vaults (p. 49)	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	10-12 5-6	Donation of 1*S*.
Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 98)	10-1	9-1	—	—	9-1	—	—	Mon. and Thurs. 5*S*, Sun. 1*S*.
National Library (exhibition; p. 47)	—	11	11	11	11	11	11	50*g*.
Natural History Museum (p. 103)	9-1	—	—	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	50*g*, Sun. 30*g*.
Schönbrunn (p. 128)	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	1*S*.
Secular Treasury (p. 42)	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	—	10-1	1*S*, Sun. 50*g*.
Technical Museum (p. 113)	9-1	—	—	9-12	—	—	2-6	50*g*. Comp. also p. 25.

Stephans-Kirche (p. 35), visitors shown round in summer on weekdays 8-11.30 & 1-4.30; tickets (1*S*) obtained in the sacristy, in the S. aisle. — *Stephans-Turm* (p. 37), week-days 8-4, Sun. 9-12; tickets (50*g*) from the sacristan at Stephans-Platz 1.

Stifter Museum (p. 46), on written application only.

Technical Museum (p. 113), Sat. 2-6, Sun. 9-1, Wed. (ground-floor only) 9-12; parties shown (2 hrs.) round on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., & Sat. at 10, in summer besides on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 3; 50*g*.

Teutonic Order, Central Archives of the (p. 58), week-days 9-2.

Tobacco Factory, State (p. 133), Mon. & Wed. 2-4; 1*S*.

University Library (p. 63), reading room open on week-days 9-8 (5 in summer), from Sept. 17th to Sept. 30th 9-5. Closed Aug. 16th to Sept. 16th.

Urania (p. 64): popular lectures (not in July & Aug.); educational films (at 5 p.m.); observatory (10-11 a.m. & 7-10 p.m.; 80*g*).

Watch and Clock Museum (p. 54), adm. on written application only (stamp to be enclosed for reply), Tues. & Sat. 10 & 4 sharp, Wed. 10 sharp; 40*g*.

Wertheimstein Villa (p. 137), week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-1; gratuity.

Winter Riding School, see Spanish Riding School.

O. One Week in Vienna.

A week may suffice for a glance at the chief sights. The chief objects of interest are in the Inner City and the Ring-Strasse. Theatres and music, comp. p. 17.

1ST DAY. Kärntner Strasse (p. 37), Stephans-Kirche (p. 35), Graben (p. 38), Hofburg (p. 39), Great Hall and exhibition of the National Library (p. 46; week-days, 11 a.m. sharp), Secular Treasury (p. 42). Afternoon, circular motor trip, see p. 10.

2ND DAY. Art History Museum (p. 67). Afternoon, Great Hall of the Academy of Sciences (p. 58), the Prater (p. 120).

3RD DAY. Imperial Vaults (p. 49), Austrian Museum of Art and Industry (p. 108). In the afternoon, Schönbrunn (p. 128).

4TH DAY. Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 98). In the early afternoon to Klosterneuburg (p. 140), and back (if the weather is fine) via the Leopoldsberg (p. 139) and Kahlenberg (p. 139), $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.' walk.

5TH DAY. Austrian Gallery (p. 90) and Belvedere Garden (p. 123). In the afternoon, Kreuzenstein (p. 156).

6TH DAY. Spanish Riding School (p. 42) and second visit to the Art History Museum (p. 67). In the afternoon, the Technical Museum (p. 113).

7TH DAY. Natural History Museum (p. 103). In the afternoon, Laxenburg (p. 147).

Chief among the other collections are the Academy of Fine Arts (p. 96), the Albertina Graphic Collection (p. 51), the Este Art Collection (p. 44; Sun. & Mon. only), and the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (souvenirs of great musicians; p. 117).

EXCURSIONS (circular motor trips, comp. p. 10). Favourite places in the environs of Vienna are Baden and Heiligenkreuz (p. 118), the Semmering (R. 10), the Schneeberg (R. 7), the Höllen-Tal (R. 8), the Raxalpe (R. 9), Maria-Zell (p. 189), and the Wachau (p. 207).

Vienna, German *Wien*, residence of the German emperors from the time of Albrecht II. (d. 1439) till 1806, and then till 1918 the residence of the Austrian emperors and the capital of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, is now the capital of the Federal Republic of Austria, seat of the government and of the provincial authorities for Vienna and Lower Austria, and residence of a Roman Catholic prince-archbishop. Since 1921 the city has formed a separate province within the republic. Vienna (48° 12′ Lat., and 16° 22′ E. Long.; mean height above sea-level 560 ft.) lies at the E. base of the *Wiener Wald* (p. 138), whose sandstone hills, covered with vineyards, meadows, and woods, dominate it on the N.W. and W. Apart from the district of Floridsdorf, the city lies entirely on the right bank of the *Danube* or *Donau*, which, after cutting through the N.E. spur of the Alps, flows between the plains of the *Wiener Becken* (S.) and the *Marchfeld* (N.) and reaches the great plain of Hungary below Hainburg. The main stream, which no longer touches the Altstadt, was canalized in 1870-77 for a distance of 8 M. and has a uniform width of 310 yds. A branch of the river, converted into the *Donau-Kanal* in 1869-73 (comp. p. 137), skirts the N. margin of the inner city, receiving the waters of the little *Wien* river, which is now mostly built over. The municipal area, covering 107 sq. M., stretches N. and N.W. to the crest of the Kahlenberg (1585 ft.; p. 139) and to the Hermannskogel (1782 ft; p. 140), W. to beyond the Satzberg (1421 ft.), and S. to the S. foot of the Wiener Berg (Pl. D E 7; *I*). The inhabitants numbered 1,857,000 in 1928 (more than a quarter of the entire population of Austria), thus making Vienna, next to Berlin, the largest German-speaking city.

The city is divided into 21 districts or Bezirke (municipal government, see p. 27). Its nucleus is the I. Bezirk or *Innere Stadt* (p. 35), which comprises the Altstadt and the Ring-Strasse, the latter constructed since 1858 on the site of the fortifications (p. 28). In the heart of the Altstadt rises the Church of St. Stephen; on the W. side it includes the Hofburg, formerly the emperor's palace. The Altstadt, which possesses an extraordinary number of early baroque buildings, is the seat of the chief government offices, the old nobility, and the great banks and business houses; as a residential quarter, however, it is steadily diminishing in importance (63,900 inhab. in 1869, 43,000 in 1923). The main arteries of traffic are the Kärntner Strasse, Kärntner Ring, and Opern-Ring, the most important traffic centres the Graben, Michaeler Platz, and Freyung. In the Ring-Strasse, opposite the Hofburg, are the Art History and Natural History Museums, and farther N. the Parlaments-Gebäude, Burg-Theater, Rathaus, and University.

The II. Bezirk, *Leopoldstadt* (p. 119), occupying the island between the Donau-Kanal and the main river, was assigned to the Jews

in 1622, and is still largely occupied by them. On the E. it is bounded by the Prater (p. 120). — Around the Inner City runs a girdle of inner suburbs (III.-IX. Bezirk), which were brought within the walls in 1706 (p. 29), but were separated from the inner city down to 1858 by a glacis 550 yds. in breadth, and were thus hampered in their development. On the E. side of the inner city lies the III. Bezirk, *Landstrasse* (p. 121), with the Great Market Hall, and the Belvedere palace, containing the Austrian Gallery. Adjoining is the IV. Bezirk, *Wieden* (p. 124). In the V. Bezirk, *Margareten* (p. 126), and in the outer districts XII., XIV., and XV. (see below), minor industries flourish. The districts VI. *Mariahilf* (p. 126) and VII. *Neubau* (p. 131), separated from each other by the busy Mariahilfer Strasse, contain factories and shops; VIII. *Josefstadt* (p. 132) may be called the officials' and clerks' quarter; IX. *Alsergrund* (p. 133) is the region of university institutes and hospitals.

The inner suburbs were formerly separated from the outer suburbs by ramparts ('Linienwall'; p. 29), the site of which has been occupied since 1893 by the Gürtel-Strasse (comp. p. 119), 250 ft. wide, the course of which is followed by the Stadt-Bahn. Since 1923 the municipality has been constructing huge Tenement Blocks ('Höfe') on modern hygienic principles, especially in the outlying working-class quarters (comp. pp. 119, 126, 133, and 137), the large Amalienbad (p. 125), public play-grounds, etc. The outer districts are: on the S., X. *Favoriten* (p. 125), occupied by artisans; on the S.E., XI. *Simmering* (p. 123), with numerous factories and the central cemetery. Adjacent and similar in character to the V. Bezirk are XII. *Meidling* (p. 126), XIV. *Rudolfsheim* (p. 127), and XV. *Fünfhaus* (p. 127). To the W. lie manufacturing quarters, XVI. *Ottakring* (p. 133) and XVII. *Hernals* (p. 133). To the S.W. is XIII. *Hietzing* (p. 127), with Schloss Schönbrunn, and to the N.W. are XVIII. *Währing* (p. 135) and XIX. *Döbling* (p. 136), villa quarters. Wine is still grown on the edge of the N.W. districts. The XX. Bezirk, *Brigittenau* (p. 119), E. of Döbling, and XXI. *Floridsdorf* (p. 119), on the left bank of the Danube, are industrial quarters.

The **Municipal Authorities**, which administer also the province of Vienna, consist of three departments, the Gemeinderat, or municipal and provincial diet, the Stadtsenat (see below), and the Magistrat, or executive board. The *Gemeinderat* consists of 120 members elected for five years by the citizens, and is presided over by the *Bürgermeister* (Burgomaster), who is elected by the Gemeinderat. The *Stadtsenat*, consisting of the burgomaster and certain councillors (Stadträte), is the administrative committee of the Gemeinderat. The *Magistrat* comprises the burgomaster, a director (Magistratsdirektor), the Stadträte, and numerous officials. — The arms of Vienna are a white cross on a red ground.

As a Commercial Centre Vienna owes its importance to its situation at the point where the trading-route from the Baltic through Silesia and Bohemia to the Adriatic crosses the great highway of the Danube, which facilitates the exchange of commodities

between the industrial West and the agricultural East. Among the especially important Industries of Vienna are iron and steel works (machines, tools, scientific instruments), bronze, pewter, gold and silver ware, silk, linen, wool, and cotton (textiles, clothing, carpets, etc.), furniture and leather goods, and chemicals. The influence of Vienna on feminine fashions extends beyond the confines of Austria. Since the autumn of 1921 *Industrial Fairs* have been held twice yearly, in the Rotunda (p. 121), the old Imperial Stables (p. 60), and certain rooms in the Hofburg. — Vienna is an important centre in the railway and air service systems of Europe (comp. pp. 3-4, xxii).

History. During the Roman period *Vindobona* was a small frontier-fortress built for protection against the Germanic tribes of the Marcomanni and Quadi (p. 157); it occupied the space now bounded by the Graben and Naglergasse on the S., the Tiefer Graben on the W., the Salzgries on the N., and the Rotgasse and Kramergasse on the E. The emperor Marcus Aurelius is believed to have died here in 180. In the middle of the 5th cent. Vindobona was captured by the Ostrogoths. In 811 Charlemagne founded the Ostmark, which in 907 succumbed to the Hungarians. After the victory of Emperor Otho (Otto) I. on the Lechfeld (955) Otho II. bestowed the border province in 976 on his faithful follower Margrave Leopold I. of Babenberg (a Frankish house), whose descendants, created dukes by Frederick Barbarossa in 1156, ruled till 1246. Heinrich Jasomirgott (1141-77) transferred his seat from the Leopoldsberg (p. 139) to Vienna, which is mentioned in documents as Venia in 880 and Vienne in 1030. Municipal privileges, the earliest in Austria after those of Enns (1212; p. 199), were conferred on the town by Leopold VI. 'the glorious' (1194-1230) in 1221. The fortifications which enclosed the inner city until 1857 were built in the early-13th cent., according to the legend with the ransom paid for Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 210). In 1251 Ottocar of Bohemia took possession of the duchy.

In 1278 Ottocar was defeated by Rudolph of Habsburg (1273-1291), and Vienna became the seat of the *Habsburg* or *Hapsburg Dynasty*. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV., the 'Stifter', founded the university. After long struggles in the 14-15th cent. the craftsmen wrested from the patricians a share in the civic government. In 1453 Emperor Frederick III. raised Austria into an archduchy, and in 1469 Vienna became the seat of a bishop (archbishop after 1722). Matthew (Matthias) Corvinus, King of Hungary, held the city in 1485-90 against Emperor Frederick III. At Vienna, in 1515, Emperor Maximilian I. entertained Ladislaus (Wladislaw) II., King of Bohemia and Hungary, and here were celebrated the marriages of his grandchildren, by which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria (whence the saying 'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube; Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus').

Under Ferdinand I. (1521-64), by the regulations drawn up in 1526, the city lost its liberties and fell under the direct sway of the prince. One of the bulwarks of the Empire against the Turks, it was besieged by Sultan Soliman II. from Sept. 22nd to Oct. 15th, 1529, but was successfully defended under the brave leadership of *Count Niklas Salm.* During the Thirty Years' War the Bohemian Protestants under Count Matthias Thurn (1619) and the Swedish general Torstenson (1645) attacked the city. During the long reign of Leopold I. (1657-1705) Austria was at war with the Turks and with Louis XIV. of France. From July 14th to Sept. 12th, 1683, the city was heroically defended against the army (200,000 men) of Mohammed IV., under the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, by *Count Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg,* until relieved from the Kahlenberg by the imperial forces, commanded by Duke Charles of Lorraine and Margrave Lewis William of Baden, and the Polish troops of John Sobieski. After the complete destruction of the suburbs by the Turks and their subsequent rebuilding, the 'Linienwall' (p. 27), a line of fortifications, was constructed for their future protection. About 1700 Vienna, then the most elegant city of the Empire, numbered over 100,000 inhabitants.

During the brilliant reigns of Charles VI. (1711-40) and Maria Theresa or Theresia (1740-80) Vienna grew to be the social and political centre of the Habsburg empire. The reforming energy and centralizing influence of Joseph II. (1780-90) also benefited the capital. The passionate love of the Viennese for music and the drama attracted *Gluck, Haydn, Mozart,* and *Beethoven* to the capital (comp. p. 33).

Under Francis I. (1792-1835; German emperor as Francis II. down to 1806) Vienna became the capital of the Austrian empire (1804). The population grew to 230,000 by 1800. After the disastrous battles of Austerlitz (1805) and Wagram (1809) the city was occupied by the French for a short time. The Congress of Vienna, lasting from Sept. 16th, 1814, to June 19th, 1815, moulded the political conditions of Europe anew after the fall of Napoleon. The political reaction that followed retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was severely repressed by the generals Windischgrätz and Jelačić, but led to better conditions with the collapse of the Metternich system and the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph I. (Dec. 2nd, 1848). Vienna then obtained the right of self-government by elected representatives. The removal of the fortifications in 1857 led to brisk building enterprise, which was further stimulated by the Exhibition of 1873. The famous 'Compromise' (Ausgleich) or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867, making Budapest the capital of the E. half of the empire, was a severe blow to Vienna, from which it but slowly recovered. Its recent progress, especially under the energetic *Burgomaster*

Lueger (1897-1910), has been marked by the construction of the Stadt-Bahn, a network of tramways, the Second Vienna Water Supply (p. 190), etc. The present socialistic municipality especially fosters the housing problem, public baths, etc. (comp. p. 27).

Emperor Francis Joseph I. died during the Great War, on Nov. 21th, 1916. His successor, Charles I. (d. 1922), abdicated in 1918. By the Peace of St-Germain (1919) the German-Austrian part of the empire became the Austrian Republic, with Vienna as its capital. The population numbered 607,514 in 1869, 1,364,548 in 1890, 2,031,500 in 1910, and 1,842,000 in 1920.

In the **Fine Arts** (comp. p. xlviii seqq.) Vienna had only produced an indigenous Late-Romanesque School by the end of the 13th century. During the Gothic period, however, the master-masons of St. Stephen's exercised an influence on the whole of S. E. Germany. Vienna's most notable Gothic buildings are the *Stephans-Kirche* (p. 35), the Riesen-Tor of which is a masterpiece of the late-Romanesque school, the Decorated Gothic *Augustiner-Kirche* (p. 52) and *Minoriten-Kirche* (p. 52), and the late-Gothic church of *Maria-Stiegen* (p. 57). Only a few specimens of the Renaissance style remain (Schweizer-Tor of the Hofburg, etc.). It was during the Baroque period, however, under the auspices of *Emperor Leopold I.* and his sons *Joseph I.* and *Charles VI.*, that a coherent artistic activity first arose, stamping the city with its distinctive character. *Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach* (1656-1723) and *Lukas von Hildebrandt* (1666-1745) brought Viennese baroque art to its highest perfection, besides exercising an influence far beyond the Austrian frontiers. From this period date the imperial buildings (Schloss Schönbrunn, p. 128; Winter Riding School, p. 41; Imperial Library, p. 46; Bohemian Court Chancery, p. 57), the Winter Palace (p. 57) and Belvedere (p. 122), both erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy, the handsome palaces of the nobility (Starhemberg, p. 53; Lobkowicz, p. 52; Liechtenstein Palaces, pp. 53, 134; Schwarzenberg, p. 122; Kinsky, p. 55; Harrach, p. 55; Trautson, p. 131; Auersperg, p. 132), and several magnificent churches, as the Jesuiten-Kirche (p. 58), Dominikaner-Kirche (p. 58), Karls-Kirche (p. 65), and St. Peters-Kirche (p. 38). The painters of this period were *Martin* and *Bartolomeo Altomonte* (father and son; 1657-1745, 1702-79), *Daniel Gran* (1694-1757), *Paul Troger* (1698-1762), and *Franz Anton Maulpertsch* (1724-96), while the most prominent sculptors were *Lorenzo Mattielli* (c. 1682-1748), *Raphael Donner* (1693-1741), and *Franz Xaver Messerschmidt* (1732-83).

The leading exponents of the art of the Empire period were the architect *Peter von Nobile* (1774-1854), the sculptors *Franz Zauner* (1746-1822) and *Johann Martin Fischer* (1740-1820), and the painter *Friedrich Heinrich Füger* (1751-1818), who was

director of the academy for a long period and whose influence on his successors was due to his miniature portraits. — During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century monumental painting practically disappeared; young and gifted artists like *Moritz von Schwind* and *Eduard Steinle* sought work elsewhere, and the 'Nazarene' *Joseph von Führich* (1800-76) stood quite alone in the artistic life of Vienna. Painters of this period excel in genre, portrait, and landscape. Chief among the genre-painters are *Josef Danhauser* (1805-45), *Peter Fendi* (1796-1842), *Karl Schindler* (1821-42), and especially *Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller* (1793-1865). The latter stands out also among the portrait and landscape painters of his time, who included *Friedrich von Amerling* (1803-1887), the miniature-painter *Moritz Daffinger* (1790-1849), and *Jakob* and *Rudolf Alt* (father and son; 1789-1872 and 1812-1905).

During the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century the razing of the fortifications enclosing the inner city proved a great stimulus to the development of Viennese architecture, beginning with the erection of the Arsenal (p. 125) and the Altlerchenfeld Church (p. 131). Of the eclectic taste of this period the palatial buildings in the Ring-Strasse afford a good example. Among the architects *Theophil von Hansen* (1813-91) shows a predilection for Greek forms (Reichsrats-Gebäude, now Parlaments-Gebäude, p. 61), *Friedrich von Schmidt* (1825-91) for Gothic (churches of Maria vom Siege, p. 127, St. Othmar, p. 121, and St. Brigitta, p. 119; Rathaus, p. 62), while *August von Siccardsburg* (1813-68) and *E. van der Nüll* (1812-1868) modified the principles of the French Renaissance in their designs for the Opera House (p. 59); *Heinrich von Ferstel* (1828-83), the most typical Viennese of the group, used the Gothic style for the Votive Church (p. 63) and the Italian Renaissance for the University (p. 62). *Karl von Hasenauer* (1833-94), with his Museum Buildings (p. 60) and Burg-Theater (p. 61), marks the end of this 'Ring-Strasse style', though the new wing of the Hofburg (p. 42), which is not quite complete, is strictly in accordance with it. A reaction set in against the last phases of this now decadent style, with its meaningless decoration, in the person of *Otto Wagner* (1841-1918), who designed buildings for the Stadt-Bahn, blocks of flats, the Post Office Savings Bank (p. 59), and the church Am Steinhof (p. 131). These, with their insistence on utility, and on the nature of the building materials, prepare the way for the architecture of to-day. Wagner's influence is still seen among living architects *(Josef Hoffmann, Adolf Loos, Oskar Strnad).*

The change in architecture was paralleled by the effort of the painters and sculptors of the second half of the 19th cent. to attain a more monumental character and a wider horizon. The painter *Karl Rahl* (1812-65) and the sculptor *Anton von Fernkorn* (1813-78)

were both pioneers of a new generation, led by the colourists *Hans Makart* (1840-84) and *Hans Canon* (1825-85). Among others of this group may be mentioned *A. von Pettenkofen* (1821-89), painter of the Hungarian Plain, *Carl Leopold Müller* (1834-92), delineator of the Orient, the charming landscape-painter *E. J. Schindler* (1842-92), and the portrait-painters *Leopold Horovitz* (1838-1917) and *Heinrich von Angeli* (1840-1925). *Anton Romako* (1834-89), the original-minded pupil of Rahl, *Karl Schuch* (1846-93), a still-life painter and follower of Leibl, and the landscape-painter *Theodor von Hörmann* (1840-95) all stand apart. Sculptors of the period include *Kaspar Zumbusch* (1830-1915), *Victor Tilgner* (1844-96), *Rudolf Weyr* (1847-1914), and *Edmund Hellmer* (1850-1919).

Prominent in Recent Times are the decorative colourist *Gustav Klimt* (1862-1918), *Egon Schiele* (1887-1918), and *Oskar Kokoschka* (b. 1887), and among sculptors, *Anton Hanak* (b. 1875). During the last forty years a good part of the artistic talent always existing in Vienna has been bestowed on the arts and crafts movement, which possesses an excellent school, the Vienna School of Industrial Art. The productions of the Wiener Werkstätte (p. 19) and the Österreichischer Werkbund (p. 19) are noteworthy.

Ever since the 17th century Vienna has been an important centre for **Art Collections**. It was then that the rich treasures of art collected by various members of the House of Habsburg (Emperor Rudolph, Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, Archduke Leopold William) were united as entailed family property, forming the nucleus of the court collections which became state property in 1919. The personal character of the Vienna collections became less noticeable with later additions, but they still offer a very interesting insight into the history of their formation. They are more unsystematic than most of the other great collections, being incomparably rich in some respects, in others relatively poor. Since they were taken over by the state in 1919 and added to the existing state collections, new tasks have arisen in their regard; they must now serve the ends of science, art, and national education, and be fused with the rest of the national art treasures whilst preserving their unique personal character. This is the basic principle underlying the new arrangement of the collections whereby the Baroque Museum, the Nineteenth Century Gallery, and the Modern Gallery have been called into existence, the graphic collection from the Imperial Library has been added to the Albertina, the National Library has acquired the theatrical and portrait collections, and the gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts has been restored.

The importance of Vienna as the home of private art collections is of almost as long standing. The collections of the nobility are still represented by that of Prince Liechtenstein, one of the finest private galleries in the world, while the decorative setting of the exhibits in an early 18th cent. palace affords a good example of a prince's art treasury of the baroque period.

Music is especially cultivated by the Viennese, who are noted for their love of gaiety and appreciation of the elegant in art. Soon after the Babenbergs (1156) had established a permanent residence at Vienna, their court became a resort of minnesingers, and it was here that Walther von der Vogelweide learnt to 'sing and say'. The Habsburgs were patrons of music: Maximilian I. founded the court

choir in 1498 for the cultivation of church music, and Leopold I. was himself a composer. From the middle of the 18th cent. till the early 19th music flourished in Vienna to a quite unique extent. Well-to-do aristocrats established orchestras among their domestic staffs, and the whole population took part in the general musical life. The music of Vienna, like the poetry of Weimar, greatly stimulated the development of German culture.

C. W. Gluck (1714-87) came to Vienna in 1750, where he conducted the imperial opera for ten years. In 1762 he wrote 'Orpheus and Eurydice' for Vienna; this was the first opera in the new, as opposed to the Italian style. Gluck died in 1787 at Wiedner Haupt-Str. 32 (p. 125). — *Josef Haydn* was born in 1732 at Rohrau (p. 165), receiving his musical education at Vienna, whither he returned after 1790 from Eszterháza (p. 166). Natural simplicity and lyrical quality are the main reasons for the great popularity of his music. In 1797 he composed the Austrian national anthem, and in 1798 and 1801 his two great oratorios, 'The Creation' and 'The Seasons'. His solemn masses, otherwise seldom heard, are still frequently performed in Vienna churches. He died full of honours in 1809 (comp. p. 127; grave, see p. 166). — *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*, born at Salzburg (see p. 248) in 1756, lived in Vienna after 1781, dying there in 1791 at the age of 35 (comp. p. 58). Mozart composed his great operas in Vienna, the last, the 'Magic Flute' (1791), for the Freihaus theatre (p. 126). The Requiem, his last work, is still performed every year on All Souls' Day in the Hofburg chapel, and on June 12th in the Peters-Kirche. — *Ludwig van Beethoven* (born at Bonn in 1770) came to Vienna in 1792, where Haydn was one of his teachers. Here all his chief works were composed, the Sixth (Pastoral) Symphony being written in 1808 in Heiligenstadt, then a village (comp. p. 137), and the Ninth (comp. p. 121) in 1817-23. His opera 'Fidelio' was performed in 1805 for the first time at the Theater an der Wien (p. 126). The 'Missa Solemnis' was composed in 1818-22. Beethoven died in 1827 (comp. p. 134; grave, see pp. 124, 135). — *Franz Schubert*, son of a school-teacher, was born in 1797 (comp. p. 134). His songs, impregnated with the true Viennese character, are known throughout the world for their joyful character and felicitous melodies (death, see p. 126; grave, see pp. 124, 135). The church music of Haydn, Mozart, and Schubert, and of Kreutzer and Bruckner, is used regularly in the churches of Vienna.

Among composers of the post-classical period are the operatic composers *Konradin Kreutzer* (1780-1849), *Karl Goldmark* (1830-1915), *Ignaz Brüll* (1846-1907), *Wilhelm Kienzl* (b. 1857), *Julius Bittner* (b. 1874), and *Franz Schreker* (b. 1878), and the song-writer *Hugo Wolf* (1860-1903; p. 145). The composers of instrumental music in Vienna are also of the first importance: *Johannes Brahms*

(1833-97) lived mostly in Vienna from 1869 onwards and died there (grave, see p. 124); *Anton Bruckner* (1824-96) became organist to the Hofburg chapel in 1867 (comp. pp. 63, 123; grave, see p. 221); *Gustav Mahler* (1860-1911) was director of the opera house from 1897 to 1907, and *Richard Strauss* (b. 1864; comp. p. 123) from 1919 to 1925.

Viennese Dance Music was cultivated even by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert. It was not, however, until the 'Biedermeier' period (1815-50) that it acquired a definite artistic shape, as the Viennese song had done, and thereby a general popularity, through the works of *Josef Lanner* (1801-43), father of the waltz, and the elder *Johann Strauss* (1804-49). — The Viennese Operetta with its dance-melodies had its forerunners in the musical plays of Haydn and Mozart. Its classic example is the 'Fledermaus' (1874; comp. p. 126), by the younger *Johann Strauss* (1825-99). Other well-known composers are *Franz von Suppé* (1820-95), *Karl Millöcker* (1842-99), *Franz Lehár* (b. 1870), *Oskar Strauss* (b. 1870), *Leo Fall* (1873-1925), and *Emmerich Kalman* (b. 1882). — In connection with Folk Music the names of the brothers *Johann* (1850-93) and *Josef* (1852-95) *Schrammel* are widely celebrated.

I. THE INNER CITY.

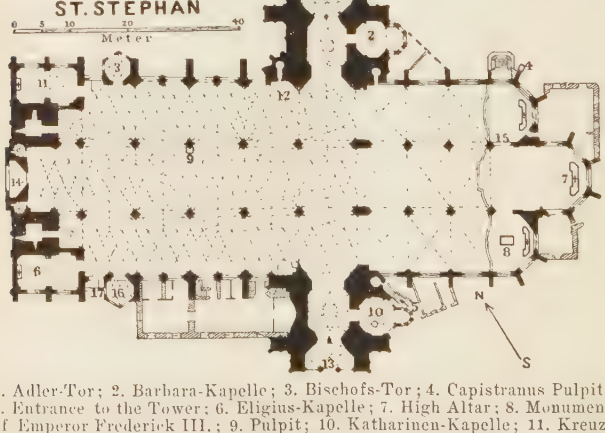
1. Stephans-Kirche. Kärntner Strasse. Graben. Michaeler Platz.

The Stephans-Platz (Pl. C 3; *II*) is the most important traffic centre in the inner city; on its W. side converge the Graben (p. 38), the Kärntner Strasse (p. 37), and the Rotenturm-Strasse. On the N. side of the square, at the corner of Rotenturm-Str., is the *Archbishop's Palace*, the bishops' residence since the 15th cent., but entirely rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The **St. Stephans-Kirche** (Pl. C 3, *II*; ground-plan, p. 36), or *Stephans-Dom*, the archiepiscopal cathedral, is the most important Gothic edifice in Austria. Originally a small Romanesque church outside the walls of early-mediæval Vienna, consecrated in 1147, but burnt down in 1193, it dates in its present form from three different periods. The first new church, in the late-Romanesque style, was built under King Ottocar of Bohemia after a fire in 1258; of the W. façade the Riesen-Tor and the two 'Heidentürme' (210 ft. high), which still show traces of the late-Romanesque style, date from the same period. A Gothic choir with three apses, modelled on the Ratisbon cathedral choir, was added to the Romanesque nave after 1304 and consecrated in 1340. Under Rudolph IV., 'the Stifter' (1356-65), in 1359, were begun the widening of the nave (afterwards vaulted over by Hans von Buchsbaum, 1446-54) and the construction of the two Gothic chapels adjoining the façade. The slender *South Tower (448 ft. high), completed by Hans von Prachatitz, dates from 1365-1433. The North Tower (213 ft.), begun in 1450 but not completed, was crowned by a Renaissance cupola by Hans Saphoy in 1556. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), F. Schmidt (d. 1891), and J. Hermann (d. 1908). The lofty roof is covered with brightly coloured tiles. The ornamental gable above the Singer-Tor dates from the Gothic period, and the other seven were added in 1852-55.

On the W., within a porch, is the *Riesen-Tor* (Pl. 14), or Giant's Door, used on solemn occasions only, with late-Romanesque sculptures closely connected with the Ratisbon school. — On the S. side is the *Singer-Tor* (Pl. 16), also rarely used, of which the richly sculptured Gothic portal is concealed by a later porch of c. 1440. To the left of it is a tombstone (Pl. 17) said to be that of the burlesque poet Neithart Fuchs (d. 1334), dating from the 14th cent. but damaged by the French in 1805. Then follows,

beneath the S. tower, the *Prim-Tor* (Pl. 13), which is always open. — The *Choir* is flanked with numerous tombstones and reliefs from the old churchyard. On the N.E. side is a Gothic pulpit (Pl. 4), placed there in 1752, from which the Franciscan St. Capistranus preached against the Turks in 1451; adjacent, on the right, is the entrance to the burial-vaults, the so-called *Catacombs*, dating mostly from the 17th and 18th cent. and now of little interest. — The *Adler-Tor* (Pl. 1) is the entrance beneath the N. tower. The second N. entrance, generally closed, is the *Bischofs-Tor* (Pl. 3), completed in 1375, with sculptures and porch (after 1502) resembling those of the Singer-Tor.



1. Adler-Tor; 2. Barbara-Kapelle; 3. Bischofs-Tor; 4. Capistranus Pulpit; 5. Entrance to the Tower; 6. Eligius-Kapelle; 7. High Altar; 8. Monument of Emperor Frederick III.; 9. Pulpit; 10. Katharinen-Kapelle; 11. Kreuz-Kapelle; 12. Gothic Organ Gallery; 13. Prim-Tor; 14. Riesen-Tor; 15. Tomb of Duke Rudolph IV.; 16. Singer-Tor; 17. Neithart Fuchs Monument.

The Interior (entrance by the Prim-Tor or the Adler-Tor; choir open on week-days 7.30-9 a.m., Sun. 8-1; chapels closed, but shown by the sacristan; comp. p. 25) is 355 ft. long, 115 ft. wide, and 74 ft. (in the nave 92 ft.) high. The nave has no upper lights, so that a solemn twilight always prevails. The rich reticulated vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with over 100 statues. Numerous baroque altars of the 17th and 18th cent. enhance the picturesque effect. — Music, see p. 18.

In the **Nave**, to the left, is the magnificent late-Gothic **Pulpit* (Pl. 9), in sandstone, probably by Anton Pilgram of Brünn (c. 1510), adorned with figures of the four Fathers of the Church (also by Pilgram) and a charming sounding-board; under the stairs is the figure of the master, looking through a window. — In the Gallery above the Riesen-Tor (Pl. 14) is the great *Organ*, in a rich baroque case (1720), restored in 1886.

— At the W. end of the S. aisle is the *Eligius-Kapelle*, or Duke's Chapel (Pl. 6), completed in 1391; outside, above the entrance, is the epitaph of Johann Keckmann (1512). — The Kreuz-Kapelle, or Savoy Chapel (Pl. 11), with a baroque railing and (to the left next the altar) the tomb of *Prince Eugene of Savoy* (p. 57), is situated at the W. end of the N. aisle. Outside, by the entrance, is the red marble tomb of the historian *Johann Cuspinian* (d. 1529) and his two wives. — On the S. side of the S. aisle, between the Prim-Tor and Singer-Tor, extends the Lower Sacristy, with a ceiling-painting by M. Altomonte (1734). — In the N. aisle, to the left of the Adler-Tor, is a Gothic *Organ Gallery* (c. 1512; Pl. 12), with a bust of Anton Pilgram below. — The N. tower contains the Barbara-Kapelle (Pl. 2), with the '*Servants' Madonna*' (c. 1320). — Above the Kreuz-Kapelle is the Treasury (no adm.).

Choir. The Frauen-Chor (N. bay) contains many monuments; against the wall to the right of the altar is the tomb of Duke Rudolph IV. (Pl. 15) and his wife Catherine. — In the Haupt-Chor (centre bay) are richly carved Gothic choir-stalls of the late 15th cent.; above on the right is the imperial oratory (1647); to the left is the singing choir. In front of the steps leading to the upper choir is a stone closing the entrance to the old *Burial Vault* of the dukes of Austria (comp. p. 49), used in 1365-1463. The upper choir contains the *High Altar* (Pl. 7), of black marble, by Hans Bock (1640-47); the altar-piece, Stoning of St. Stephen, is by Tobias Bock; on the top is the miraculous image 'Maria-Pötsch', a copy of which is adored at the entrance of the Haupt-Chor. Three of the windows (behind the high altar) contain stained glass of the 14 15th centuries. — In the Apostel-Chor, or Thekla-Chor (S. bay), is the Gothic *Monument of *Emperor Frederick III.* (d. 1493; Pl. 8), of red marble, begun in 1467 by Niklas Lerch of Leyden (d. 1473; p. 170) for the Neukloster-Kirche at Wiener-Neustadt, and completed in 1513 by M. Tichter. The tomb is adorned with symbolical figures of animals, eight reliefs, and the Austrian coats-of-arms. Above is the recumbent figure of the emperor in coronation robes, while figures of saints embellish the stone parapet. Adjacent to the right, by the wall, is a fine late-Gothic carved altar from Wiener-Neustadt, dating from 1447.

Transepts. By the W. wall of the South Transept is the marble *Turkish Monument*, by E. Hellmer (1894), commemorating the second siege by the Turks (p. 29); in the centre are Count Starhemberg on horseback and his comrades; at the top are the Emperor Leopold I. and Pope Innocent XI. praying to the Virgin. Opposite the monument is the Katharinen-Kapelle (Pl. 10), completed in 1396, with charming Gothic ribbed vaulting and a late-Gothic font (1481) in red marble.

The **Stephans-Turm** (Pl. 5) may be ascended (comp. p. 25) as far as the watchman's room, from the window of which an extensive view is obtained. The second story (no adm.) contains the great bell (19½ tons), cast in Vienna in 1711 from Turkish cannons.

The Stock-im-Eisen-Platz (Pl. C 3; *II*), the S.W. continuation of the Stephans-Platz, marks the site of the old pillory. The '*Stock im Eisen*', the ancient cognizance of Vienna, is the stump of a spruce-fir full of nails; documents prove that it stood at the corner of the Kärntner Str., where the Equitable Insurance Office was built in 1890, as early as 1533.

The Kärntner Strasse (Pl. C 3-5; *II*), which has always been one of the chief thoroughfares of the city, forms, together with the Graben (see p. 38), the Kärntner Ring (p. 59) and the Kolowrat-Ring (p. 64), the favourite midday and evening promenade of the citizens. To the left is the *Maltheser-Kirche*, or Maltese Church

(Pl. C 4, *II*; dedicated to St. John the Baptist), with a façade in the classical style (1806). The street leads to the Karls-Platz (p. 65) and the Wiedner Haupt-Str. (p. 124).

Adjoining the Stock-im-Eisen-Platz is the Graben (Pl. C 3; *II*), which down to the 13th cent. formed the S.W. boundary of the city. In the centre rises the **Trinity Column** (Dreifaltigkeits-Säule; 69 ft. high), built of Salzburg marble in 1687-93 from the design of Burnacini, who was assisted by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, and adorned with rich sculptures in gilded copper by Rauchmiller, Paul Strudel, and others, commemorating the plague of 1679. The kneeling figure on the base is that of Emperor Leopold I., the donor. To the W. of the column is the *Josefs-Brunnen*, to the E. the *Leopolds-Brunnen*, fountains with leaden statues by J. M. Fischer (1804). Platz Am Hof, see p. 54; Hoher Markt, see p. 56.

A little to the N. of the Graben is the **St. Peters-Kirche** (Pl. C 3; *II*), next to St. Ruprecht's (p. 56) the oldest church in Vienna, said to have been founded by Charlemagne in 792, and re-erected as an imposing domed church in 1702-33. The grey marble porch was added by Andrea Altomonte in 1753, the leaden figures by Josef Kohl, a pupil of R. Donner. Outside the E. wall is a large marble relief depicting Charlemagne raising the Cross, by R. Weyr (1906). On the interior of the dome is a painting by Rottmayr (Assumption; 1714).

From the W. end of the Graben the Kohl-Markt (Pl. B C 3; *II*), another busy street, leads to the façade of the Hofburg facing the Michaeler Platz (Pl. B 3; *II*). On the E. side of this is the **Michaeler Kirche,** mentioned for the first time in 1275, a cruciform basilica in the transitional style with a Gothic choir and tower (1327-44). The W. front was altered in the classical style by J. F. von Hohenberg in 1792; the figure of the Archangel Michael on the porch is by L. Mattielli (1730). Outside the S. wall, in the passage leading to the Habsburgergasse, is a large late-Gothic relief given by Hans Hueber in 1494 (Mount of Olives). The interior is very dark (music, see p. 18). In the choir, to the right, is the tomb of Prince Trautson, in black and white marble (the figures by F. Prokop, 1727); adjacent is the tomb of Count Paul Sixt Trautson (d. 1621), in red marble. The beautiful high altar, by D'Avrange (1782), was the last baroque altar to be set up in a Viennese church; behind it is a large alabaster relief representing the Fall of the Angels, by Karl Georg Merville. The red marble Renaissance tomb of Count Hans Trautson (d. 1590) lies to the left of the high altar. — Ballhaus-Platz, see p. 52; Herrengasse, see p. 53.

2. Hofburg. National Library.

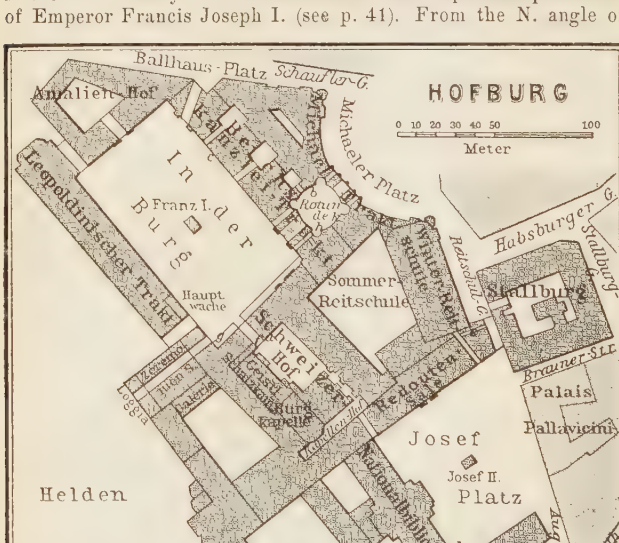
The **Hofburg** (Pl. B C 3, 4, *II*; ground-plan, see p. 40), or the 'Burg', probably founded by King Ottocar II. of Bohemia in c. 1275, was the favourite residence of the Habsburg sovereigns since the time of Duke Albert I. (d. 1308). It is an extensive pile of buildings, including several courtyards, and is somewhat lacking in unity of plan. The Burg-Kapelle (1449; p. 41) is the oldest part. Emperor Ferdinand I. altered the buildings round the Schweizerhof (p. 41), and built the Schweizer-Tor. Emperor Maximilian II. began the Amalienhof (p. 40), while Emperor Leopold I. connected the Amalienhof with the Schweizerhof by the Leopoldinischer Trakt (p. 41). The most important work was done under Emperor Charles VI., who entrusted the extension of the palace to Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (p. 30). Fischer's designs, in which the Italian and French baroque styles were effectively blended, were carried out by the master himself (d. 1723), and by his son Joseph Emanuel von Fischer (d. 1742), in the Imperial (now the National) Library (p. 46), the inner façade of the Reichskanzlei (p. 40), and the Winter Riding School (p. 41); and they were used also in the construction of the Michaeler Trakt under Emperor Francis Joseph I. Of the New Hofburg (p. 42) the E. wing alone has been completed.

A. Old Hofburg. Winter Riding School. New Hofburg.

The *Façade of the **Michaeler Trakt** in the Michaeler Platz (p. 38), erected in 1889-93 by Ferdinand Kirschner from an old engraving, completes the Reichskanzlei-Trakt on the town side. The left corner-pavilion, the only part of the original façade, belongs to the adjoining Winter Riding School (p. 41). The façade, flanked with two domed pavilions, recedes slightly in the centre, where a porch, crowned with a lofty dome, forms the entrance to the palace-yard. The brilliant effect is enhanced by a number of fine sculptures. Flanking the chief portal are four Hercules groups, by E. von Hofmann, Johann Scherpe, Josef Lax, and A. P. Wagner respectively, corresponding with the older Hercules groups inside the court (p. 40). High above is the central group of Wisdom, Justice, and Strength, by Josef Benk. The fountain-groups below by the corner-pavilions, represent Military and Naval Power, by E. Hellmer and R. Weyr.

From the Michaeler Platz the chief portal, with its handsome wrought-iron gates, leads into a vestibule and then into a grand *Rotunda, 79 ft. in diameter and 112 ft. high, with the entrances to the private and state apartments of the former imperial residence (Pl. *k*; see p. 41) and to the Collection of Imperial Porcelain and Plate (Pl. *b*; see p. 44).

The courtyard known as In der Burg (formerly Franzens-Platz), in the centre of which is a bronze statue of *Emperor Francis I.*, by Pompeo Marchesi (1846), is bounded on the N.E. by the so-called **Reichskanzlei-Trakt,** designed by J. B. Fischer von Erlach and completed in 1728. This was the seat of the imperial council in the 18th century. On the first floor are the old private apartments of Emperor Francis Joseph I. (see p. 41). From the N. angle of



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Entrances: *a* Offices of the Palace (Burghauptmannschaft); *b* Collection of Imperial Porcelain and Plate; *c* Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr; *d* National Library; *e* Riding School; *f* Saddle Room; *k* Private and State Apartments.

'In der Burg' there is an exit to the Ballhaus-Platz. This passage and that leading to the Michaeler Platz are flanked with Hercules groups by L. Mattielli. — At the N.W. end of 'In der Burg' is the **Amalienhof,** begun in 1575 under Emperor Maximilian II., completed early in the 17th cent. under Rudolph II., and once the residence of Empress Wilhelmina Amalia of Brunswick, widow of Joseph I. — On the S.W. side 'In der Burg' is bounded by the

Leopoldinischer Trakt, built under Emperor Leopold I. in 1660-62 by Luchesi, and re-erected in 1668-70 after a fire. In the 18th cent. it was occupied by the Empress Maria Theresa, who remodelled the interior, and by Emperor Joseph II. The first floor contains the state apartments (see below) and (facing the Helden-Platz) the guest-chambers. — The passage near the S. corner of 'In der Burg' leads to the Helden-Platz, see p. 42.

On the S.E. side of 'In der Burg' is the **Schweizerhof,** named after the former Swiss bodyguard of the emperors. It is the oldest part of the palace, the façade of which was remodelled under Ferdinand I. in 1536-52. We pass through the *Schweizer-Tor*, a fine Renaissance portal of 1552 (to the right, the entrance to the old imperial *Saddle Room*, Pl. *f*; adm., see p. 22, under Hofburg), to the Courtyard, with the double *Botschafter-Stiege* (ambassadors' staircase) to the right. In the W. wing is the *Burg-Kapelle*, first mentioned in 1296, rebuilt in 1447-49 and altered under Maria Theresa (Mass at 8 a.m. on week-days; at other times adm. on application at the Rectory, Schweizerhof-Trakt, second floor); music, see p. 18. — The E. exit of the Schweizerhof, adjoined by the *Redouten-Säle* (built after 1744), leads to the W. angle of the Josefs-Platz (p. 46).

The ***Private** and **State Apartments** of the former imperial house are situated in the Reichskanzlei-Trakt, Amalien-Trakt, and Leopoldinischer Trakt. Entrance by the Rotunda (p. 39; Pl. *k*); adm., see p. 22, under 'Hofburg'. A visit occupies ¾ hr.

Reichskanzlei-Trakt, with the simple former *Private Apartments of Emperor Francis Joseph I.* on the first floor. The ceiling decorations date from the time of Emperor Charles VI.; the gobelins were presented by Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. The audience chamber contains a standing-desk by the window and the sleeping apartment an iron bed and prie-dieu (death-chamber at Schönbrunn, see p. 128).

Amalien-Trakt, with the former *Private Apartments of Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898) on the first floor. Next follow the *Alexander Apartments*, with gobelins and magnificent stuccoes, occupied by Alexander I. of Russia during the Vienna Congress of 1815. The Grand Reception Hall ('Red Room') contains tapestries after Boucher, woven by Neilson.

Leopoldinischer Trakt. On the first floor, skirting the Helden-Platz, are the *Guest Chambers*, most of them with modern furniture and Flemish tapestries of the 16th century. — The *State Apartments*, sumptuously fitted up under Empress Maria Theresa, consist of the Privy Council Chamber, with gobelins (Victories over the Turks in 1683-87) and rich stuccoes and carvings; the sleeping apartment, with a state bed, a rococo stove, a Bavarian clock of 1761, painted oriental chests, and Boulle furniture; the cabinet of miniatures, with portraits of the imperial family; the Spiegel-Saal; the 'Pietradura Room', with Florentine mosaics; and the Rosen-Zimmer, with a glass service bought at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. — The Great Hall, fitted up in the classical style in 1805 by the Netherlandish architect Montoyer, is used for public concerts.

The Michaeler Trakt (see p. 39) is adjoined on the E. by the **Winter Riding School,** or *Spanish Riding School* (Winter-Reit-Schule), built under Emperor Charles VI. in 1729-35 by J. E. von Fischer, and connected with the Stallburg (see p. 42), which was erected in 1556 under Emperor Maximilian II., by a vaulted passage

leading to the Josefs-Platz (p. 46). The magnificent white **Riding School* (entered from the passage just mentioned; comp. Pl. *e*) is a quadrangle of 187 by 62 ft., with a gallery borne by 46 columns. On the N. side is the imperial box, with an oil-painting representing Emperor Charles VI. on horseback.

The **Performances of the Spanish Riding School* (adm., see p. 23) are a most interesting sight. The horses, most of which are white, are all 'Lippiza' stallions, very spirited, beautifully formed, and of the noblest Spanish or Neapolitan strain. They come from Lippiza, a little to the E. of Trieste, where an imperial stud was founded in 1580 (now carried on at the Piber stud near Köflach, p. 334). The style of riding practised here originated in the classical manège of the 17th cent. and still corresponds to the rules laid down by the Duke of Newcastle in 1658. The riding-masters wear brown tail-coats, white breeches, and cocked hats. The actions of the horses are trained to perfection; the various leaps and curvets include the capriole, a high leap and kick without advancing. — The horses, which usually number about 25, are stabled in the *Stallburg* (see p. 41; door in the passage; adm., see p. 23).

To the S. of the Riding School is the National Library (see p. 46).

The passage at the S. angle of 'In der Burg' (p. 40) leads to the Helden-Platz or Äusserer Burg-Platz (Pl. B 3, 4; *II*), which is entered from the Ring-Str., on the S.W. side, by the *Burg-Tor*, built in the classical style by Peter von Nobile in 1821-24. The square is adorned with two bronze equestrian statues on lofty marble pedestals: on the left is *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, commander of the imperial armies against the Turks and the French (d. 1736), and on the right *Archduke Charles*, victor at Aspern (d. 1847), both by A. D. Fernkorn (1865 and 1860).

The Helden-Platz was designed by Gottfried Semper and Karl von Hasenauer in 1870-75 as a kind of forum to a **New Hofburg**, which was intended to harmonize with the two imperial museums beyond the Burg-Ring and the imperial stables in the background (comp. p. 60). The imposing palace on the S.E. side of the square, in the baroque style, is the only completed part of the buildings thus planned. The exterior was nearly finished before Hasenauer's death in 1894. The interior houses the Este Art Collection (see p. 44), the Ethnographical Museum (see p. 44), and several halls used for concerts, etc.

B. The Hofburg Collections.

The **Secular Treasury** (Weltliche Schatzkammer); entrance in the N. corner of the Schweizerhof, see the ground-plan, p. 40; adm., see p. 23) consists of the jewels and regalia of the Holy Roman Empire and the family treasures of the house of Habsburg-Lorraine. It occupies five rooms fitted up in 1747 with fine walnut panelling and wall-cabinets. Catalogue 1*S* 30*g*.

Room I. **Jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece* (Toison d'Or), founded in 1430 by Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy (in Case I, the Grande Potence d'Or, i.e. the golden chain of the 'Herald of the Order', and the crucifix before which every new knight of the order was required

to take the oath). Jewels of the Royal Hungarian Orders of St. Stephen and the Iron Crown and of the Imperial Austrian Order of St. Leopold; mantle of Iturbide, emperor of Mexico in 1822-23.

Room II. In Wall-cabinets IV-VI: Coronation mantle made for Emperor Francis I. in 1830 and jewels of the French Order of the Holy Ghost; in Case 2: Jewel casket of Empress Maria Louisa, by Biennais. In Case 3, between the windows: Miniatures, by Isabey, of Napoleon, Marie Louise, and their son, afterwards called the Duke of Reichstadt. The silver-gilt cradle of the last-named ('berceau du Roi de Rome'), made in Paris in 1811, stands in the middle of the room.

Room III contains heralds' costumes.

Room IV. In Wall-cabinets IX and XI are the utensils used at imperial christenings; in Wall-cabinet X, Crown of Stephen Bocskay, Prince of Transylvania (Turkish work of the late 16th cent.); in Case 4, *Imperial Crown of Austria, made in 1602 for Emperor Rudolph II.

Room V. In the Wall-cabinets, Miniatures of Maria Theresa and her family; Insignia and emblems of the Hereditary Offices of the Crownlands, the hereditary banner of Austria, and coronation and investiture swords. Case 5: Bowl made of a single piece of agate (30 in. in diameter), probably of oriental origin and possibly dating back to the 4th cent. A.D.

Room VI contains the *Regalia and Sacred Relics of the Holy Roman Empire* and their leather cases. These treasures were kept at the castle of Karlstein (comp. p. 461) from 1357 onwards; most of them were preserved at Nuremberg and Aix-la-Chapelle from 1424 to 1796. So-called sword of Charlemagne, from Aix-la-Chapelle (old oriental work); so-called sword of St. Mauritius, carried before the emperor during coronation processions; state sword (early-Romanesque work from Sicily, both probably from the royal treasury at Palermo); so-called Gospels of Charlemagne, on which the emperors took the coronation oath, from Aix-la-Chapelle (silver-gilt bindings, c. 1500, from Aix-la-Chapelle also). *Gold imperial crown of Conrad II., surmounted by a cross and adorned with four enamelled plates, precious stones, and oriental pearls (the body probably Burgundian work of c. 993, the hoop and cross Bavarian work of c. 1032); orb of beaten gold, surmounted by a cross (12th cent.); silver-gilt sceptre (14th cent.). Gold cross, formerly a reliquary for the relics mentioned below, the front adorned with precious stones and pearls, the back with niello-enamel engravings (dating from the time of Emperor Conrad II., the silver-gilt base from 1352); 'Holy Lance' with a nail from the True Cross (carried before the German army in 955, at the battle on the Lechfeld); fragment of the True Cross, set in silver-gilt; reliquary ('bursa') of St. Stephen, in beaten gold, the front set with precious stones (of the Carlovingian period, c. 900), the back dating from the 19th century. Also **Coronation Robes* of the Norman kings, Saracenic work from Palermo, acquired by the Hohenstaufens through Constance, wife of Emperor Henry VI., and added by them to the German imperial treasury. *Imperial mantle, of stiff red-purple material, with splendid embroidery in pearls and gold (1133); alb (1181); tunicle, of purple material; pontifical girdle; gloves, adorned with pearls and precious stones; stockings, of red silk; shoes, also of red silk.

Room VII has a baroque copy of the coronation mantle (made in 1764 for Emperor Francis I.) and several heralds' costumes (17th century).

The **Ecclesiastical Treasury** (Geistliche Schatzkammer; entrance in the Schweizerhof, see the ground-plan, p. 40; adm., see p. 21) contains church plate, reliquaries (including some from the Capuchin monastery, p. 49, of c. 1600), and vestments. Catalogue 60 *g*.

In the main room, which is lighted by electricity, are magnificent pontifical robes, dating mostly from the 18th cent., some of them given by Maria Theresa (best, Nos. 28-30, 56, 82, 83, 168, and 181); reliquaries (Nos. 32 and 36); a monstrance (No. 107); small altar-reliquaries (Nos. 102 and 109; to the left and right of No. 107); the prayer-book of Emperor

Charles VI. (No. 38), a German work of the late 16th cent.; the napkin of St. Veronica (No. 215), in a costly frame, by the right long wall; and the so-called reliquary-case of Charlemagne (No. 242).

The **Collection of Imperial Porcelain and Plate** (Hoftafel- und Silberkammer; entrance in the Rotunda, p. 39, Pl. *b*; guide 60*g*; adm., see p. 22), in the Michaeler Trakt, affords a good idea of the equipment of the imperial dinner-table. Most of the pieces date from the 18th and the first half of the 19th century.

Room I: Chinese and Japanese porcelain of the 18th century. — Room II: Viennese plates, painted with flowers, etc. Bronze centre-pieces (first half of the 19th cent.). In front of the window is the middle portion of the Milan centre-piece mentioned below. — Room III: Porcelain, goldsmiths' work, and bronzes. Three Sèvres services (2nd half of the 18th cent.); Dresden service (c. 1775); plates with landscapes, from the Vienna porcelain factory (early 19th cent.). In the centre are parts of the 'Milan centre-piece', in the classical style, of gilded bronze (c. 1800). — Room IV. By the front wall and the left wall is a silver-gilt dinner service, with the most important pieces of the collection (Parisian and Milanese work; early 19th cent.). In the central glass-case are knives, forks, etc., glass, centre-pieces, and porcelain. — Room V: Dinner services, centre-pieces, etc., of the 19th cent., in imitation of Gothic, Renaissance, and rococo styles.

The **Ethnographical Museum,** transferred to the ground-floor and mezzanine of the Ring-Strasse wing of the New Hofburg (p. 42) in 1928, is a part of the Ethnographical Collection of the Natural History Museum (comp. p. 106), all of which is to be brought here. Adm., see p. 21; entrance (Pl. *E*, B 4; *II*) in the Helden-Platz, E. of the Burg-Tor.

Ground Floor. Rooms I-III: *China* (ethnography, religion, and archæology and art); *Korea*. — Rooms IV & V: *Japan* (religion, ethnography, art). — Room VI: *Tibet, Mongolia, Nepal, Himalayas*. — Room VII: *Northern Asia*. — Room VIII: *Turkestan, Caucasus, Turkey*.

The Mezzanine contains collections (not yet open) from Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, India and Indo-China, Indonesia, and Africa. A collection of exhibits (comparative and historical) illustrating the development of civilization is projected.

The **Este Art Collection** (Estensische Kunstsammlung), formerly the property of Archduke Franz Ferdinand von Österreich-Este, murdered at Sarajevo in 1914, now forms a section of the Art History Museum (p. 67), and is well exhibited in large rooms in the New Hofburg (p. 42). It originated in the notable collections of the Marchese Tommaso degli Obizzi (d. 1805), formed in the late 18th cent. at the castle of Cattaio, near Padua, and inherited from the Dukes of Este-Modena by the Habsburgs. Adm., see p. 21; entrance (Pl. *E*, B 4; *II*) in the Helden-Platz, to the E. of the Burg-Tor.

Ground Floor. Large hall with antique statues and sarcophagi (1st-3rd cent. A.D.).

First Floor. To the left, the Mediæval Room. Venetian *Sculptures of the 14th cent.: left, Seven prophets (c. 1400); opposite the entrance, *Pier Paolo* and *Iacopello dalle Masegne*, Part of a sarcophagus, in limestone (in the centre, Madonna enthroned, to the right St. Anthony Abbot, to the left St. Francis). To the right of the entrance, glass case with wedding caskets and small altars from the Venetian family of wood-

carvers called the *Embriachi* (14-15th cent.); the octagonal chest (Legend of Paris) is unique of its kind. — To the right is a room containing pictures of the 16th cent.; by the rear-wall, Italian Majolica, including three putti by *Andrea della Robbia*. — Farther to the right is a room with Old Viennese Porcelain. — Next follows a room containing Brussels tapestries of the 16th cent.; left of the entrance, Hispano-Mauresque dish (15th cent.); in a glass case by the left window, two Gothic drinking-horns. — Renaissance Room, with the principal sculptures. To the left, **Donatello*, Bronze relief of the Madonna, in an old marble frame; **Tullio Lombardi*, Marble relief of Bacchus and Ariadne; *Andrea Bregno*, Relief of the head of Pope Sixtus IV. In the centre, *Pietro Lombardi*, Herald angel. By the long wall, *Giovanni Minelli dei Bardi (?)*, Sea god, in terracotta. — Next come two rooms with an exhibition of —

*Gobelin Tapestries of the 16-18th cent. (changed yearly). Formerly in the palace of Schönbrunn, these tapestries were used to decorate the state rooms on especially brilliant occasions. In point of number (900 panels and over 100 sets) and in splendour of colour the Vienna collection is comparable only with the tapestries in the Royal Palace at Madrid and the Gobelins Museum in Paris. We append a list of the principal pieces only. The oldest set represents the 'Trionfi' of Petrarch, perhaps woven at Tours (early 16th cent.). The following are Brussels tapestries of the 16th cent.: The Seven Deadly Sins, designed by *Pieter Coecke* and woven by *W. Pannemaker;* The Seven Cardinal Virtues, woven by *F. Geubels;* Scenes from the life of Abraham, after *Barend van Orley;* Scenes from the Book of Joshua (including the Israelites passing over Jordan) and from the life of St. Paul, after *Pieter Coecke;* Vertumnus and Pomona, one of the most important pieces; Arms of Emperor Charles V., woven by *W. Pannemaker*. French Gobelins: Danae, after *Primaticcio* (16th cent.); Diana series, after *Toussaint Dubreuil* (early 17th cent.); Scenes from the life of Emperor Constantine, after *Rubens* (17th cent.); Alexander in battle, after *Le Brun* (17th cent.); Indian landscapes, after *Desportes* (18th cent.). The first Gobelins room also contains Italian Bronze Statuettes and Plaques, and the second clocks of the 16-17th centuries.

Returning, we enter (l.) the passage surrounding the covered courtyard, mainly occupied by Antique Sculptures. S. side (to the left from the landing). Section 1: Tombstones from Palmyra (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.); two reliefs forming the ends of a sarcophagus of the so-called Sidamara type (4th cent. A.D.). Section 2: Greek sepulchral and votive reliefs. Section 3: Greek and Roman portrait busts. — W. side. Section 2 contains Etruscan cinerary caskets (3rd-2nd cent. B.C.). — N. side: antique earthenware and glass.

*Old Musical Instruments (illustrated guide, 1922) occupy the next two rooms. Large room: in the centre a small wax bust of Haydn (1790). Case IV, with violins: 96. Violin, by *Ventura Linarol* (Venice, 1581); 111. Violoncello, by *Dorigo Spilman* (Padua, c. 1590). — Case IX: 95. Lira da Gamba, by *W. Tiefenbrucker* (Padua, c. 1590), very rare. — Case VII: 70. Italian violin (c. 1500), 71. Treble-viol, by *F. Linarol* (Venice, c. 1510), both very rare specimens. — Case X: 94. Lira da braccio, by *Giovanni d'Andrea da Verona* (1511), the base finely carved, one of the chief exhibits. — Case XIII: 61. Cister, a kind of flat mandoline, by *G. de Virchis* (Brescia, 1574), a fine specimen from the former Ambras collection. — Case XV: 60. Gothic bass-cister (15th cent.), the only one of its kind. — Case XVI: 33, 34. Two lutes by *Hans Frey*, the father-in-law of Albrecht Dürer (c. 1500). — Case XVII: 67. Harp-cister, by *W. Tiefenbrucker* (Padua, c. 1590). — Case XIX: 127. Mechanical spinet, by *S. Biedermann* (Augsburg, c. 1570). — Cases XXIV-XXVI: Wooden wind-instruments from the 16th cent. onwards (346, in case XXVI, a saxophone of 1850). — The next room contains keyed instruments, including a clavicymbal of Emperor Leopold I.; in a glass-case: 126. Backgammon board, with a small spinet and a dwarf regal (Augsburg; 1587). There are also four gobelins here from the Don Quixote set, woven by Neilson of Paris in 1776-81.

The **Collection of Portraits** *(Porträtsammlung)*, which belongs to the National Library (see below), is on the second floor of the New Hofburg. Adm., see p. 23; entrance from the Helden-Platz.

This collection, the most interesting part of the private library ('Fideikommiss-Bibliothek') founded by Emperor Francis I. in 1784 and augmented by several single collections, comprises 200,000 portraits of persons of all ranks since about 1500, miniatures, and the Lavater Collection of the 'Physiognomische Fragmente' (22,300 sheets). The sheets are shown on request. The library numbers over 200,000 volumes, most of which are elaborately bound in the 'Biedermeier' style.

Here are also housed the *Goethe Museum* (books, portraits, etc.) and the *Adalbert Stifter Museum* (landscapes by Stifter). Adm., see pp. 22, 25.

C. The National Library.

To the S. of the Winter Riding School (see p. 41) we follow a vaulted passage leading to the Josefs-Platz (Pl. B 3, 4; *II*), in the centre of which is a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor Joseph II.*, by F. Zauner (1802-7). The square is bounded on the N.W. by the Redouten-Säle (p. 41; the gateway at the W. angle leads to the Schweizerhof, see p. 41), on the E. by the *Pallavicini Palace*, built in a classical style by J. F. von Hohenberg for Count Moritz von Fries in 1782-84, with a caryatid portal by F. Zauner, and on the S.E. by the old *Augustiner-Kloster*. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the National Library, which is housed in the S.E. wing of the Hofburg.

The ***National Library** (*National-Bibliothek*, formerly *Hof-Bibliothek;* Pl. B 4, *II*) was erected in 1722-26 by J. E. von Fischer from the designs of J. B. Fischer von Erlach. The domed central building is crowned with a Minerva in her quadriga, by L. Mattielli, while the wings are presided over by Atlas and Gæa, with the celestial and the terrestrial globe respectively. From the chief entrance broad staircases ascend to the ****Great Hall** (*Prunksaal;* adm., see p. 22), occupying the whole length of the building, one of the most magnificent baroque rooms in existence and probably the finest library-hall in the world. The frescoes in the elliptical central dome, by Daniel Gran (1730), recall the founders and benefactors of the library, especially the builder, Charles VI., and others represent the sciences and arts. The marble statues of Charles VI. and other Habsburg monarchs are by Paul and Peter von Strudel (c. 1700). The decoration of the hall is completed by richly ornamented bookcases and by a gallery in walnut, to which spiral staircases ascend.

The National Library, one of the most important in the world, consists of seven collections, each with its own reading room: 1. *Printed Books Collection*, with 1,200,000 volumes, especially rich in German and Slavonic literature from the whole of the old Austria-Hungary; 2. *Manuscript Collection* (exhibition, see p. 47), 30,000 of which are western, and 4000 oriental, Greek, and Slavonic,

together with 60,000 autographs and 9000 incunabula; 3. *Music Department* (entrance Augustiner-Bastei 6; see p. 49); 4. *Geographical Section*, with 91,000 maps; 5. *Collection of Papyri* (entrance Augustiner-Bastei 6), comprising 81,000 items (see p. 48); 6. *Collection of Portraits* (in the New Hofburg), see p. 46; and 7. the very interesting *Theatrical Collection*, with 20,000 printed items, 1600 books of illustrations, 100,000 sets of acting parts, 40,000 autographs, and 76,000 pictures and portraits from the 16th cent. onwards. An Esperanto section will be opened in July, 1929. — The reading room of the Printed Books Collection, with ceiling-paintings by Johann Bergl (1774), occupies the old library of the Augustiner-Kloster (p. 46); the *Periodical Room* is one story higher. — Adm., see p. 22; entrance at *d* on the ground-plan, p. 40.

The foundation of the library dates from the time of Emperor Maximilian I. (d. 1519). From 1624 onwards publishers connected with the Frankfurt Fairs were bound to supply the library with a copy of each of their books, while from 1809 the same rule applied to those of Austria-Hungary; since 1920, however, only Austrian publishers are liable. In 1665 the Schloss Ambras library was added, in 1737 the library of Prince Eugene of Savoy, with 15,000 works in costly morocco bindings (in the Great Hall) and engravings (in the Albertina), and the Schloss Graz library in 1749. In 1726 Emperor Charles VI. threw the library open to the public. The 'Stosch Atlas' (324 volumes of maps, etc.) was purchased in 1769. Under Emperor Joseph II. the library grew rapidly, numerous manuscripts and incunabula being transferred from the dissolved monasteries. The library was considerably enlarged during the 19th cent. by the addition of the musical archives of the court, the collection of autographs, and the papyri of Archduke Rainer.

Exhibition Room (shown after the Great Hall, comp. p. 22). Greek and Latin Manuscripts. Cases 1 and 2: *Papyri* of the 1st-5th cent., including three fragments from ancient editions of the Iliad. Case 3: *The Viennese Genesis*, the oldest preserved fragment of an illustrated Bible (5th cent.), in gold and silver letters on purple parchment. Case 4: *Dioskurides' De Materia Medica* (1st cent.), copied at Constantinople c. 520 from Alexandrian models. Case 5: *The Ruſinus Codex*, the oldest example of an ornamented Christian book (6th cent.). Case 6: *Livy's Roman History*, books 41-45 (5th cent.; unique). Case 7: *The Cuthbert Evangeliarium*, Anglo-Saxon script and illumination of the 8th cent., an example of a so-called national script. — Case 5. Copies of Lost Originals, etc. Compilation of medical MSS. of the 13th cent., with miniatures of originals of the 5th; *The Philocalus Calendar*, copied in the 15th cent. from a calendar of 364 A.D. In two frames on the left wall: *The Tabula Peutingeriana*, a copy of a map showing the military roads of the W. Roman Empire in the late 4th cent. A.D., made in the late 12th cent. (unique). — Minuscule Manuscripts of the 8th and 9th Centuries. Case 7: *Golden Psalter of Charlemagne*, one of the earliest examples of Carlovingian minuscule script, with gold lettering and richly coloured ornamentation, given by Charlemagne to Pope Hadrian I. at Christmas in the year 795. — Manuscripts of the 11-12th Centuries. Case 9. Life of St. Ulrich, late 11th cent., written and illuminated in the monastery of Reichenau; Case 11. *Siegburg Psalter*, a magnificent canonical Romanesque MS. from the monastery of Siegburg, near Cologne.

Manuscripts of the 14th Century. Case 12. *Wolfram von Eschenbach*, 'Willehalm', a mid-Rhenish MS. of c. 1320; Case 13: *G. Duranti's 'Rationale Divinorum Officiorum'*, written and illuminated c. 1400 by the

court-painter Johann Sachs (?), at Vienna. Case 14. *Roman de la Rose*, a N. French MS. of the late 14th cent.; Case 15. *Wenzel Bible*, in six volumes, a pre-Lutheran German translation, written and richly illuminated for King Wenceslaus of Bohemia, the most famous existing example of the Bohemian school of miniature-painting.

Manuscripts of the 15th and 16th Centuries. Case 14. Prayer-book of Charles the Bold (Burgundian-Flemish; 15th cent.); *Guido de Columna*, Trojan War, Austrian (c. 1440). — Case 17. Italian miniature MSS. from the library of Matthias Corvinus of Hungary (15th cent.). — Case 18. 'Hortulus Animæ' (Netherlandish; c. 1520).

Oriental Manuscripts. Arabic. In two frames on the right wall are *Papyri* dating from the 1st cent. of the Hegira onwards and *Papers* of the 8th and 9th centuries. — Case 19. Persian: Sheikh Kemâl el Khujendi (d. 1390), lyrical poetry (15th cent.); Jelâl el-din Rûmi (d. 1273), Mesnevi poetry. — Case 19. Turkish: Genealogy of the Ottomans down to 1687, painted by Hasan in Constantinople. — Case 20. Far East: Collection of old legends in Chinese, with pictures painted on paper-mulberry leaves; book of palm-leaves, a Buddhist work, the Pali letters in black lacquer. — Case 25. Fragments of the Koran in Cufic script (9th and 10th cent.), adaption of the first book of *Galen's* treatise on electuaries (early 13th cent.), illustrated MS. of the Makamat of Hariri (1334). — Cases 27 & 28. Old Mexican hieroglyphic MS.; Oriental book-bindings.

Case 21. Block Books: 'Ars Moriendi', 'Biblia Pauperum', 'Symbolum Apostolicum'. — Case 22. Incunabula: Gutenberg's 42-line Bible (Mainz, 1455); Mainz Psalter of Fust and Schöffer (1457), printed on parchment, the best existing copy; Case 23. Breydenbach's 'Travels in the Holy Land', with coloured woodcuts (Speyer, 1490); Dürer's 'Apocalypse' (1498).

The former Palace of Archduke Frederick (entrance Augustiner-Bastei 6) contains additional exhibition-rooms of the National Library on the ground and second floors, with specimens of the ***Papyri of Archduke Rainer**, a large collection of documents in ten languages, the main part of which was discovered in 1877-78 in the Egyptian Faiyûm. Adm., see p. 22.

Ground Floor. On the right is the Oriental section of the papyri collection. Case 1. Byzantine, Greek-Arabic, and Arabic 'Protocols' (the name given to the first leaves of the Papyrus scrolls, inscribed with a warrant of the state papyrus factories); Cases 2-7. Oldest Islamic-Egyptian documents. Adjacent (Cases 8 and 9) are the oldest specimens of Arabic writing on paper made from rags (c. 9th cent.) and (Case 10) of non Chinese impressions on paper (printed from wood blocks; 10th cent.). Frames 14 and 15 contain Hebrew documents.

Second Floor. Rooms 1 and 2. Case 1: Representation of the Egyptian mode of manufacturing papyrus; specimens of other ancient writing materials; writing implements. — Framed on the walls are papyri and parchments: 102a. *The Reinisch Papyrus*, a 'Book of the Dead' dating from the time of Thutmosis III. (c. 1500 B.C.), with coloured miniatures; 103. 'Book of the Dead' (30 ft. long), in hieratic writing, with drawings representing the underworld; 133, 140. Leaves from a Coptic psalter (6th cent. A.D.). — Cases 2 and 3: Greek literary papyrus MSS., including the *Artemisia Papyrus* (late 4th cent. B.C.); 531. Chorus from the tragedy of Orestes by Euripides (text and notes; late 1st cent. B.C.); 536. Fragment of the Septuagint (3rd cent. A.D.); 541. Fragment of a pre-canonical Gospel (2nd cent.). On the wall is a large framed fragment of a scroll with Xenophon's Hellenica (3rd cent. A.D.). — Latin papyri, including the oldest yet discovered: part of a bundle of legal documents (end of 1st cent. B.C.). — On the wall above are three mummy-portraits.

Room 3. Cases 4-9: 300 Greek documents in chronological order, from the time of the Emperor Domitian (the oldest in Case 4, No. 215. Contract of sale in 83-84 A.D.) to the 7th century.

The **Music Department** of the National Library, also on the second floor of Augustiner-Bastei 6, contains 19,000 volumes of printed musical pieces, 12,000 volumes of MSS., 3000 sets of vocal parts in manuscript, 8000 volumes of musical literature for reference, and a collection of photographs of famous musical MSS. Permanent exhibition (adm., see p. 22): Case 1. Cantionale of Kuttenberg, written on parchment, with miniatures (15th cent.); Case 2. Epithalamium Musices of Orlando di Lasso, on parchment, with pen-and-ink drawings (16th cent.); Case 3. The opera 'Giunio Bruto' (1709), with scenes in water-colour; Case 4. Mediæval treatises on music and early specimens of printed music; Case 5. Autographs of Bach, Haydn ('Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser'), Mozart (Requiem), and Beethoven; Case 6. Autographs of Bruckner (symphonies), Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss (Rosenkavalier; Egyptian Helena).

3. The South-West Part of the Inner City.

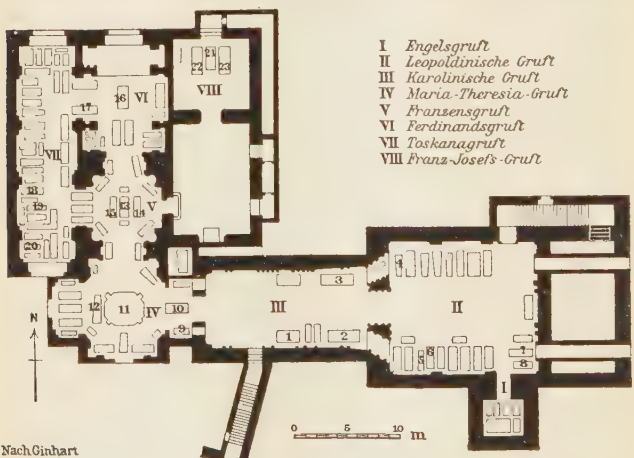
The Neuer Markt (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*), to the W. of the Kärntner Str. (p. 37), is embellished with a ***Fountain**, the original of which, in lead, by R. Donner (1739; p. 91), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze. In the centre of the basin is a socle with a seated figure of Providence and four putti playing with fishes; on the edge of the basin are four figures representing tributaries of the Danube.

On the W. side of the square is the plain building of the *Kapuziner-Kloster* (Capuchin Monastery; Pl. C 4, *II*), founded by Empress Anna (d. 1618), consort of Emperor Matthias. The church, erected in the baroque style in 1622-32, contains a marble Pietà by Peter von Strudel (1711) in the first chapel to the right. Below the church are the ***Imperial Vaults** (Kaisergruft). Adm., see p. 22; entrance to the left of the church, door No. 2 in the monastery. Visitors are shown round in $^1/_2$ hr.

The vaults (entrance at E. on the ground-plan) contain 138 sarcophagi. The Old Vault (shown last by the monk), to the right of the steps, contains the sarcophagi (some richly decorated) of the elder House of Habsburg, from Emperor Matthias to Charles VI., excluding Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who is buried at Graz (comp. p. 328). — III. *Charles Vault* (1720): on the right, Charles VI. (d. 1740; Pl. 1), a magnificent sarcophagus by Balthasar Moll (1735), and Leopold I. (d. 1705; Pl. 2); on the left, Joseph I. (d. 1711; Pl. 3), an elaborate sarcophagus by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt (1712). — II. *Leopold Vault* (1657): on the right, Emperor Matthias (d. 1619; Pl. 5) and Ferdinand III. (d. 1657; Pl. 6); on the left, empresses from Anna (see above; Pl. 4) onwards; by the E. wall, Archduke Leopold Johann (d. 1716; Pl. 8), son of Emperor Charles VI., the last Habsburg in the male line, and Countess Fuchs-Mollardt (d. 1754; Pl. 7), confidante of Empress Maria Theresa. — I. *Angels' Vault* (1622-32), the oldest, with children's sarcophagi.

To the left of the stairs is the New Vault, built since 1753 and containing the tombs of the Habsburg-Lorraine family. We first enter the *Maria Theresa Vault* (IV; 1753-54), a domed chamber with ceiling-paintings by J. I. Mildorfer (Vision of Ezekiel); in the centre is the imposing *Double Sarcophagus of Empress Maria Theresa (d. 1780; Pl. 11) and her husband Francis of Lorraine (d. 1765), by Balthasar Moll (1753); on the cover are the figures of the dead, in a half-recumbent posture. Around are the tombs of their children (most of them decorated by Moll);

at the foot of the double sarcophagus is the plain copper coffin of Joseph II. (d. 1790; Pl. 10), and at the head that of Maria Christina (Pl. 12; monument in the Augustiner-Kirche, p. 52). Adjoining Joseph II. is Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (Pl. 9). — Next comes the *Francis Vault* (V; 1824), by Johann Aman; in the centre is Francis I. (d. 1835; Pl. 13), adjacent to the right is Marie Louise (d. 1847; Pl. 14), consort of Napoleon, and to the left is their son, the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832; comp. p. 128; Pl. 15). In the corners are the sarcophagi of Francis's four consorts. — We enter the *Francis Joseph Vault* (VIII; 1909), to the right; the second chamber contains the tomb of Francis Joseph I. (d. 1916; comp. p. 128; Pl. 21), with the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898; Pl. 22; on the sarcophagus, a crown of thorns) adjacent to the left, and to the right Crown Prince



Sarcophagi: 1. Charles VI.; 2. Leopold I.; 3. Joseph I.; 4. Anna; 5. Matthias; 6. Ferdinand III.; 7. Countess Fuchs; 8. Leopold Johann; 9. Albert of Sachsen-Teschen; 10. Joseph II.; 11. Maria Theresa and Francis of Lorraine; 12. Maria Christina; 13. Francis I.; 14. Marie Louise; 15. Duke of Reichstadt; 16. Ferdinand I.; 17. Maximilian of Mexico; 18. Archduke Albert; 19. Archduke Charles; 20. Leopold II.; 21. Francis Joseph I.; 22. Elizabeth; 23. Rudolph.

Rudolph (d. 1889; Pl. 23). — Adjoining the Francis Vault to the N. is the *Ferdinand Vault* (VI; 1842), with Ferdinand I. (d. 1875; Pl. 16) in the centre and to the left of him Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867; Pl. 17), brother of Emperor Francis Joseph I. By the N. wall is a bronze monument to the Empress Elizabeth (see above), by Georg Zala (1899), presented by the women of Hungary. — To the W. of the Francis and Ferdinand Vaults extends the long *Tuscan Vault* (VII; 1842), with 43 sarcophagi, mostly of members of the House of Tuscany; Archduke Albert (d. 1895; Pl. 18; see p. 51), Archduke Charles (d. 1847; Pl. 19; comp. p. 157), with his consort, Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg (d. 1829; the only Protestant in the vaults) adjacent to the right, and, farther to the left, Emperor Leopold II. (d. 1792; Pl. 20) also rest here.

The Revolutions-Platz (formerly Albrechts-Platz; Pl. C 4, *II*), a busy square at the back of the Opera House, is adorned with a marble statue of *Mozart*, by V. Tilgner (1896), with putti on the pedestal. Opposite, by the Augustiner-Bastei, are the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, by Johann Meixner (1869), a fountain with marble statues representing the Danube and its tributaries, and a red marble statue of the preacher *Abraham a Santa Clara* (1644-1709; p. 52) by Hans Schwathe (1929). On the top of the Bastei (bastion) is a bronze equestrian statue of *Archduke Albert* (1817-95), the victor at Custozza in 1866, by K. Zumbusch (1898). — On the N. side of the square, at the corner of the Augustiner-Str., stands the *Philippshof*, erected by K. König in the baroque style in 1884, now the Jockey Club.

On the W. side of the Revolutions-Platz is the former *Palace of Archduke Frederick*, built by Montoyer in 1801-4, and altered in 1867. It houses the ***Albertina Graphic Collection**, the most complete of its kind, and the music and papyri sections of the National Library (comp. pp. 48, 49). The Albertina, which has been state property since 1919, was founded in 1795 by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (d. 1822), consort of Maria Christina (comp. p. 52), and was extended by Archdukes Charles (d. 1847), Albert (d. 1895), and Frederick. In 1920 the collection of engravings in the National Library, the nucleus of which was Prince Eugene of Savoy's collection, was taken over by the Albertina. At the same time the Albertina map collection was handed over to the National Library. Adm., see p. 20; entrance Augustiner-Bastei 6.

The Albertina contains prints, drawings, and architectural drawings, which are shown in rotation, rare items being represented by facsimiles. In the students' room is a group in sandstone by Klieber (d. 1850), Apollo and the Nine Muses. — Prints. Broadsheets, German woodcuts and engravings of the 15th cent., works by *Dürer* and his school and of *Rembrandt*, English mezzotint and French coloured engravings of the 18th cent.; German and Austrian engravings and etchings of the 19-20th cent. (including the complete works of Adolf von Menzel). Also representations of historical events, views, illustrated books and photographs. — The collection of Drawings, one of the largest in Europe, is arranged according to schools, from the early 15th cent. to the present day. The *Dürer Collection* is the largest in the world; note especially the portrait of himself at the age of thirteen (1484), the Hare (1502), the large drawing of a sod (1503), the 'Praying Hands' (1508), the portrait of Emperor Maximilian I. (1518), and the 'Green Passion' (1504). Also drawings by *Altdorfer*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *Grünewald*, *Perugino*, *Raphael* (studies of the Madonna), *Michelangelo*, and *Titian*. Old Netherlandish masters, *Rubens*, and *Rembrandt* and his pupils. Baroque drawings of the 17-18th cent. and French drawings of the 18-19th (*Boucher*, *Fragonard*, *Greuze*, *Cézanne*). Modern German and Austrian drawings. — Architectural Drawings, including those by the Roman baroque master *Francesco Borromini* found after his death in 1667, also plans and sketches by *Lukas von Hildebrandt*, *Fischer von Erlach*, and others.

For the rooms on the ground-floor and second floor belonging to the National Library with the *Papyri of Archduke Rainer* and the *Music Department*, see pp. 48, 49.

On the W. side of the Lobkowicz-Platz (No. 2) is the *Palace of the Princes of Lobkowicz* (Pl. C 4; *II*), built in 1685-87 by G. P. Tencala for Count Dietrichstein, with a main portal by J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1709-11). It now houses the Czechoslovakian Legation. — Spiegelgasse 10 (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*) occupies the site of the house where Franz Grillparzer died in 1872 (comp. p. 56). At No. 9 Schubert composed his 'Unfinished Symphony' (B minor; comp. p. 326) in 1823.

Near by, to the left in the Augustiner-Str., stands the **Augustiner-Kirche** (Pl. B C 4; *II*), a plain Gothic edifice erected in 1330-39, with choir and nave of equal length. A new 'helm' was added to the N. tower in 1849-50.

The Interior (open 8-10 a.m. only) was remodelled in 1781; only the fine baroque pews in the middle aisle remain. In the right aisle, opposite the entrance, is the *Cenotaph of Maria Christina (d. 1798; daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova* (1798-1805; her tomb, see p. 50); it consists of a marble pyramid, 16 ft. high, with mourners and a youthful Spirit of Death before the open tomb-door. - On the right in front of the choir is the *Loreto Chapel*, built in 1627 and transferred hither in 1784. Behind the altar, to the left, is a chamber containing urns with the hearts of the emperors from Ferdinand II. to Maria Theresa (comp. p. 49). — In the adjacent passage to the left is the Gothic *St. Georgs-Kapelle* (seen through a window), consecrated in 1341. In the centre is the monument of Emperor Leopold II. (1790-92), originally intended for the Imperial Vaults (p. 49), a marble sarcophagus with the recumbent figure of the emperor, by Franz Zauner (1799). A plain slab in the floor, close by, marks the grave of Gerard van Swieten (d. 1772), physician to Empress Maria Theresa. By the left wall is the tomb of Marshal Daun (1705-66), by B. F. Moll, erected by Maria Theresa to this 'patriae liberatori' in 1766. - Father Abraham a Santa Clara (comp. p. 51) was preacher at this church. — Music, see p. 18.

In the Dorotheergasse, which leads from the church to the Graben, are the *Pawn Office* (Versatz-Amt; Pl. C 3, 4, *II*), or *Dorotheum*, and the *Lutheran* and *Reformed Churches* (Nos. 18 and 16, to the left).

We proceed viâ the Josefs-Platz (p. 46) and the Michaeler Platz (p. 38), then to the left by the Schauflergasse to the Ballhaus-Platz (Pl. B 3; *II*). On the W. side is the *Federal Chancellor's Office* (Bundeskanzleramt; comp. p. 54), built by J. L. von Hildebrandt in 1716-21 and used as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs up to 1923; the sessions of the Vienna Congress were held here in 1814-15. The building also contains the offices and state apartments of the Federal President and the offices of the Foreign Affairs section of the Chancellor's Office. — Volks-Garten, see p. 61.

To the N. of the Ballhaus-Platz lies the Minoriten-Platz (Pl. B 3; *II*). The **Minoriten-Kirche,** which has been used as the Italian Church since the suppression of the monastery in 1786, was completed in the Gothic style in 1447. The main W. portal (c. 1350) is richly adorned with sculptures. The left aisle contains a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, in mosaic (1846). In the right aisle is a monument to the poet Pietro Metastasio (d. in

Vienna 1782), by Luccardi (1855). — Near the church, to the N., is a marble statue of the painter *Rudolf von Alt* (d. 1905), by Scherpe (1912), and to the E. a bronze bust, by Rainer (1913), of *Klemens Maria Hofbauer* (d. 1820; comp. p. 57), rector of the Minorite Church in 1808-13 and canonized in 1909.

On the S. side of the Minoriten-Platz is the **Archives Office** (*Staats-Archiv;* Pl. B 3, *II*), built by Pokorny and Hofer in 1900-2, and containing over 200 collections of archives, with 130,000 units (volumes, portfolios, and bundles) and 60,000 separate documents. The exhibits on the first floor include over 400 items arranged in chronological order. Adm., see p. 20; guide-book (1924) $1^1/_2 S$.

There are four rows of floor-cases. First row to the left of the middle gangway: 1. Emperor Lewis the Pious grants exemption from taxes to the archbishopric of Salzburg (816), on parchment, the oldest document of the collection; 59. Golden Bull (1356). — To the right of the middle gangway: 19. Privilegium Maius (1156, forged document of 1359); 24. Charter of Emperor Frederick II., the oldest paper document of a German emperor (1228 ; 37. Rudolph of Habsburg bestows Austria on his sons (1282).

Second row. To the left: 67. Community book of the Hospice of St. Christoph on the Arlberg Pass (1395 seqq.); 112. Religious treaty of peace at Augsburg (1555); 118. Sultan Soliman II. ratifies the eight years' peace-treaty made with Emperor Ferdinand I. — To the right: 99. Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences, a broadsheet (only two other copies known).

Third row. To the left: 141. Johann Kepler's petition (before 1613); 146. Letter of Wallenstein (1626); 198. Conclusion of the Peace of Hubertusburg (1763). — To the right: 153. Gordon's report on the murder of Wallenstein (1634); 156. Peace of Westphalia (1648); 177. Letter of Prince Eugene (1716); 179. King George I. of England ratifies the Quadruple Alliance (1718); 183. Letter of Maria Theresa to her betrothed (1736).

Fourth row. To the left: 217. Letter of Marie Antoinette (1792); 236. Abdication of Emperor Francis (1806). — To the right: 239. Last letter of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot, to Archduke Johann (1810); 251. Conclusion of the Peace of Vienna (1815).

By the rear wall. To the left: 301. Kudlich's proposal for the emancipation of the peasants (1848; comp. p. 482). To the right: 317. Proclamation of Emperor Francis Joseph I. on ascending the throne (1848). — Right wall: 333. Resignation of Marshal Radetzky (1852). — To the right, in window-case d: 318. Letter from Napoleon III. to Emperor Francis Joseph I. after the Battle of Solferino (1859). The barred case contains the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 (by which Charles VI. extended the succession to his female descendants). — Left entrance-wall: 379. Petition of Anton Bruckner (1867); 391. Treaty of Berlin (1878); 397. First (secret) Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (1882). — To the left, in window-case b: 409. Letter from Emperor William II. to Emperor Francis Joseph on the resignation of Bismarck (1890).

No. 5 Minoriten-Platz, to the N.W., is the *Ministry of Education*, the old Starhemberg Palace (middle of 17th cent.). — The **Palace of Prince Liechtenstein** (*Liechtensteinsches Majoratshaus;* Pl. B 3, *II*), in the N.W. angle of the square, facing the Bankgasse and Löwel-Str., was built in 1694-1705 by Martinelli and Gabriel Gabrieli and has fine portals (main entrance in the Bankgasse) and a superb staircase. — Burg-Theater, see p. 61.

To the E. of the Minorite Church, in the Herrengasse (No. 7),

is a branch of the *Chancellor's Office* (comp. p. 52), with the sections for the administration of the interior and for justice. No. 9 houses the *Nieder-Österreichisches Landes-Museum* (collections, see p. 116), and No. 11 is occupied by the *Provincial Government of Lower Austria*, built by P. Sprenger in 1846.

The **Nieder-Österreichisches Landhaus** (Pl. B 3, *II*; Herrengasse No. 13), or Hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, was erected in 1562-68 and partly rebuilt by Pichl in 1837-44. Adm., see p. 23.

Interior. The vestibule and quadrangle were the chief scenes of the Revolution of March, 1848. — To the left in the quadrangle are the *Archives* and *Library of Lower Austria*. The library, once the chamber of the deputies, has a fine Renaissance timber ceiling by G. Haas (1572). The MS. room, behind, has beautiful ceiling-paintings of 1571, restored in 1846, and two fine marble portals.

The rear-building contains on the ground-floor a chapel with Gothic vaulting. On the first floor are several rooms dating from 1571, altered in the 18-19th cent.: the Knights' Hall (with the throne of justice; 1637), the Room of the Barons, the Assembly Hall (with ceiling-paintings by Antonio Beduzzi, 1710), and the Room of the Prelates (with a large 17th cent. stove).

On the ground-floor of the former *Montenuovo Palace* (Strauchgasse 1, N.E. of the Landhaus; Pl. B 2, 3, *II*), built in 1852, is a fine bronze fountain-group by Fernkorn, representing St. George and the Dragon (1853).

The Herrengasse leads N. to the Freyung (see below) and S. to the Michaeler Platz (p. 38).

4. The North-West Part of the Inner City.

The square called Am Hof (Pl. B C 2; *II*), the largest in the Altstadt, lies N.W. of the Graben (p. 38), and was once the site of the castle of the Dukes of Babenberg (p. 28). In the centre is a column of the Virgin by Balthasar Herold (1667). — On the E. side is the *Kirche am Hof* (dedicated to the Nine Choirs of Angels), once a Gothic building of the 14th cent., but altered in the 17th and provided with a striking façade. — The old *Civil Arsenal*, No. 10, on the N. side, now the *Central Fire Station*, was erected in 1732 by Anton Ospel; the façade has trophies and groups by Mattielli.

At Schulhof 2 (Pl. C 2; *II*), opposite the Kirche am Hof, to the N., is the municipal *Watch and Clock Museum* (adm., see p. 25), with interesting exhibits, founded by Rudolf Kaftan and enlarged by the collection of the poetess Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach (d. 1916). The chapel of *St. Stanislaus Kostka*, charmingly fitted up in the rococo style in 1742, is close by, on the first floor of Steindlgasse No. 6 (Pl. C 3, *II*; fee to the porter).

In the centre of the Freyung (Pl. B 2; *II*), a square which owes its name to the right of sanctuary afforded by the Schotten-Kirche, is the *Austria-Brunnen*, by Ludwig Schwanthaler (1846).

No. 3 Freyung is **Count Harrach's Palace** (Pl. B 2; *II*), built in 1702, containing a valuable picture-gallery on the second floor. Adm., see p. 22; entrance by the door on the left of the chief portal. The collection numbers over 400 paintings and is notable for its examples of the Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and for Netherlandish and Spanish works of the 17th cent., some of the last by masters seldom seen out of Spain.

Room I. Netherlandish and German Schools. To the right: 387. *G. Pencz*, Kimon and Pero (1546). — 4. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life (1635); 326. *A. Cuyp*, River-landscape. — 315. *J. van Ruisdael*, River-landscape (1648); 32. *Jan Mandyn*, Christ in Limbo; *51. *Workshop of Quinten Matsys*, Large winged altar from Rohrau (freely restored): in the centre, Crucifixion, to the left St. Anne, Virgin, and Child, to the right St. Helena; *Raphael Mengs*, 187. Nativity, 195. St. Christopher; 349. *J. Seisenegger*, Sermon in the Augustiner-Kirche. — To the left of the entrance: 7. *J. B. Corduwa*, Old woman with money-scales. — To the left of the exit: 17. *P. Potter*, Landscape with cows (1649).

Room II. Chiefly French and Italian Masters. Entrance-wall: 208, 121. *C. L. Vernet*, Sea-pieces (No. 121 damaged in 1848). — To the left: *188. *P. G. Batoni*, Susanna in the bath (1751). — 118. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset. — 171. *Gaspard Dughet (Poussin)*, Roman landscape with ruined temple; 176. *G. F. Romanelli*, St. Jerome; 137. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 370. *M. Basaiti*, Madonna; 350. *Perugino*, Madonna.

Room III. Large pictures, mostly biblical works of the Italian and Spanish baroque period (17th cent.), by *Ribera* (*282. St. Bartholomew), *Luca Giordano*, *F. Solimena*, *B. Cavallino*, *D. Feti*, and others.

The Cabinet contains the gems of the gallery (note the old frames). To the right: 296. Style of *B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 325. *Jacob van Amsterdam*, Portrait of a man; *218. *Rembrandt*, Old man praying (1661); *292. *Juan Carreño*, Charles II. of Spain. — *Velazquez*, *333 (*C. Screta?*), Portrait of a man, *306 (?; probably *J. B. del Mazo*), Spanish Infante as cardinal; 321. *N. de Largillière*, Count A. T. R. von Harrach. — 318. *Juan Carreño*, Queen Maria Anna of Spain; 299. *C. Engelbrechtsz*, The miracle; 39. *J. Jordaens*, St. Christopher (sketch); 312. *B. Luini*, St. Jerome; 317. *El Greco*, St. Laurence; 270. *Murillo*, Esau sells his birth-right; *44. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Three girls with musical instruments; 314. *B. Mainardi*, Nativity; 329. *Style of A. S. Coello*, Philip II. of Spain. — 289. *B. Bellotto (Canaletto)*, View of the Freyung, with the Harrach Palace, in c. 1759; 331. *Rigaud*, Count Ferdinand Bonaventura von Harrach (1698); 46. *C. Amberger*, Portrait of a man (1530). — 298. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, The seven works of mercy; 303. *Cornelius de Vos*, Portrait of a woman; 307. *A. S. Coello*, Queen Isabella of Spain; 178 (over the door), *J. Kubetzky*, Count A. T. R. von Harrach.

To the N.W. of the Harrach Palace, at the end of the Herrengasse (p. 53), is the ***Palace of Prince Kinsky** (Freyung No. 4; Pl. B 2, *II*), a picturesque building of 1709-13, erected by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt for Count Daun. On the staircase are sculptures by Giuliani and a ceiling-painting by Marcantonio Chiarini.

On the N.W. side of the Freyung is the **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B 2; *II*), which owes its present form to a reconstruction by Andrea Allio in 1638-43. By the S. exterior wall is a monument to the founder of the church, Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (p. 28), by J. Breitner (1893). Inside, to the right of the S. entrance, is a monument to Count Starhemberg (d. 1701; see p. 29), who reposes

in a niche under the high altar. The two altar-pieces by Sandrart (1655) in front of the choir represent the parting between the apostles Peter and Paul (right) and the Crucifixion (left). The high altar is by Ferstel (1883). — The church once belonged to the so-called *Schottenhof* (Pl. B 2; *II*), a Benedictine monastery founded by Irish and Scottish monks in 1158; the present buildings date from 1826-32. The E. wing contains rooms with pictures, including Biblical scenes with views of Vienna in the background (15th cent.). Another of those houses owned by abbeys which occupied a large part of the Inner City is the *Mölkerhof*, on the other side of the Schottengasse (No. 3), the property of the abbey of Melk (p. 205) and renewed in 1773. The Schottengasse leads N. to the Schotten-Ring, see p. 63.

A little N.E. of the Freyung is **Count Schönborn's Palace** (Renngasse 4; Pl. B 2, *II*), built in the baroque style by Fischer von Erlach about 1700, with a handsome vestibule; the rooms are superbly decorated in the rococo style. It now houses the Dutch Legation and, on the first floor, a small picture-gallery (120 works, chiefly Dutch and Flemish; adm., see p. 23).

Room I: 15. *Jan Wynants*, River-valley (1673); 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; *23. *J. Jordaens*, Sea-gods. Also furniture, porcelain, glass, etc. — Room II: 24. *Canaletto*, The well-house at the fortress of Königstein in Saxony; 25, 28. *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; 27. *D. Teniers the Younger* (?), Scholar; 48. *Carlo Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 32. *J. van Goyen*, View of Dordrecht; 35, 37. *J. G. Cuyp*, Male portraits (1633 and 1634); 43. *G. Metsu*, The watched letter-writer. — Room III: 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the 'Lion Hunt' (at Munich); 76. *J. van Ruisdael*, Schloss Bentheim; 90. *A. van Dyck*, Madonna and Child; 62. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral; 96. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 52. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants merrymaking; 114. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life. — Room IV (adjoining Room II): Antiquities. In a side room is a charming rococo litter.

From the N.W. end of the Graben (p. 38) the Tuchlauben, the street to the right, leads through the oldest part of the city to the Hoher Markt (Pl. C 2, 3; *II*), near which is the reputed site of the Roman Prætorium. In the centre of the square is the *Josefs-Brunnen* (Nuptials of the Virgin), erected in 1732 by Fischer von Erlach, with figures by Corradini. In the E. corner of the Hoher Markt, on a bridge connecting the two buildings of the *Anker Insurance Offices*, is a large clock, with historical Viennese figures, which plays pieces of music every hour (1914).

The Grillparzerhof (1895), Bauern-Markt No. 10, a little S. of the Hoher Markt, occupies the site of the house in which Franz Grillparzer, the dramatist, was born in 1791 (comp. p. 52).

Between the Hoher Markt and the Danube Canal lay the old Jewish Quarter (until 1421; comp. p. 26). — In the Ruprechts-Stiege, to the W. of the Franz-Josefs-Kai (p. 59), is the insignificant church of *St. Ruprecht* (Pl. D 2; *II*), said to be the oldest in Vienna, with Romanesque remains of the early 13th cent., but remodelled in the Gothic style in the early 19th.

Between the Wipplinger-Str. and the Juden-Platz stands the **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry** (formerly the Ministry of the Interior; Pl. C 2, *II*), erected for the Bohemian Court Chancery by J. B. Fischer von Erlach in 1710-14, and enlarged in 1754. The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C 2; *II*), opposite, was built at the beginning of the 18th century. The courtyard contains a fountain with a superb relief of Perseus and Andromeda, in lead, the last work of Raphael Donner (1741).

Adjoining the Old Rathaus on the right is the **Salvator** or **Rathaus Kapelle** (Pl. C 2, *II*; open Sun., 10-12, only), consisting of two chapels: one a charming early-Gothic building (14th cent.), the other, in the Salvatorgasse, a late-Gothic edifice of 1540, with a portal in the Lombardic Renaissance style, one of the few examples of Renaissance architecture left in Vienna (second half of 16th cent.). Since 1871 the chapel has belonged to the Old Catholics.

The little Gothic church of ***Maria-Stiegen** (*Maria am Gestade;* Pl. C 2, *II*), at the N.W. end of the Salvatorgasse, stands on the former bank of the Danube. The oldest part is the choir, dating from the end of the 14th century. It is adjoined by the narrow aisleless nave (first half of 15th cent.). On the S. side is the tower (184 ft. high), pentagonal below and octagonal above, terminating in a lantern of elaborate openwork. In the interior the music gallery above the W. entrance, with pendent keystones, should be noted (1515). To the left of the pulpit is an altar with the relics of St. Hofbauer (comp. p. 53).

5. The East Part of the Inner City.

The quiet streets to the E. of the Kärntner Str. and Rotenturm-Str. contain a number of interesting buildings.

Himmelpfortgasse 8 is the ***Ministry of Finance** (*Finanz-Ministerium;* Pl. C 4, *II*), once the Winter Palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. here on April 21st, 1736), the finest of the baroque palaces in the inner city. The central and E. parts (1694-98 and 1708-11) are by J. B. Fischer von Erlach; the W. part was added by L. von Hildebrandt in 1723-25. The magnificent staircase-hall in the central part contains four Atlantes by Mattielli, supporting the landing above, and a statue of Hercules. Among the sumptuous rooms on the first floor are the Blue Room, with a ceiling-painting by Chiarini, the Ball Room, and the Golden Cabinet, with a richly carved and gilded ceiling. The S. part of the building, facing the Johannesgasse (No. 5), built for Count A. von Questenberg after 1690, with a fine staircase, is another good example of the Viennese baroque style. Between the portals of the *Savoysches Damenstift* (Johannesgasse 15; Pl. C 4, *II*), a home for ladies of noble birth built in 1770, is a figure of the Virgin, and in the courtyard a fountain-figure (widow with the cruse of oil), both in lead, by F. X. Messerschmidt.

In the Annagasse is the small *St. Anna-Kirche* (Pl. C 4; *II*), built in the 15th cent. and remodelled in the baroque style by the Jesuits in 1747; above the entrance are the figures of St. Anne, the Virgin, and Child, by Veit Stoss. The ceiling-painting in the interior is by Daniel Gran. — The Mozarthof, Rauhensteingasse 8 (Pl. C 3, 4; *II*), occupies the site of the house in which *Mozart* died on Dec. 5th, 1791 (comp. p. 124).

At Singer-Str. 7, is the **Deutschordens-Haus,** rebuilt about 1720-25, containing on the first floor the *Central Archives of the Teutonic Order* (adm., see p. 25). The *Elisabeth-Kirche* (Pl. C 3, *II*; open 8.30-10 a.m.), which forms part of the building, was consecrated in 1395 and remodelled in the baroque style in 1720-25, and contains numerous escutcheons, flags, and monuments. In the interior, to the left of the S. entrance, is the Cuspian cenotaph, in a rich Renaissance setting (1515), and to the left of the W. entrance is the Renaissance monument of Jobst von Wetzhausen, a commander of the order, by Loy Hering (?; 1524). The beautiful high altar, Malines work of the early 15th cent. (paintings of the Passion inside the wings), came from the chapel of the Porters' Guild in the Marien-Kirche at Danzig. — No. 16, farther on, is the four-storied **Palace of Count Breuner,** built in 1715-27, with an interesting portal. — In the Franziskaner-Platz is the *Franziskaner-Kirche* (Pl. D 4; *II*), built in the Renaissance style in 1603-11, with a baroque interior. The *Moses-Brunnen*, a leaden fountain by J. M. Fischer (1798), stands in front of the church.

Schuler-Str. 8 (Pl. D 3; *II*), E. of the Stephans-Platz, is the house where *Mozart* lived in 1784-87 and wrote 'Figaro' (tablet).

The chief artery of traffic between the Rotenturm-Str. and the Stuben-Ring (p. 64) is the Wollzeile (Pl. D 3; *II*), one of the oldest streets in Vienna and once the beginning of the high-road to Hungary. Lueger monument, see p. 64.

A little to the N., Universitäts-Platz 2, is the *Alte Aula* or Old University, built in 1753-55 by J. N. Jadot de Ville-Issey, and occupied since 1857 by the **Academy of Sciences** (*Akademie der Wissenschaften;* Pl. D 3, *II*), which was founded in 1847. The superb *Aula, or Great Hall (fee to the porter), is adorned with a ceiling-painting by Guglielmi. The former **University Church,** with its two towers, was erected for the Jesuits in 1627-31; the interior was rebuilt in a sumptuous baroque style in 1702-5 by Andrea Pozzo, and decorated with frescoes on the vaulting; the high-altar-piece (Assumption of the Virgin) is by Kupelwieser.

In the Postgasse, to the E. of the Universitäts-Platz, is the *Dominican Convent* (Pl. D 3; *II*), founded in 1226 and situated on an old bastion; the church was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1630-70. Farther N., Postgasse Nos. 10-12, is the *General Post Office* (p. 15). To the E. of this, in the Biber-Str., is the handsome

Post Office Savings Bank (Post-Sparkasse; Pl. D E 3, *II*), erected in 1904-6 by O. Wagner, the first building in Vienna to depart from the historical styles used in the 19th century. — The *Greek Church* (Pl. D 2, 3; *II*) was built by Hansen in 1858.

On the Danube Canal (p. 26), to the N. of the inner city, lies the Franz-Josefs-Kai (Pl. C-E 1, 2; *II*), extending from the *Augarten-Brücke* (near the Schotten-Ring, see p. 63) to the *Aspern-Brücke* at the Stuben-Ring (p. 64). From the former bridge to the *Salztor-Brücke* it is laid out in promenades above the underground section of the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14). Farther on it passes the *Marien-Brücke*, with a bronze statue of the Virgin by Schwathe (1909) on the W. side. On the opposite bank lies the Leopoldstadt (see p. 119).

6. The Ring-Strasse and its Vicinity.

Tramways (p. 11). Lines denoted by letters, except Nos. E_2, G_2, H_2, and J_2, traverse the whole or part of the Ring-Strasse. — The Stadt-Bahn (p. 14) has halts at the Karls-Platz and Stadt-Park.

The ***Ring-Strasse**, which, like the boulevards of Paris, occupies the site of the old ramparts (p. 26), is $2^1/_2$ M. in length and over 60 yds. in width, and encircles the inner city on three sides. This street, with its imposing buildings of the seventies and eighties of the 19th cent., modelled on the historical styles (comp. p. 31), its aristocratic dwelling-houses, monuments, avenues, and gardens, is the pride of Vienna.

Commercial traffic is confined to the streets running parallel with the Ring-Strasse, called collectively the Lasten-Strasse. These comprise the Landesgerichts-Str., Auersperg-Str., Museum-Str., Getreide-Markt, Karls-Platz, Lothringer Str., Am Heumarkt, Invaliden-Str., and Hintere Zollamts-Strasse.

On the S. side of the inner city is the square facing the Opera House (see below), at the intersection of the Kärntner Str. (p. 37) with the Ring-Strasse, one of the chief traffic-centres. Hence the Kärntner Ring (Pl. C 4, 5; *II*), with handsome blocks of flats and good shops and hotels, runs to the E. The traffic here is at its worst in the afternoon and evening. — Schwarzenberg-Platz and Kolowrat-Ring, see pp. 63, 64.

West Part of the Ring-Strasse. The Kärntner Ring is continued on the W. by the Opern-Ring, on the N. side of which stands the **Opera House** (*Staatsoper;* Pl. C 4, *II*; p. 17), in the early French Renaissance style, erected in 1861-69 by E. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg. In front are the Siegfried and Don Juan candelabra by Zerritsch (1905); on each side, E. and W., is a fountain with figures by Hans Gasser (1866).

The Interior (adm., see p. 23) is sumptuously decorated. Adjoining the foyer, which is embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of famous composers, is an open loggia towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Magic Flute') and bronze fingres of Heroism, Drama, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *E. Hähnel*. The auditorium, seated for 2263, has ceiling-paintings by *Rahl*.

Facing the Burg-Garten to the S., in the Goethegasse, which leads to the Revolutions-Platz (p. 51), is a bronze statue of *Goethe* by Edmund Hellmer (1900). The **Burg-Garten** (Pl. B 4; *II*), laid out in 1817-24, contains an equestrian statue of *Emperor Francis*, consort of Maria Theresa, by Balthasar Moll (1781).

On the E. side of the Burg-Ring (Pl. A B 4; *II*) is the Burg-Tor (p. 42). To the S.W. extends the Maria-Theresien-Platz, in the centre of which the **Maria Theresa Monument** (Pl. A B 4; *II*), 63 ft. in height, designed by Hasenauer and with bronze sculptures by Kaspar Zumbusch, was erected in 1888.

Enthroned on a lofty granite pedestal, with four double columns around it, sits the Empress, represented at the age of thirty-five. In her left hand she holds the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction (p. 53). Around the pedestal are the equestrian figures of Marshals Laudon (right) and Daun (left), and at the back Traun (right) and Khevenhüller (left). Between these stand four statues: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Liechtenstein, general of artillery, on the left Count Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten (p. 52), the physician. In niches on the upper part of the pedestal are placed portrait-groups of eminent contemporaries of the Empress; above Van Swieten, among others, are Gluck and Haydn with the young Mozart.

The square is further adorned with four *Fountains*, with marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hofmann, and H. Härdtl, and with two colossal groups of *Horse Tamers*, near the Museum-Strasse.

The **Art History Museum** (*Kunsthistorisches Museum;* Pl. B 4, *II*), on the S.E. side of the Maria-Theresien-Platz, was built in 1872-81 in the Italian Renaissance style by K. von Hasenauer, partly from designs of Gottfried Semper. It covers an area of 555 by 243 ft. and embraces two large courts. The chief façade, 104 ft. high including the attic, presents a massive central block flanked by two slightly projecting wings. Over the centre rises an octagonal dome, flanked by four turrets, and terminating in a lantern crowned with a colossal figure of Pallas Athena, by Johann Benk, the total height above the square being 212 ft. Description of the collections, see p. 67. — Behind the museum, at the corner of the Burg-Ring and Babenberger-Str., is a seated marble figure of the painter *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71), a native of Vienna, by Schimkowitz (1909).

The **Natural History Museum** (Pl. A 4; *II*), on the N.W. side of the square, also erected in 1872-81 by K. von Hasenauer, partly from Semper's designs, is almost the exact counterpart of the Art History Museum, but is slightly inferior in depth (230 ft.). The dome is crowned with a colossal figure of Helios, by Johann Benk. Description of the collections, see p. 103.

The background of the square is formed by the former **Imperial Stables** (*Hofstall-Gebäude;* Pl. A 4, *II*), built in 1721-1725, partly from the designs of J. B. Fischer von Erlach, but altered in 1850-54. They are now used for the Vienna Fair (p. 28). To the S.E. is the Mariahilfer Str. (see p. 127).

Between the Burg-Ring and the Burg-Theater extends the **Volks-Garten** (Pl. A B 3; *II*), laid out by Francis I. in 1823 and much frequented in summer. By the S. entrance from the Helden-Platz (p. 42) is the *Tilgner-Brunnen*, with a spirited group in bronze of a faun carrying a nymph, by Viktor Tilgner (1875). — To the W. of this, near the café-restaurant (concerts), is the *Grillparzer Monument* (1889), a half-rotunda with the sitting figure of the dramatist (comp. p. 56). — Farther N. is the *Theseus Temple*, built in 1823 by Peter von Nobile for Canova's Theseus group (comp. p. 67), now used for art exhibitions; in front is a bronze youth by J. Müllner (1921). Near the N. end of the park a monument to *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898) was erected in 1907, the sitting figure by H. Bitterlich.

Opposite the Volks-Garten, to the W., is the Schmerling-Platz (Pl. A 3; *II*), where the *Monument of the Republic*, with three portrait-busts of Austrian socialists, was erected in 1928. On the S. side of the square is the *Justiz-Palast* (Pl. A 3, 4; *II*), seat of the high court of justice and other courts, built in the German Renaissance style by A. von Wielemans in 1874-81. The interior was completely burnt out during an affray on June 15th, 1927. On the right, a bronze statue of the poet *Ludwig Anzengruber* (1839-89), by Scherpe (1905).

In the Ring des Zwölften November (Pl. A B 2, 3; *II*), formerly the Franzens-Ring, and facing the Volks-Garten is the imposing **Parlaments-Gebäude** (Pl. A 3; *II*), built in 1874-83 in the Greek style by Hansen. Formerly the seat of the Imperial Diet, it has been occupied since 1919 by the two chambers of the Federal Congress of Austria, the 'Nationalrat' and 'Bundesrat' (comp. p. lxi). A broad approach, adorned with four bronze horse-tamers, and eight marble statues of Greek and Roman historians, leads to the portico of eight columns, the pediment of which contains a marble relief of the Granting of the Constitution, by Edmund Hellmer. The attics of the wings are adorned with statues and crowned with eight quadrigæ in bronze, by V. Pilz. Through the portico and the atrium (adm., see p. 23; porter under the approach) we enter the peristyle, borne by twenty-four monolithic columns.

In front of the Parliament Building is the *Pallas Athena Fountain*, 50 ft. in height, erected in 1902, with a colossal figure of Pallas by Karl Kundmann on a dwarf marble column and allegorical figures on the pedestal.

Farther on, on the right side of the Ring, is the **Burg-Theater** (Pl. B 3, *II*; p. 17), built in an elaborate late-Renaissance style by Semper and Hasenauer in 1880-86. The lofty central building contains the foyer, the auditorium, and the stage. The two staircases are in the wings.

Interior (adm., see p. 21). The two staircases have ceiling-paintings by *F. Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt*, and contain statues and busts of actors. The superb foyer has three ceiling-paintings by *E. Charlemont*

and portraits of famous actors of the original Burg-Theater, which was founded in the Hofburg in 1776 and became famous for its excellent acting during the 19th century. — The auditorium (1532 seats) is in the Louis XVI. style. The front of the boxes is adorned with marble busts of actors in the old Burg-Theater, by *Tilgner*.

Opposite the Burg-Theater, to the W., extends the Rathaus Park (Pl. A 2; *II*), between the University (see below) on the N. and the Parliament Building (p. 61) on the S. In the centre are eight marble statues of Viennese benefactors, which stood originally on the Elisabeth-Brücke, demolished in 1897. The S. part of the grounds contains a bust of the economist *Josef Popper-Lynkeus* (1838-1921), by H. Taglang (1926), and the *Lanner-Strauss Monument*, by Seifert (1905); the bronze statues are those of the waltz-composers Josef Lanner and the elder Johann Strauss (comp. p. 34), backed by a marble screen with reliefs of dancers. In the N. part are a marble bust of *Ernst Mach* (1838-1916), the physicist, by H. Peter (1926), and a marble monument to the painter *Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller* (p. 31), by Josef Engelhart (1913).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. A 2, 3; *II*), the most imposing edifice in Vienna next to the Stephans-Kirche, was built in 1872-82 in the Gothic style, with Renaissance details, from designs by Friedrich von Schmidt. It is 118 ft. in height and covers an area of 5 acres, including seven courtyards. The massive tower, 322 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper ('Eiserner Mann').

In the Interior (adm., see p. 23; apply at an office under the portal in the Lichtenfelsgasse; fee) we are shown the Magistrates' Courts (comp. p. 27); the imposing Council Chamber, with wall-paintings by Ludwig Mayer (history of Vienna); the two great staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a fine view of the Ring-Strasse. — Below is the *Rathaus-Keller* (p. 8), tastefully decorated with wall-paintings from the history and legends of the city, by H. Lefler and others, and with views of wine-districts in Lower Austria, by H. Darnaut. — On the first floor are the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 22), founded in 1856, with a large collection of literature relating to Vienna (72,000 works), the *Historical Museum of the City of Vienna* (description, see p. 117), and a *Museum of Sociology and Economics* (entrance to the left of the tower; adm., see p. 23; catalogue 50*g*), opened in 1928, which illustrates statistics of all periods by means of pictorial charts.

In the grounds at the back of the Rathaus a bronze statue of the architect, *Friedrich von Schmidt*, was erected by E. von Hofmann in 1896. Opposite, at Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz 4, is the Czernin Palace, with a picture gallery (see p. 132).

The **University** (Pl. A 2; *II*), a quadrangular edifice covering $5^1/_2$ acres, was built in the Italian Renaissance style by Heinrich von Ferstel (1873-84). A broad approach and a flight of steps lead to the portico, which is adorned with a pediment group (Birth of Athena) by the elder Josef Tautenhayn. On the first floor in the E. wing is the festival hall (fee). The arcaded courtyard contains the marble Kastalia-Brunnen, by Hellmer (1910), and in the arcades

are busts of university professors. The centre of the W. wing is occupied by the *University Library*, founded in 1777, with 1,060,000 volumes (reading room, see p. 25). — The university, founded in 1365, and reorganized after 1752 under Maria Theresa by Van Swieten, is the oldest German university after Prague (comp. p. 442). It is now attended by 11,000 students.

Opposite the university stands the *Liebenberg Obelisk* (1890), recalling the bravery of the burgomaster of Vienna during the second Turkish siege (1683). — Liebiggasse No. 5 (Pl. A 2; *II*) contains a collection of gramophone records of scientific importance.

In the Freiheits-Platz (Pl. A 1, 2; *II*), with its gardens, to the N. of the university, is the **Votive Church** (St. Saviour's; Pl. A 1, *II*), the first important church built in Vienna after 1800. It was constructed with grey Leitha limestone in the French Gothic style by Ferstel (1856-79), in memory of Francis Joseph's escape from assassination in 1853. The fine façade has two open-work towers, 325 ft. high. The baptistery, behind the pulpit (apply to the sacristan, Freiheits-Platz 8), contains the marble Renaissance monument to Count Niklas Salm (d. 1530; p. 29), attributed to Loy Hering (c. 1546) and brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878.

Just to the right in the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B C 1, 2; *II*), which owes its name to the Schotten-Kirche (p. 53), is the office of the *Wiener Bank-Verein* (Pl. B 2; *II*), built in 1910-12. — No. 7, to the left, is the *Sühn-Haus* (Pl. B 1, 2; *II*), erected for the charitable institutions of Vienna from the Gothic designs of Friedrich von Schmidt (1885). It occupies the site of the Ring-Theater, burnt down in 1881. Hessgasse 7, opposite, is the house in which Anton Bruckner (p. 123) completed his chief works in 1877-95 (tablet).

To the right is the **Exchange** (*Börse;* Pl. B 1, 2, *II*), built in 1872-77 from plans by T. von Hansen. — To the left, lying a little back in a small square, is the *Deutschmeister Monument*, erected by the Viennese in 1906 on the bicentenary of their home regiment, with sculptures in bronze by Johann Benk. The Rossauer Kaserne (Pl. B C 1; *II*) contains the *Deutschmeister Museum* (entrance at Schlick-Platz No. 6; adm., see p. 21). — The Schotten-Ring reaches the Franz-Josefs-Kai near the Augarten-Brücke.

East Part of the Ring-Strasse. At the E. end of the Kärntner Ring, to the S., is the Schwarzenberg-Platz (Pl. D 5; *II*), with the bronze equestrian statue of field-marshal *Prince Karl zu Schwarzenberg* (d. 1820), commander-in-chief of the Allies at the Battle of Leipzig, by Hähnel (1867). No. 1, on the E. side, is the former *Military Casino* (officers' club), built by Ferstel in 1864-69 in the Italian Renaissance style. No. 16, to the W., is the *Haus der Kaufmannschaft* (merchants' club), by E. von Gotthilf (1903); near it is a bronze statue of the sculptor *Raphael Donner* (p. 30), by Kauffungen (1906). — Schwarzenberg Palace, see p. 122.

The N.E. continuation of the Kärntner Ring is formed by the Kolowrat-Ring (Pl. D 5, 4; *II*) and the Park-Ring (Pl. D 4; *II*). In the latter, No. 12, on the left, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (Horticultural Society; 1864), in which a *Museum of Building and Housing* (adm., see p. 21) was opened in 1929.

The **Stadt-Park** (Pl. D 4; *II*), laid out in 1863 on the E. side of the Park-Ring, is a favourite resort on fine summer days.

At the N.W. corner is a bronze statue of the painter *Canon* (p. 32), by Rudolf Weyr (1905). The *Kursalon* (concerts), in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1867 by J. Garben. Farther N. is the *Johann Strauss Monument*, by Edmund Hellmer (1921). Against a marble background, with a pair of lovers rising from the waves of the Danube, stands the figure of the waltz-king, the younger Johann Strauss (comp. pp. 34, 131), cast in gilded bronze. Farther N. are the *Donauweibchen-Brunnen*, with a marble figure of a Danube nymph by Hans Gasser (1865), and a few paces beyond, by the swan pond, the marble seated statue of *E. J. Schindler* (p. 32), the painter, by Edmund Hellmer (1896). Still farther is a bronze bust of *Anton Bruckner*, the composer (d. 1896; p. 34), by V. Tilgner, with a symbolic figure by Zerritsch (1899). On the W. side of the pond, near the Ring-Str., are a marble statue of the composer *Franz Schubert* (p. 33), by Karl Kundmann (1872), a bust in marble of *Friedrich von Amerling*, the painter (p. 31), by Johann Benk (1902), and a marble statue of the painter *Hans Makart* (p. 32), by V. Tilgner (1898).

The gardens on the other bank of the Wien contain the Stadt-Park station, on the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14), the 'Stadtpark' creamery, and a colossal bronze bust of the pastor *Sebastian Kneipp* (d. 1897), originator of the Kneipp hydropathic treatment, by Wollek (1912). — On the E. side is the Am Heumarkt (see p. 66).

The grounds at the E. end of the Wollzeile (p. 58) contain a bronze statue of *Dr. Karl Lueger* (p. 30; Pl. D 3, *II*), the burgomaster, by Joseph Müllner (1926).

In the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E 3, 2; *II*), No. 5, on the right, is the **Austrian Museum of Art and Industry,** built by Heinrich von Ferstel in 1868-71, and extended to the E. by L. Baumann in 1909. The two graffito friezes (executed anew in 1888) and the majolica medallion-portraits of artists were the first examples in Vienna of this mode of decorating façades. Besides its collections (p. 108), the museum contains a library and rooms for lectures and meetings. A passage connects the museum with the *Industrial Art School* (Kunstgewerbe-Schule; Pl. E 3, *II*), built in 1875-77, also by Ferstel. Farther on is the *Ministry of War* (Ministerium für Heereswesen), the seat also of the *Ministry of Trade* (Ministerium für Handel und Verkehr), erected in 1909-13 by Ludwig Baumann. In front is a fine equestrian statue of *Field-Marshal Radetzky* (1766-1858), by K. Zumbusch (1892), on a high granite pedestal.

The Ring-Strasse ends at the *Aspern-Brücke* (Pl. E 2; *II*), the approach to the Prater-Str. (p. 120). To the right is the building of the *Wiener Urania* (Pl. E 2, *II*; adm., see p. 25), with lecture and concert rooms, an observatory, etc. — Near by, to the E., are the headquarters of the *Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft*

(Pl. E F 2; *II*), a company founded in 1829 on a privilege granted to the two Englishmen John Andrews and Joseph Prichard, who were the first to build a steamboat on the Danube, with an engine by James Watt.

A little to the S. of the Opern-Ring (p. 59) lies the Schiller-Platz (Pl. B 4, 5; *II*), with a bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Johann Schilling (1876), and marble busts of the poets *N. Lenau* (d. 1850) and *A. Grün* (d. 1876), by K. Schwerzek (1891). The square is bounded on the S. by the **Academy of Art** *(Akademie der Bildenden Künste)*, an Italian Renaissance edifice built by T. von Hansen in 1872-76, with rich terracotta ornamentation. The academy was founded by Emperor Leopold I. in 1692 and reorganized as a school of art in 1872. For the hall, with Feuerbach's ceiling-painting, and collections, see p. 96.

Immediately to the S. of the Academy (Friedrich-Str. 12) is the **Secessionists' Exhibition** *(Sezession;* Pl. B 5, *II*; adm., see p. 21), founded in 1897, a curious building in an Assyrian-Egyptian style, by *J. Olbrich* (1898), with a gilded iron dome in the form of a laurel-tree. The effective bronze group, Mark Antony in a chariot drawn by lions, at the N.E. corner, is by A. Strasser (1899). Opposite, to the E., a monument by Otto Hofner was erected to *Alexander Girardi* (1850-1918), the popular actor, in May 1929.

Farther E. is the large Karls-Platz (Pl. C 5; *II*), with a fine double station of the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14), by O. Wagner. A monument to S. Marcus, the first to invent a petrol-driven motor-car (1864; comp. p. 114) is to be erected on the N. side of the square. The grounds (Ressel-Park) on its S. side are embellished with a marble figure of the composer *Johannes Brahms* (see below and p. 33), by Weyr (1908), the small red porphyry *Tilgner-Brunnen*, with a humorous group of children in bronze (1903), and a bronze statue of *Josef Ressel* (d. 1857; p. 114), by Fernkorn (1862). The *Technical Academy* (Technische Hochschule; Pl. C 5, *II*) was erected by Schmerl in 1815-18 and enlarged several times subsequently. A tablet on the extension (Karlsgasse No. 4) marks the site of the house in which Johannes Brahms lived from 1872 and died on April 3rd, 1897.

The ***Karls-Kirche** (Pl. C 5; *II*), dedicated by Emperor Charles VI. to St. Charles Borromeo after the cessation of the plague in 1713, and the most important church in the town after the Stephans-Kirche, is a richly articulated oval building in the baroque style, with a wide façade and a massive dome 236 ft. high. The church, begun in 1715 from plans by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, whose masterpiece it is, and completed in 1737, once stood in the open fields of the Wiental. A Corinthian portico of six columns, in imitation of antique temples, occupies the centre of the façade. In

the tympanum are a relief depicting the cessation of the plague and, above it, a statue of St. Charles Borromeo, both by Giovanni Stanetti (1725). On either side of the portico is a column 108 ft. high, in the style of Trajans' Column at Rome, with reliefs from the life of St. Charles Borromeo by Johann Christoph Mader. Two low belfry-towers with passages stand at the corners of the façade.

Interior. On the dome is a fresco by J. M. Rottmayr, depicting the reception of St. Charles Borromeo into Heaven. In the first chapel to the right is a painting by Martin Altomonte (Raising of the widow's son at Nain) and in the second St. Elizabeth distributing alms, by D. Gran; in the first chapel to the left, a painting by Antonio Pellegrini (Healing of the palsied man). — Music, see p. 18.

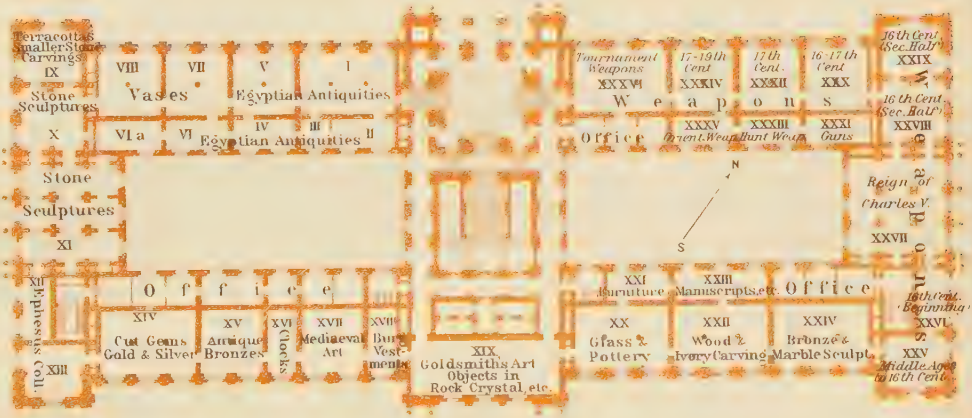
On the N. side of the Karls-Platz No. 2 is the *Handels-Akademie* (Commercial Academy; Pl. C 5, *II*), by Hansen (1862) and No. 5 is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. C 5, *II*; art exhibitions, see p. 21), erected in the Italian Renaissance style by A. Weber in 1868.

Farther on, between the Dumbagasse and Canovagasse, is the handsome **Musikvereins-Gebäude** (Pl. C 5; *II*), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by Hansen in 1869-70 for the 'Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde' and altered in 1911. The interior contains superb concert-rooms, the chief hall being decorated with a ceiling-painting of Apollo and the Muses by A. Eisenmenger.

The Musikfreunde, a society founded in 1812, possesses a remarkable library with old prints, MSS. of Haydn (whose skull is preserved here), Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and other composers, a collection of old musical instruments, medals, busts, etc. (adm., see p. 22; entrance Bösendorfer-Str. 12).

In the Heu-Markt, beyond the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 63), is the large ice-rink of the *Eislauf-Verein* (Pl. D 5, *II*; comp. p. 18). At the corner of Lothringer Str. and Liszt-Str. is the **Concert Hall** (*Konzerthaus;* Pl. D 5, *II*; concerts, see p. 18), a double building completed in 1913 from plans by L. Baumann, F. Fellner, and H. Helmer for the Wiener Konzert-Verein, the Singing Academy, and the Schubert Society. It contains three concert-halls, the largest of which seats 2100, a restaurant, and the *Academy of Music and Drama*, with a theatre. — The Beethoven-Platz (Pl. D 5; *II*), on the W. side of the Lothringer Str., has a bronze figure of *Beethoven*, by Kaspar Zumbusch (1880).

To the E., on the margin of the Landstrasse district (p. 121), is the *Mint* (Münzamt, Pl. E 4, *II*; 1838), where Austrian money is coined (experts only are admitted, on previous application). On the second floor is a collection of 10,000 dies, from 1500 onwards (adm. on application to the director of the coins collection, p. 89).



ART-HISTORY MUSEUM

Upper Ground Floor

II. THE GREAT MUSEUMS.

7. The Art History Museum.

Tramways (p. 11): A, B, D, F, H, J, N, 50, 51, 52.

The **_Art History_ or _Kunsthistorisches Museum_ (Pl. B 4, _II_; comp. p. 60), one of the greatest art galleries in the world, owes its origin to the valuable collection of Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), brother and successor of Charles V. After his death part of the collection fell to Maximilian II., who added to his portion; another share went to Archduke Charles of Styria (d. 1597), and a third to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (d. 1595). These two portions were brought back to Vienna, one from Graz in 1765, the other from Schloss Ambras near Innsbruck in 1806. In 1889 all the art-treasures of the imperial house were united to form the present gallery.

The entrance (adm., see p. 21) is in the central block, S.E. of the Maria Theresa monument. The _Basement_ (Tiefparterre) contains ancient sculptures and inscriptions and the library; on the _Upper Ground Floor_ (Hochparterre) are the Egyptian collection (p. 68), the Greek and Roman antiquities (p. 69), plastic and industrial art (p.72), and the weapons (p. 77). The _First Floor_ houses the picture-gallery (p. 80), and the _Second Floor_ the medals and coins (p. 89).

From the Vestibule, where an English illustrated guide (1928; 3_S_) is sold, flights of steps lead left and right to the Upper Ground Floor (p. 68). The Grand Staircase, opposite the entrance, is almost too lavishly adorned with marble and stucco. On the middle landing is placed _Canova's_ colossal Theseus and the Minotaur (in marble, 1819; comp. p. 61). A large painting on the ceiling, by _Munkácsy_, represents the apotheosis of art; in the lunettes under the ceiling are the great masters of art by _Hans Makart_, and in the spandrels and under the cornice are paintings by _F. Matsch_ and the brothers _G._ and _E. Klimt_. Among the rich plastic decorations of the fine dome, opposite the staircase, is a relief by _R. Weyr_ of Emperor Francis Joseph I. as the creator of modern Vienna.

Basement or Tiefparterre
(generally locked; apply to attendant).

In the large S.W. Court and adjacent hall is placed, somewhat unfavourably, the **Heroon of Trysa (Gjölbashi),** brought from Asia Minor in 1881-83. This monument is the tomb of a Lycian prince, dating from the end of the 5th cent. B.C. An enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased and his relatives formed a kind of miniature cemetery, and was adorned with reliefs in limestone (much weather-worn). In the court are placed the sculptures: four winged bulls, two dancing youths, and seven dwarfish figures. In the centre of the Hall is a reconstruction of the tomb, which gives a good idea of its original form, and in the side-rooms are the reliefs from the frieze of the interior and from the entrance-wall, being scenes from Greek legend. — The **Lapidarium,** on the right of the archway, contains Roman and early-Christian inscribed stones and tombstones, some from the old Austria-Hungary

Upper Ground Floor or Hochparterre.

From the vestibule the side-stairs lead to the right to the **Egyptian Antiquities,** a collection founded in 1821, and augmented in 1878 by that from Schloss Miramar. It consists chiefly of small plastic works and objects made by hand.

Room I. In the centre, two clustered columns of red granite, from Aswân (18th Dynasty; base and capital modern). On the upper part of the walls, copies of the mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Benihasan (c. 1900 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the Ancient to the New Empire. The most noteworthy sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dynasty); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dynasty); XIV. Altar of quartzite (19th Dynasty); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid adjoining; XXI. Expressive portrait-statue of the portly speaker Sobekiemsauf (granite; 13th Dynasty); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the young Horus (granite; Græco-Roman period).

Room II, to the left, also has copies of mural paintings from Benihasan. Below are inscriptions, steles, etc., from the New Empire to the Greek and Roman periods. By the windows: No. XVIII, small limestone pyramid; fragments of sculptures, mainly of the Saïte period (7-4th cent. B.C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the centre are mummies of cats, birds, crocodiles, Apis bulls, etc.

Room III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards from the New Empire and later periods. Two wall-cabinets contain statuettes of the deceased (New Empire). In the centre, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dynasty).

Room IV. In the cabinets are coffins, mummies, and canopic jars (for the viscera). Case VI, near the windows: Fragments of painted pasteboard; 16. Mask from a mummy-covering. Case IV: Dyes, fruits, scarabs, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs.

Room V, to the right. In the centre, by a large temple-column (16th cent. B.C.), I, III. Colossal heads of a king in limestone, probably of the Saïte period; II, IV, VI. Sphinxes (Ptolemaic period). Cabinet I: Portrait-heads (12. King's head of the Saïte period), busts, and statuettes. Cabinets II-IV and Cases V and VI: Statuettes of gods. Cases III and IV: Scarabs. Cases Vb and VIb: Amulets. Cabinet VII: Bronze vessels, etc. Cabinets VIII and IX: Statuettes of animals. Cabinet X: Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-steles. — We now pass through Room VII and enter —

Room VI. Cabinet XII: Tools and instruments. Case II: Trinkets, etc. Case X: Fragments of reliefs (6-12. Typical heads of Asiatic and African captives). The central case contains objects excavated at Giza in 1925. By the long wall are papyri.

Room VIa. Sacred chamber from the tomb of Prince Kaninisut (c. 2700 B.C.), brought from Giza in 1914 and reconstructed in 1925, of white Tura limestone; the inner walls are adorned with painted reliefs referring to the worship of the dead.

The W. part of the Hochparterre contains the collection of **Greek and Roman Antiquities,** most of which formerly belonged to the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765.

Rooms VII & VIII. Vases. Cabinet I: Vases from Cyprus. — Cabinet II: Earliest Greek vases (Rhodian and Dipylon vases, Corinthian vessels). — Cabinet III: 'Vasi di Bucchero', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. — Cabinets IV & V: Black-figured vases, from Attic potteries. — Cabinet VI: Attic red-figured vases. — Cabinet VII: Attic red-figured vases, especially mixing vessels (celebes). — By the pillar in Cabinet X: Lecythi, or flasks for anointing-oil. — Near the windows, two clay sarcophagi from Clazomenæ in Asia Minor, with hunting-scenes, etc., in the style of the Rhodian vessels.

Room VIII. Cabinets VIII and IX: Crateræ, or mixing vessels. — Cabinets XI-XV: Vases from S. Italy. — Cabinet XVI: Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' ware of Arezzo. — Cabinet XVII: Græco-Egyptian mummy-portraits (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.). — We pass through Room X.

Room IX. Terracottas and stone statuettes and reliefs. Cabinet I: Oldest examples of Greek terracotta. Adjacent, in the corner, 13. Ancient Greek head of a youth. Cabinet II: Terracotta figurines from Tanagra. — Cabinets III and IV: Terracotta figures from Asia Minor, etc. — Cabinet V: Terracotta figures from Sicily, S. Italy, and Rome. Adjacent to the left, Terracotta figure of Athena, from S. Italy (5th cent. B.C.). — Case VI: Terracotta reliefs; so-called Menas ampullæ from Egypt. On the wall above, 9-11. Fragments of a Roman sarcophagus (2nd cent. A.D.). — Cases VII and VIII: Greek and Roman lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in clay. — Cabinet IX: Stone statuettes and reliefs. 45, 46. Aphrodite; 47. Youthful Pan, in the style of Polykleitos; 48, 49. Heads of young satyrs; 68. Telesphorus, god of healing. By the window wall: 15. Statue of a priest, 20, 21. Statuettes of Astarte, all three in limestone, found in Cyprus. — Cabinet X: Stone-carvings. *88. Bust of a boy; 89. Antinous; 92. Celt gladiator; 122. Zeus-Serapis.

Rooms X & XI. Stone sculptures. By the walls: 29. Mænad, a relief of the 2nd cent. A.D.; 26. Statue of Bacchus from Carthage; 38. Gallienus; above, 43. Mask of Jupiter Ammon; 39. Sacrifice to Mithras, from Aquileia (2nd cent. A.D.); 34. Roman bust of an old man; 53. Statue of Isis or a priestess of Isis. In the centre, Roman busts, etc. *57. A barbarian (2nd cent. A.D.); 64. Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus (with removable wig).

Room XI. *95. Colossal head of Athena, from Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli; *82. Dying Amazon, a fragment of a statue-group (Penthesilea and Achilles), a good copy of a Greek work of the 5th cent. B.C., from the Zollfeld in Carinthia; on the wall, *87. Heads of citizens, *88. Equestrian group, two reliefs from the N. frieze of the Parthenon; opposite, 89, 90. Fragments from the relief-frieze of the temple on the Ilissos (5th cent. B.C.). — To the left, 200. Bronze statue of a victorious athlete, found in the Zollfeld in Carinthia in 1502, a Roman copy of a work of the Polykleitos school; 172. Aphrodite and Eros, a group in marble (4th cent. B.C.?). — In the centre of the room is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815. — 97. Head of Hera, as conceived in the 5th cent.; in front of the window, *108. Hekataion, from Athens, with dancing Graces (4th cent. B.C.); to the left, 115. Statue of Kora, restored as Euterpe, after an original of the school of Praxiteles. *121. So-called Fugger Sarcophagus, with a representation of a battle between Greeks and Amazons (marble; c. 325 B.C.). — Farther to the left, *179. Greek philosopher (Aristotle?); 176. Portrait-head of a man, in black granite, of the Ptolemaic period. — 28. Large marble vase (krater) with Bacchic scenes. — 152. Statuette of Artemis with remains of painting, a copy of an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; *173. Head of Artemis, from Tralles, an excellent original of the Hellenistic period; *146. Bronze statue of an athlete, a Greek original from Ephesus (see below; 1st half of 4th cent. B.C.), put together from 234 fragments and partly restored; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman, 1st cent. B.C.); 153. Tomb-stele of a youth, a fine Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.

Rooms XII & XIII contain marble sculptures from Ephesus, comprising part of the yield of the Austrian excavations in 1895-1908 on the site of the ancient Greek seaport of Ephesus, in Asia Minor (comp. p. 92). The finds come from the new town laid out by king Lysimachus (d. 281 B.C.), one of Alexander's successors ('Diadochi'), when the old harbour was silted up. The Romans also adorned the town with large buildings. Just to the right of the entrance, 1. Relief of a wounded Amazon, a copy of an original of the 5th cent. B.C.; to the left, 8. Bust of a high-priest (beginning of 3rd cent. A.D.); 9-11. Cupids hunting, reliefs from the frieze in the theatre, dating from the time of the Emperor Domitian (81-96 A.D.), with traces of painting; *6. Boy with duck.

Room XIII. 14. Lion; 12. Torso of the statue of an armed Roman; to the right, 16. Head of a goddess, wearing a diadem ornamented with foliage; 25-28. Late-antique portrait-heads.

Room XIV. Gold, Silver, and Gems. To the right of the entrance, Case I, Greek and Roman gemmed rings. To the left, in Case II (section 1), Silver vessels (1. Votive plate from Aquileia, with relief

of a Roman emperor sacrificing to Ceres; c. 50 A.D.); section 2. Gold objects from Greece and Etruria; sections 3-7. Austro-Hungarian gold objects from the Roman to the mediæval period (section 5. Roman gold finds from Transylvania, including 14 medallions of Roman emperors of the 4th cent. and a chain with tool-models). Cabinet IV: *Treasure of 23 golden vessels, perhaps Byzantine-Oriental work of the 9th cent., found at Nagyszentmiklós in Hungary (now Sânmicläuşul in Rumania). — Cabinets V-XIX contain *Gems. Cabinet V (antique cameos), in front (towards the middle of the room), contains the finest specimens: 1. Tiberius; *3. Ptolemy II. and his consort Arsinoë (onyx); 5. Livia; 6. Augustus and Roma; 14. Claudius; *10. Gemma Augustea or 'Apotheosis of Augustus', cut in onyx, the second largest antique gem in existence (the Pannonian triumph of 13 A.D. is represented: above, the victorious Tiberius before Augustus and the goddess Roma descending from the war chariot); *17. Claudius and the younger Agrippina, Livia, and Tiberius, portrait-heads emerging from cornucopias. At the back of the cabinet, 20. Eagle (1st cent. A.D.). Cabinet VI: in front, Renaissance cameos, superbly mounted; behind, 1-9. Byzantine cameos. Cabinet VII. In front, portraits of Habsburgs, including (to the left) Charles V., in alabaster (German work, c. 1530); 22. Shell-cameos with 48 portraits; 23. Chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of shell-cameos, with the same 48 portraits, probably made for Leopold I. (d. 1705). At the back, Renaissance cameos. Cabinet VIII, Renaissance cameos: 24. Leda and the swan, formerly ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. Cabinet IX: Cameos cut on both sides, some beautifully mounted (42. Steel ring with jasper mask). Cabinet X: 3. Golden vessel set with rubies, diamonds, and 127 cameos; 6. Silver-gilt dish adorned with gems, with Cleopatra in the centre (16th cent.). Cases XI-XIX: Intaglios. Case XVII: division 1, Sassanian agates (4-7th cent.). Case XIX: divisions 1 & 7, Gems cut by L. Siriès (died c. 1760). — Cabinet XX: Antique glass (88. Goblet in a raised network of glass). — Cabinet XXI: Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc. — Cabinet XXII: Antique coins.

Room XV. Bronzes. To the right of the entrance, Head of Zeus, a Roman copy of a work of the school of Phidias. To the left of the entrance, Statuette of Hypnos, god of sleep. Farther on, two works of the 1st cent. A.D., from Ephesus: *Hercules fighting a centaur and the *Upper part of a lamp-holder, with a double bust of Hercules and Omphale. — Cabinet I. Etruscan implements and vases. — Table II. Candelabra and tripods; in the middle, Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians on the legs. — Cabinet III. Roman vases and implements, including *92. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. — Case IV. Spoons, styli, needles, etc. Adjacent is Case IX. Upper part, Etruscan mirrors; in the case, mirror-cases and knife-handles. — To the left of the entrance, Case V

Reliefs of the imperial period from the Roman frontier-district of the Danube. Adjacent is Cabinet VIII. Upper part, handles of vessels; in the case, fibulæ or clasps. — Wall-cabinet VI. Helmets, lamps, early-Christian ecclesiastical vessels, etc. Cabinet XV: Roman portraits-heads, figures of gods and animals. — By the windows. Case VII. Clasps: *411. Mask of a Bacchic genius, found near Cilli in 1883; 412, 414, 415, 417. Theatrical masks; 420. Maenad's mask; *422. Two rams' heads from Dodona; *424. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B.C.); 467. Bust of Zeus. — Cabinets X-XIV contain figure-bronzes. Cabinet X: 921, 922. Very ancient statuettes of men, from Crete; 943-945. Hermes resting; *947. Apollo, after an Attic original (middle of 5th cent. B.C.); 948. Dionysus; 949. Hercules, in the style of the 4th cent. B.C.; 953. Ares (Mars); 965. Hypnos. Cabinet XI: Etruscan figures. Cabinet XII: 1032-46. Aphrodite; 1063. Bust of a young laughing satyr; 1071. Dionysus. Cabinets XIII and XIV: Figures from Roman domestic altars (in XIII, 1095, 1096. Water-carriers), etc. — Next to the exit-door: to the left, *Figure of a griffin from a statue of Apollo, found in Carinthia; to the right, *Statuette of a Greek general (so-called Menelaus; 4th cent. B.C.). Adjacent, by the window, is a bronze tablet bearing the Senate's decree abolishing the celebration of the bacchanal festivities, the oldest Roman public document in existence (186 B.C.). — On the walls are mosaics from Carthage and Italy.

The **__Collection of Plastic and Industrial Art,__ one of the finest of its kind, embraces the productions of mediæval and modern handicrafts, those of the Renaissance period predominating. Besides many valuable objects from the Burgundian inheritance, which came to the Habsburgs by the marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy (1477), it contains the remains of the famous 'Kunst- und -Wunder-Kammer' of Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague and the Ambras Treasury (comp. p. 67).

Room XVI. Mechanical and optical instruments, watch-making. To the left in Cabinet I: 1. Wallenstein's horoscope; 3. One of the earliest compasses (1463); 92. Flattened glass globe (Amsterdam, before 1673). — Detached, No. 6. 'Copernican Planet Machine' (Bamberg, 1753). — Cabinets II-IV contain ornate clocks and automata and Case V watches (16-18th cent.). — By the window: 7. Automaton-clock in the form of an ebony cabinet (Augsburg, 17th cent.).

Room XVII. Mediæval objects. To the right of the entrance, St. Martha, an Austrian stone statue of c. 1400. To the left, in the first section, Wooden statue of the Madonna (Italian, early 13th cent.); S. German statue of the Madonna (wood, late 13th cent.); in the glass-case to the left, Goblets of the late 15th and early 16th cent., including that of Maximilian I.; in the glass-case to the right, Enamel beakers and silver goblets from the collection of Emperor

Frederick III. (d. 1493), with the velvet from his throne-canopy hanging above. — In front of the central pillar, Allegory of transitoriness, a group of three painted wooden figures from the Abbey of St. Florian (S. German, early 16th cent.). — Second section. Pietà, a small sandstone group from a Viennese house (c. 1520); Madonna on the crescent-moon, a painted wooden statue (Ulm, early 16th cent.); *Madonna from Krumau, in limestone (Bohemian, c. 1400). To the right and left are stone figures from Gross-Lobming in Styria (early 15th cent.). — The right window-case contains Romanesque and Gothic ecclesiastical copper-enamels; in the left window-case are ivory carvings of the same period, including 62. Relief of the Assumption (German, 10th cent.), and 63. Relief of two Apostles (Byzantine, 11th cent.); St. Gregory, a W. German ivory panel (9th or 10th cent.) from Heiligenkreuz Abbey; and also a wooden chessboard with inlaid squares (N. Italian, 14th cent.).

Room XVIII. The glass-cases contain the *Burgundian Sacerdotal Vestments of the Order of the Golden Fleece, masterpieces of early-Flemish embroidery (1st half of 15th cent.). On the walls are tapestries with the arms of Charles V., by W. Pannemaker of Brussels (before 1550).

Room XIX. *Examples of the goldsmith's art and works in rock-crystal, etc., a valuable collection of unparalleled richness. Detached: D. Iron cabinet, richly inlaid with gold, by *Josef de Vico* (1567).

*E. The famous salt-cellar (saliera) of *Benvenuto Cellini.*

This superb centre-piece is the only certainly authenticated specimen of Cellini's goldsmith's work, besides being probably the most famous Renaissance piece in existence. It was executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France, and was presented by Charles IX. to Archduke Ferdinand, founder of the Ambras collection. A vase shaped like a boat, with a figure of the god of the salt-giving sea, was intended for the salt; another, in the form of a triumphal arch, with the goddess of Earth, was for the pepper. The golden figures in relief on the wooden pedestal, representing days and winds, are in the style of Michelangelo. The whole, especially the blending of gold and enamel, is extremely effective. — Comp. Cellini's 'Autobiography', chap. xxxiii.

*M. Late-Gothic goblet of Philip the Good of Burgundy (d. 1467), in rock-crystal; G. Copy of the Am Hof column of the Virgin (p. 54), by *P. Küsel* of Augsburg (17th cent.). Exit-wall: A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (Austrian, 18th cent.); 1. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (Black Forest; 1687). — Cabinet I (by the long wall): 50. Small golden horn, with dog-leash (late 16th cent.); *64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda (16th cent.); 178. Goblet of narwhal horn, mounted in gold and enamel; Silver-gilt dish (167; with the Triumph of Amor) and *Jug (193), by *Christoph Jamnitzer* of Nuremberg (1563-1618); 170. Silver-gilt reading-desk, by *Elias Lencker* of Nuremberg (d. 1591); *175. Ornamental dish, by *C. Lencker* (d. in Augsburg,

1613); 185. Golden goblet with St. Michael on the lid, *159. Tankard of onyx, mounted in gold with enamels and gems, two French works of the 16th cent.; behind, 183, 187, 191, 195. Bronze-gilt figures of the four seasons, part of a silver centre-piece melted down in 1747, executed by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* of Nuremberg (1508-85); 153. Relief in silver by *J. A. Thelot* of Augsburg (Rome, 1687); 243. Adoration of the Magi, a silver relief by *Zacharias Lencker* of Augsburg (d. 1612); 91, 93. Bezoar stones (stones from the intestines of goats, formerly thought to possess curative properties; 18th cent.) set in silver-gilt filigree; 123. Nautilus goblet by *Max Kornblum* (d. in Vienna, 1591); 248 seqq. The 'Night Suite of Empress Maria Theresa' (60 toilet articles, breakfast service, etc., in the rococo style), by *A. Domanek* of Vienna, including No. 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery, by the empress's mother. — Cabinet II. Objects in smoky topaz and *Rock-crystal (16-18th cent.), including 133. Small goblet with a lid, in the style of *Valerio Belli* (d. 1546); also, 204. Mosaic of jewels and precious stones, representing Christ and the woman of Samaria (on the frame, caryatids cast in gold and enamel decorations; Italian, 16th cent.). — Cases III and IV. Jewellery and miniature-portraits, including (Case III) 47. Box with double portrait, by *F. H. Füger* (1776). — Cabinets IV and V. Vases and small figures in semi-precious stones. In Cabinet V, *12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). — Cabinet VII. *Objects in rock-crystal: 25. Drinking bowl with engravings, by *F. Tortori* (16th cent.); 28. Lofty centre-piece of five pieces of rock-crystal, engraved by *D. Miseroni* (17th cent.); 139. Small jug with rich goldsmiths' work (16th cent.).

Room XX. Glass and Pottery. Detached: B and J. Two large vases of red earthenware from Panama, with baroque silver mountings (Vienna, 1747). — Cabinet I (to the right): 5. Mirror in a silver frame (16th cent.); 7. Small casket set with glass beads (Venetian, 18th cent.). — Cabinet II. Altar-furniture of Dresden china, by *J. J. Kändler* (1741). — Cabinets III and IV. Italian majolica of the 16th century. — Cabinet V. Hispano-Mauresque faience; 7. Arabian glass bottle with fused colours (14th cent.); 39-41. Old Viennese porcelain groups and faience from E. Asia. — Cabinet VI. Venetian glass, including 3-5. Figurines from the 'Commedia dell'Arte' (17th cent.) and 6. Bridal bowl of blue glass with fused colours (15th cent.). — Cabinet without a number: Centre-piece of Vienna porcelain (Triumph of Religion over the Vices; 18th cent.). — Cases VII and IX. Glass from Murano (16th and 18th cent.). — Cabinet VIII. German stoneware and pottery (16-17th cent.), including 1-11. Drinking-vessels in the form of earthenware figures, by *Christoph Gandtner* of Innsbruck (c. 1580). — Cabinet X. Embossed wax objects, including 12. Leda and the swan (Venetian, 16th cent.), 23.

Sea-gods (17th cent.), and 19-22. The four Seasons (17th cent.). — Cabinet XI. Italian majolica of the 16th cent.: 4. Platter with the history of Ino and Athamas, by *Giorgio Andreoli* of Gubbio (1528). — Cabinet XII. Faience from Holics (18-19th cent.). — Cabinet XIII. Glass goblets, mainly Bohemian, in the baroque and rococo styles. — Cabinet XIV. In front, Tyrolese glass; in the centre, Venetian glass and imitations; behind, fused glass of the German Renaissance. — By the middle window: *Andrea Briosco*, called *Riccio* (1470-1532), *Field-worker, a clay statuette.

Room XXI, to the left. Sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and baroque styles. 1. Small coin-cabinet of Archduke Ferdinand; 6. Superb cabinet of Leopold I. (Italian, 1663); 17. Ebony cabinet of Ferdinand III. (Augsburg, 1638); 14. Cabinet of Rudolph II. — We return through Room XX.

Room XXII. Ivory, wood, amber, etc. To the right of the entrance, Cabinet I. Objects in amber. — Cabinets II and III. Objects in ivory, rhinoceros-horn, etc. — Cabinets IV and V. Works in wood. Cabinet IV: 2, 3, 57. Cedar-wood reliefs (Cavalry Skirmish, Battle of Amazons, and Rape of the Sabines), probably by *Ignaz Elhafen* of Vienna (c. 1685). In front of Cabinet IV: 26. Figure of Lucretia, in pear-wood, by *Konrad Meit* (early 16th cent.). Cabinet V: 9. Pear-wood figure of Adam, by *Peter Flötner* of Nuremberg (d. 1546); 16. Group of children in box-wood by *Adolf Daucher* (Augsburg; d. 1523); 24. Adam, in lime-wood, by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (c. 1500). — Cabinets X and IX. Small sculptures, chiefly of Kelheim stone. Cabinet X: 5, 10, 11. Judgment of Paris (1522), Annunciation (c. 1520), and Maximilian I. as St. George (c. 1520), by *Hans Daucher*. Cabinet IX: by the window, several reliefs by *Georg Schweigger* of Nuremberg (1613-90); 34, 42. Charity and Justice, reliefs by *Peter Flötner*. — Case VIII. Wood-carvings and small objects in ivory. — By the middle window: *D. Backgammon-board in box-wood, by *Hans Kels* of Kaufbeuren (1537); 11. Holy Family with angels, relief in Kelheim stone, by *Hans Daucher* of Augsburg (1518). — Case VII. Ivory reliefs (2, 10. Diana and Callisto and Judgment of Paris, by *J. Elhafen*). — Cabinet VI. Fine specimens of argentite, etc. — Central-cabinet XI. Ornamental ivory vessels: 7. Jug with reliefs of Bacchantes, probably by *Georg Petel* of Augsburg (d. 1634); 48. Vessel with reliefs of Bacchantes in the style of Rubens, by *Luc Fayd'herbe* of Malines (d. 1697). — Central-cabinet XII. Carved ivories: 18. St. Jerome, by the Franconian sculptor *Leonhard Kern* (1588-1663); 15, 19, 29, 43, 45. Carvings also ascribed to Kern; 35. Satyr and nymph, by *Adam Lenck* (1679); 53-57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 69. Graceful works in the style of *Krüger* of Dresden (18th cent.); *116-118. Three equestrian figures of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., by *Matthäus Steinl* (Vienna, c. 1693). — Cabinet XIII. Turned articles in ivory (17-18th cent.).

Room XXIV. Bronze sculptures (the statuettes are of especial interest). On the walls: *8. *Antonio Rossellino* (d. 1478), Relief of the Madonna; 23. *Danese Cattaneo* (d. 1573), Bronze bust of the Veronese physician Fracastoro (?); *A. de Vries*, 20. Victory of Rudolph II. over the Turks at Raab (bronze relief), 25. Bronze bust of Rudolph II.; *Leone Leoni*, *32. Charles V., 34. Maria of Hungary (bronze busts); 44, 43. *L'Antico* (see below), Bronze busts of Bacchus and Ariadne. — By the first column: 79. *Hans Vischer*, Bronze statuette of a youth; 86. *Hermann Vischer*, Bronze statuette of St. Sebaldus. Opposite, by the first partition-wall: *1. *Francesco Laurana*, Marble bust (tinted) of a young girl, a masterpiece. — By the middle window: *42. *Bertoldo di Giovanni* (d. 1491), Bellerophon subduing Pegasus, a spirited group in bronze; 85. *Pupil of Riccio*, Bronze bowl. — By the second column: 81. *Hubert Gerhard*, Hercules and Dejanira; 80. *Giovanni Bologna*, Nessus carrying off Dejanira; 84. *Giovanni Bologna*, Rape of the Sabines. Opposite, by the second partition-wall: 58. *Pompeo Leoni*, Painted silver bust of Philip II. of Spain. — Cabinet I. Italian bronzes of the 15-16th cent.: 9. *Pupil of Pollaiuolo*, Standing youth; 36. *Tullio Lombardi*, Eve, without arms; 44. Cupid as pugilist (N. Italian, c. 1500); *Pier Alari-Bonacolsi*, called *L'Antico* (d. 1528), 43. Mercury, *34. Venus, 97. Hercules, 98. Hercules and Antæus. — Cabinet II contains chiefly Renaissance copies of antique sculptures; 5. *Riccio*, Boy with goose; 80. *Alessandro Vittoria*, Allegory of winter. — Cabinet III. *Danese Cattaneo*, 1. Venus Marina, 5. Luna; *Giovanni Bologna* (d. 1608), 4. Astronomy, 6. Venus, 7. Mercury, 55. Rape of Dejanira, 54. Hercules and Antæus, all bronzes; 61. *Johann Gregor van der Schardt*, Mercury. — Cabinet IV. *18. *Iacopo Sansovino*, Jupiter; 23-32. *François Duquesnoy*, Cupids and bust of St. Susanna. — Cabinet V (to the right of the exit). *Raphael Donner*, Wax models for the leaden reliefs in the cathedral of St. Martin at Pressburg. — Cabinet and Case VI: 1. Bronze relief of Christ blessing (Venetian, c. 1500); *Moderno*, 2. Madonna and saints, 3. Scourging of Christ, two reliefs in silver; *4. Entombment, a relief in bronze by a Paduan pupil of Donatello; 7. Lucretia, a bronze handle (German, early 16th cent.). In the case, German plaques of the 16-17th centuries. — In front of the middle window, in Case VII, Italian plaques of the 15-16th centuries. By the window-column, 67. Bronze head of Marcantonio della Torre (?; Paduan, c. 1500); opposite, 72. Bronze head after the death-mask of St. Charles Borromeo (d. 1584). Cabinet VIII: *A. Filarete* (d. 1470), Bronze tabernacle-door; *Andrea Riccio*, Small bronze bust (self-portrait); *L'Antico*, Bronze relief of Hercules and the hind; Flemish saddle-pommel of the 15th century. — A cabinet near the first window contains lead statuettes: *R. Donner*, 1. Mercury, 2. Venus; *J. B. Hagenauer*, 3. Prometheus Bound, 4. Magdalene, 5. Pietà, 6. St. Peter.

The other rooms contain the **Museum of Weapons, dating from the time of Emperor Frederick III. and divided in 1556, under Charles V. The Austrian half was especially enriched by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (Ambras collection, with a first catalogue of 1601; comp. p. 67) and vies in completeness with the great Armeria of Madrid, the Spanish half. The collection, with a great number of historically and artistically interesting specimens, illustrates the development of weapons, especially from the second half of the 15th cent. onwards.

Room XXV. Mediæval weapons. By the walls: to the right, 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious, by Tommaso Missaglia of Milan (c. 1450); *45. Late-Gothic equestrian suit of Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol, one of the finest works of the period (c. 1470); 43. Suit of Maximilian I. (c. 1475); 52. and 62. Heavy caparison of Maximilian I. (c. 1490); 68. Exceptionally large suit of Federigo Gonzaga, Margrave of Mantua (d. 1484); 69. Armour of King Lewis II. of Hungary (c. 1514); 122. Gothic breast-plate of Bartolomeo Colleoni (d. 1475); 126. Youthful armour of Emperor Charles V. (c. 1512). — In Case I: Three helmets of the 6-8th cent.; 12. So-called Norman helmet of c. 1100; 17. Sword-blade (13th cent.); 24. Two-handed sword, with Passau blade (early 15th cent.). Central Case: 47, 56. Two ivory saddles, the first made after 1400, the second (belonging to King Wenceslaus I.) before 1400. Case II: 71. Helmet of George Kastriota, Prince of Albania (Scanderbeg, d. 1468). Case III, near the window: *104. Round shield of Maximilian I., with raised etching, one of the earliest specimens of this work (German, c. 1500).

Room XXVI (later period of Maximilian I.). To the left, 141. Armour and saddle of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (1523); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (c. 1510); 146. Suit of Matthäus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg, c. 1515; 175. Tournament armour of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (c. 1508).

Room XXVII (time of Charles V.). By the walls: to the right, 341. Gala half-suit of Marshal Cornelio Bentivoglio (Italian, c. 1540); to the left, 196. Decorated armour of Elector John Frederick of Saxony (c. 1527); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504), for horse and rider; 199. Parts of a gala suit of Marshal Alessandro Vitelli, c. 1520; 231. Half-suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg, unusually large (c. 1545); *297. Large 'rose-leaf' suit of Emperor Ferdinand I. (Worms, c. 1560). — By the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V.; 226. Landsknecht half-suit of Konrad von Bemelberg, with etching by Albrecht Glockendon of Nuremberg (c. 1532); 207. Half-suit of General Georg von Frundsberg (c. 1515); 289 (under glass). Hungarian casque, sabre, and fur coat of Count Niklas Zrinyi (c. 1550); 395. Armour of Philip II. of Spain (German, c. 1546). — In the centre: *368. Armour of Charles V., magnificently decorated

with arabesques and figures. — Case II: 253. Sword of Charles V., 1530; 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, 1555; Case III: 274. Sword of Georg von Frundsberg. Case V: 345. Sword of Scanderbeg (see p. 77); *351. German casque of Charles V., a single piece of iron, with scenes from the Æneid, c. 1550; *354. Gala shield of Charles V., with various scenes, Roman work; 363. Gala sword, the iron handle enriched with carving (Toledo, c. 1565); Case VI: *379. State sword of Charles V., by Antonio Piccinino of Milan, one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmiths' art of the 16th cent.; 380. Hunting knife, tasteful Italian work (c. 1565).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). By the walls: to the left, 396. Gala half-suit of Stephan Bathory, Prince of Transylvania (c. 1565); 403. Armour of Giovanni Bona, the gigantic retainer of Archduke Ferdinand, reputed to have been 9 ft. tall; 407. Complete armour of Archduke Ferdinand, by Jörg Seusenhofer of Innsbruck (1547); *417 (under glass), State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing (the helmet and gala-shield by Lucio Piccinino of Milan, 1552). — By the windows, in Case I: *426. German gala-shield of iron, with embossed scenes from the story of Jason; in Case II, 448. Casque and round shield, embossed and inlaid with gold, the reverse side of the shield embroidered in silk, by G. B. Serabaglio of Milan (c. 1570). — By the pillars: Complete caparison of man and horse for Archduke Ferdinand, in the antique Roman style, consisting of Nos. 473, 474 (Italian, c. 1580), and *475 (under glass), made and inlaid by Serabaglio of Milan (1560).

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). By the walls: 480. Armour of Johann Jakob Fugger of Augsburg (c. 1560); 490. Armour of Emperor Maximilian II. (c. 1570). — In glass-cases: to the right, near the entrance, 483. So-called silver hussar armour of Archduke Ferdinand (German, c. 1560); in the centre, 529, 530. Consecrated swords and hats, bestowed on Archduke Ferdinand, the former by Pope Pius V., the latter by Clement XIII., for services against the infidels. Glass-case I: 491. Casque and round shield of Archduke Charles of Styria, with embossed and inlaid decorations (Italian, c. 1570).

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). To the right, 572. Parts of an Italian gala-suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577). By the middle column, under glass: *635. Gala-suit of Duke Alessandro Farnese, by Lucio Piccinino of Milan (c. 1570). Glass-case II: 627. General's baton of Ferdinand II., in ivory, at the top the emperor's head in enamel.

Room XXXII (Rudolph II). By the walls: to the left, 745. Armour completely covered with exquisite garlands inlaid in gold and silver; 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Marshal Cristobal Mondragone, curiously wrought, with battle-scenes engraved on a blue ground (c. 1590); *712. Gala half-suit with round shield, an Italian

masterpiece of damascening. — In glass-cases: 698, 699, 703, 704. So-called red, black, yellow, and blue suits for man and horse, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand; by the middle column, *706. State suit of Rudolph II., an admirable German work of c. 1590.

Room XXXIV (modern period). To the right, 765. State half-suit (probably Spanish, c. 1610). To the right of the window-pillar, 822. Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-leader Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626; comp. p. 217). — In Glass-case II: *811, *812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emperor Joseph I. to Margrave Lewis William of Baden); *805. State sword, with admirably wrought iron hilt (c. 1650). In Case III, 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (Marseilles), presented by the Bey of Tunis to Emperor Francis Joseph I. in 1857. — By the middle column, 846. Gala-suit of Emperor Matthias (German, c. 1590). — By the back-wall: 888. Hungarian soldier's armour with shield; 890. Hungarian half-suit of Emperor Joseph I.

Room XXXVI (tournament weapons and equipment, the largest collection of its kind). 896. Tilting lances; 897. Jousting suit of Gasparo Fracasso, the Milanese ambassador (c. 1480); 899. Complete tilting-suit; *902. German suit of Emperor Maximilian I., with perforated late-Gothic borders; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw (unique), with which the tournament horses were padded. — In Glass Case 1: *951. Styrian tilting-helmet (c. 1360); 928-931. Four sallets. — In the middle: 986. Tilting-suit (c. 1580); 948. Armour for foot-combatant (Burgundian, c. 1495); 950. Suit of Maximilian II. (German, 1550). — By the exit-wall: 996. Jousting suit of Archduke Ferdinand; 998. Spare pieces of a suit of armour for Francis I. of France, by Jörg Seusenhofer (1542). — We return to Room XXXIV.

Room XXXV (Oriental weapons). In Wall-cabinet I, 39. Vambrace and gauntlet of Sultan Soliman I.; Case II, 84, 85. Hungarian mace and sword of Prince Michael Apafi II. (these, together with the flag over the case, the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty, were presented to the emperor in 1701). — In Central Case III, 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, Case IV, 115-122. Oriental armour, both of the 16th century. — On the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured, with the quivers (22; Wall-Case I) and other objects (126-130; Central Case IV), at the relief of Vienna in 1683.

Room XXXIII (hunting weapons). In the central case: 3-6. Four hunting crossbows of Maximilian I; 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly executed (c. 1490). — Wall Case I: Elaborately ornamented guns; in the desk-case, 126. Two guns of Charles VI., with locks admirably engraved and carved, from Wolfenbüttel. Wall Case II: *155. Large set of hunting implements of artistic workmanship; *157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of Rudolph II.,

artistic iron-work from Augsburg, the silver-plated stock enriched with fantastic enamel ornamentation.

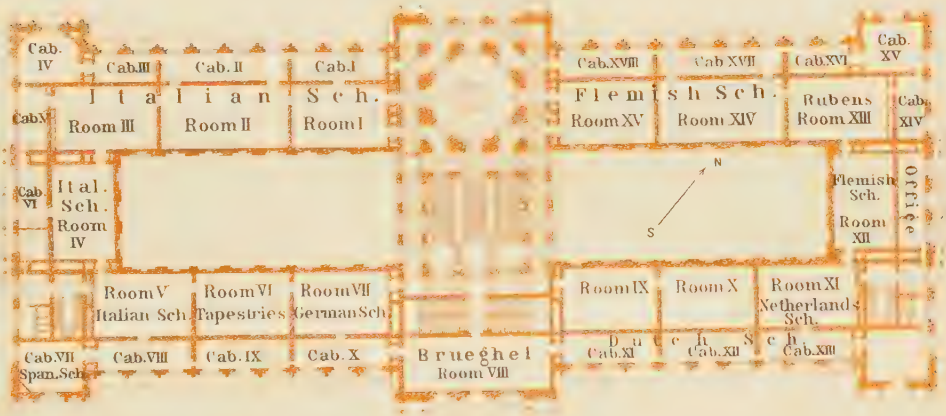
Room XXXI contains a collection of guns from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

First Floor.

The whole of the first floor is occupied by the picture-gallery. To the left (W.) of the staircase are the Italian, Spanish, and French schools, adjoined by the German and Austrian section; on the right (E.) side are the Netherlandish schools.

The **Picture Gallery, which was housed in the Upper Belvedere (p. 122) from 1777 until 1891, had practically reached its present proportions in the 18th century. Many of the pictures came from the 'Kunst-und-Wunder-Kammer' at Prague, founded by Emperor Rudolph II., including the Correggios and several Brueghels and Dürers. Most of the Netherlandish and Venetian works once belonged to the real founder of the imperial gallery, Archduke Leopold William, son of Emperor Ferdinand II. and stadtholder of the Netherlands in 1646-1656; Raphael's Madonna al Verde and Moretto's St. Justina possibly came from the collection of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol. The number of pictures exhibited exceeds 1000. Illustrated catalogue (1928), 4*S*.

This great gallery, the most important collection of pictures in Austria, may justly boast both of comprehensiveness and of the possession of a large number of masterpieces. — Most striking among the Central Italian Works are two by *Perugino* (Cabinets III & IV; Nos. 32, 27); *Fra Bartolommeo's* Presentation in the Temple (Cabinet IV; 41), remarkable for the noble simplicity of its grouping and for its tranquil dignity; and *Andrea del Sarto's* Pietà (Cabinet III; 39), of imposing vigour. *Raphael's* Madonna al Verde (Cabinet III; 29), of his Florentine period, belongs to the series of similarly composed Madonnas in Paris and Florence (La Belle Jardinière and Madonna del Cardellino), but is especially important as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the masters of Northern Italy *Correggio* reveals himself in particular as a fascinating narrator of myths (Cabinet V; 64, 59). *Parmigianino* is best represented by the Cupid carving his bow (Cabinet III; 62) and the so-called portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (Cabinet III; 67). Among the many excellent Venetian works it is difficult to choose. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is nowhere else, except in the Prado Museum at Madrid, studied to such advantage. The gamut of emotions ranges from the Ecce Homo (Room I; 178) to the Callisto (Room I; 169), from the Danaë (Room I; 174) to the Nymph and Shepherd (Room I; 186), or from sweet Madonnas (Cabinet I; 176, 180) to the austere portraits of Italian savants (Room I, 177;



ART-HISTORY MUSEUM

First Floor (Picture Gallery)

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

Cabinet I, 182). In portraits the gallery is particularly rich, affording an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to *Giorgione* the so-called Three Philosophers (Cabinet I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among others we note the Madonna of *Palma Vecchio* (Room I; 140), the Coronation of the Virgin by *Lorenzo Lotto* (Cabinet II; 214), the St. Justina (Room I; 218), the masterpiece of *Alessandro Bonvicino* of Brescia, known as *Moretto*, and a large number of portraits and compositions by *Tintoretto*, notably his Susanna at the bath (Room II; 239). — Of Spanish Masters *Velazquez* is represented by more works than in any other gallery this side of the Pyrenees (Cabinets VII & VIII), his portraits of children being especially noteworthy.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we note that *Jan van Eyck's* portrait of the Cardinal of Santa Croce (Cabinet XI; 624) is by far the most striking example of early-Netherlandish art. Next come the diptych by *Hugo van der Goes* (Cabinet XI; 629, 631), the Crucifixion and Madonna by *Roger van der Weyden* (Cabinet XI; 634, 632), the altarpiece with the Virgin by *Hans Memling* (Cabinet XI; 635-638), and the Pietà by *Geertgen tot Sint Jans* (Cabinet XII; 645). The number of excellent pictures by *Pieter Brueghel the Elder* ('Peasant Brueghel') is unsurpassed, nearly one-half of all his works being exhibited here (Room VIII). — *Dürer's* Trinity (Cabinet X; 1445) is a masterpiece. The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Queen Jane Seymour and Dyrk Tybis, a London merchant (Cabinet X; 1481, 1485). Among the magnificent works by *Rubens* in Room XIII the altarpiece of St. Ildephonsus (834), St. Ambrose (850), the allegory of the Four Quarters of the Globe (857), and the Festival of Venus (830) rivet the attention. Foremost among the smaller works (Cabinet XIV) are the self-portrait (859) and the portrait of Helena Fourment with the fur pelisse (829). The refined, almost frigid, repose of Rubens' pupil *Van Dyck* is shown to advantage in his two Madonnas (Room XV; 1039, 1040), his Delilah (1043), and his portraits. The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cabinet XVII; 1272, 1271); the portrait of his mother (1273); later, the self-portrait (1274); and lastly his own portrait in a round hat (1268), in a deep golden tone, painted in his old age. A masterpiece of *J. van Ruisdael* is his Great Forest (Room XV; 1337).

Rooms I & II, Cabinets I & II. Venetians of the 15-16th centuries. - Room I. On the entrance-wall, *218. *Moretto da Brescia*, St. Justina, with praying donor. — To the right, *140. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with four saints; 166. *Titian*, Madonna with three saints (studio-piece); 167. *Titian* (?), Parma, the physician (?);

139. *Palma Vecchio,* Visitation (damaged). — *Titian,* *191. John Frederick, Elector of Saxony (c. 1548), 169. Diana condemns the nymph Callisto (replica with variations of Lord Ellesmere's picture at Bridgewater House, London), 177. Benedetto Varchi, poet and historian (c. 1540). — *Titian,* 174. Danaë, *178. Ecce Homo (1543), a masterpiece in the master's mature manner, 154. Filippo Strozzi (?), 186. Nymph and Shepherd (late work), 150. Fabrizio Salvaresio. — 17. *Sebastiano del Piombo,* A cardinal.

Cabinet I. Section 1: to the right, 20. *V. Catena,* Portrait of a man; 1. *Marco Basaiti,* Call of the sons of Zebedee (1515); 10a. *Antonio Vivarini,* Altarpiece; 89. *Antonello da Messina,* Madonna; 208. *G. G. Savoldo,* Pietà. — Section 2: to the left, *137. *Palma Vecchio,* Portrait of a girl ('Violante'); *13. *Giovanni Bellini,* Young woman doing her hair; *Giorgione* (?), 21. David with the head of Goliath, 63. Youth with a dart; 133, 141. *Palma Vecchio,* Female portraits, 142. Portrait of a woman; **16. *Giorgione,* The Three Philosophers (apprentice, journeyman, and master?). — Section 3: to the left, *Titian,* *163. Isabella d'Este, *176. 'Gipsy Madonna' (early work, c. 1508), *197. A woman in fur (c. 1536), which inspired Rubens in his portrait of Helena Fourment in a fur coat (Cabinet XIV), **180. 'Virgin with the cherries' (early work), 162. Portrait of an elderly man ('St. James'), 165. Portrait of a young priest, *182. Iacopo de Strada, the antiquary (1568).

Room II. To the right, *Paolo Veronese,* 397a. Portrait of a man, 402. Adoration of the Magi (studio-piece), 391. Judith, 393. Anointing of David (formerly ascribed to Zelotti), 397. Lady with heron, 396. Christ at the house of Jairus; 157. *Moretto* (?), Portrait of a woman, formerly attributed to Bonifazio Veronese. — *Iacopo Tintoretto,* 244. Man in armour decorated with gold, 417. St. Jerome, 236. Sebastiano Veniero (school-piece). — *Paris Bordone,* 246, 233. Allegories, 248. Young woman at her toilet-table, 231. Portrait of a woman; on the wall below, *Tintoretto,* Six cassone-paintings with scenes from the Old Testament. — *Tintoretto,* 250. Portrait of a man, 239. Susanna at the bath, 235. Old man and boy.

Cabinet II. Section 1: to the right, 207. *Palma Vecchio,* Bravo; *Lorenzo Lotto,* *215. Man with the beast's claw (c. 1540), above, 220. Portrait of a man (three views); 136. *Palma Vecchio,* Lucretia. To the left, *Lorenzo Lotto,* *22. Portrait of a young priest; 214. Madonna crowned by an angel, with SS. Catherine and James the Elder (c. 1530), 1528. Allegory. — Section 2: 272. *Giacomo Bassano,* Adoration of the Magi; *Tintoretto,* 328. Portrait of a man, 254a. Scourging of Christ. — Section 3: to the left, 181. *Titian* (or *Paolo Veronese?*), Little tambourine-player; above *Tintoretto,* 311. Procurator of St. Mark's, 331. Mucius Scævola; *G. B. Moroni,* 217. Portrait of a man, 216. Portrait of a sculptor.

Cabinet III. Schools of Umbria, Tuscany, Padua, and Parma (15-16th cent.). Section 1: to the left, 88. *Lodovico Mazzolino*, Presentation in the Temple (1526); *Pietro Perugino*, 24. Baptism of Christ, 25. St. Jerome; above, *Andrea Mantegna*, *81. St. Sebastian (c. 1454), 81a. Sacrifice of Isaac, 81b. David and Goliath; **29. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde', painted in 1506 (comp. p. 80); 90. *Cosimo Tura*, Dead Christ borne by two mourning angels; *32. *Perugino*, Madonna and two female saints; 26. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna with St. Francis (left) and St. Bernard (right; c. 1450); 69. *Ambrogio de Predis*, Emperor Maximilian I. — Section 2: to the left, 67. *Parmigianino*, Portrait of the Florentine general Malatesta Baglioni (?); *39. *Andrea del Sarto*, Pietà, a masterpiece of the master's mature period; *Parmigianino*, 65. Portrait of a woman, *62. Cupid carving his bow (c. 1535).

Cabinet IV. Central Italian School of the 16th century. To the right, *Raphael*, 31. Margaret (studio-piece), 30. Holy Family (studio-piece); *47. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; *41. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Presentation in the Temple (1516); *27. *Pietro Perugino*, Madonna and four saints (1493).

Cabinet V. Florentine and North Italian Schools of the 16th century. Section 1: to the left, 61. *Salviati*, Portrait of a man; *Bronzino*, 49. Holy Family, 49b. Portrait of a lady; 46. *Franciabigio*, Holy Family (1516). Section 2: to the left, **64. *Correggio*, Jupiter and Io (c. 1530); *Bernardino Luini*, 87. St. Jerome, 82. Bearing of the Cross; 91. *Cesare da Sesto*, Daughter of Herodias; 86. *B. Luini*, Daughter of Herodias; 68. *Dosso Dossi*, St. Jerome; *59. *Correggio*, Rape of Ganymede (c. 1530); 82a. *Andrea Solario*, Daughter of Herodias.

Rooms III & IV and Cabinet VI are devoted to the Italian Schools of the 17th century. Room III. To the left, coming from Cabinet V: 342. *Procaccini*, Pietà; *583. *Nicolas Poussin*, Destruction of Jerusalem; 335. *Giovanni Battista Crespi*, Christ with SS. Peter and Paul. — 551. *Guido Reni*, Baptism of Christ, a masterpiece of the artist's mature period. — *Domenico Feti*, 118. Moses and the burning bush, 123. Marriage of St. Catherine; 589. *Le Valentin*, Moses. — *Caravaggio*, 485. David with the head of Goliath, *496. Madonna of the Rosary, a masterpiece; 543. *Guercino*, Prodigal son.

Room IV. To the left, 493. *Luca Giordano*, Presentation in the Temple; 501. *Giuseppe Ribera*, Bearing of the Cross; 491. *L. Giordano*, Fall of the angels; 507. *G. Ribera*, Christ among the scribes; 516. *Salvator Rosa*, Warrior. — 338. *G. M. Crespi*, Æneas with the Sybil and Charon; 523. *Salvator Rosa*, Roman battle; 337. *G. M. Crespi*, Achilles and the centaur Chiron. — 534. *Carlo Maratta*, Death of St. Joseph (1676); *Bernardino Strozzi*, 426. St. John the Baptist announcing his mission to the scribes,

428. Lute-player; 132. *G. Brandi,* Hermit with a raven; 528. *Salvator Rosa,* Justice flies to the peasants. — 529. *Francesco Solimena,* Descent from the Cross; 614. *Murillo* (?), John the Baptist as a child.

Cabinet VI. Section 1: *Domenico Feti,* 119. Flight into Egypt, 116. Market-place, 121. Jacob's dream, 122. Artemisia. — Section 2: to the right, *Annibale Carracci,* 482. Pietà, 475. Christ and the Samaritan woman; 369. *Francesco Furini,* Repentant Magdalene.

Room V. Italian and German Schools of the 18th century. To the right, 1600. *A. R. Mengs,* Infanta Maria Ludovica; 462. *Bernardino Belotto* (*Canaletto*), Universitäts-Platz in Vienna; 1715. *Francesco Solimena* and *J. G. Auerbach,* Inventory of the gallery being presented to Emperor Charles VI. — *587. *Nicolas de Largillière,* Portrait of a man. — *Belotto,* 459. The Freyung in Vienna, 454. View of Vienna from the Belvedere, 460. Schotten-Kirche, Vienna. — *Belotto,* 466, 463. Schloss Schlosshof (painted 1658-60); 1592. *Johann Zoffany,* Grand-Duke Leopold of Tuscany and family (1778).

Cabinet VII. Spanish Masters of the 15-16th centuries. To the right, 609. *Don Juan Carreño.* Infanta Margareta Theresa; 622. *Velazquez,* Queen Isabella of Spain (1632); 603. *J. B. del Mazo* (son-in-law of Velazquez), Family of the artist in the studio; *Velazquez,* 612. Philip IV. of Spain (1632), 621. Infanta Margareta Theresa (studio-piece). — 607. *Velazquez,* Philip IV. of Spain. — 613. *Velazquez* (?), Laughing boy.

Cabinet VIII. Spanish, English, and Italian Masters of the 17-18th centuries. Section 1: to the left, *Velazquez,* 619. Infanta Margareta Theresa (c. 1656), *615. Infanta at the age of three (1653), **609b. Infanta (1659); *617. Infanta Maria Theresa at the age of fourteen (c. 1653); **611. Infante Philip Prosper at the age of two (1659); *616. Infante Balthasar Carlos at the age of ten (c. 1641). — Section 2: 623a. *Francisco Goya,* Portrait; 1723. *Gainsborough,* Suffolk landscape; 1719. *Hogarth,* Portrait of a woman; 1720. *Raeburn,* Portrait of a man; 588. *J. S. Duplessis,* The composer Gluck (1775); 1722. *Reynolds,* Study for the portrait of a young lady. — Section 3: *Francesco Guardi,* 466a. The arsenal at Venice, 466b. Piazza of St. Mark; 446. *G. B. Tiepolo,* St. Catherine of Siena with the Crown of Thorns; 451a. *G. D. Tiepolo,* Mail-boat; 506a. *Luca Giardino,* Dance before the Ark; 453a and b. *Antonio Canale,* Views of Venice.

Cabinet IX. Sections 1 and 2: Austrian and South German Masters of the 15th century. Section 1: 1396. *D. Pfenning* (Salzburg school; 1449), Crucifixion (a masterpiece of Austrian painting of this period). — Section 3: 1427. *Hans Maler,* Emperor Ferdinand I.; 1784. *Hans Holbein the Elder,* Madonna; 1426. *Bernhard Strigel,* Emperor Maximilian I.; 1490. *M. Schongauer,* Holy Family; 1428. *Strigel,* Lewis II. of Hungary; 1420. *Urban Görtz*

schacher, Susanna and the elders; 1759. *H. Maler*, Marie of Burgundy; 1425. *B. Strigel*, Maximilian I. and his family (1515).

We pass through Cabinet VIII and Room V.

Room VI contains at present six *Tapestries designed by *P. Coecke van Aelst* and made in Brussels in the 16th cent., richly interwoven with gold, with scenes from the Book of Joshua.

Room VII and Cabinet X are devoted to the German Masters of the 15-16th centuries. — Room VII. To the left, 1439. *G. Pencz*, Portrait of a man; 1397-1400. *Master R. F. (Rueland Frueauf the Elder)*, Four pictures of the Passion; 1403a and b. *Circle of Michael Pacher*, Altarpieces; *Michael Pacher*, *1735. Nuptials of the Virgin, *1736. Scourging of Christ (c. 1480). — 649. *G. Pencz* (?), Portrait of man; 1461. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve; 1468. *L. Cranach the Younger*, Emperor Charles V. hunting (1544); 1462. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Paradise (1530). — 1409. *Christoph Amberger*, Christoph Baumgartner, patrician of Nuremberg (1543); 1774. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Lot and his daughter (1537); 1456. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ bidding farewell to Mary (c. 1520).

Cabinet X. Section I (adjoining Cabinet IX): to the left, *Albrecht Altdorfer* (the most important representative of the 'Danube School'), 1767. Entombment, 1768. Madonna, *1421. Nativity (c. 1523), 1766. Martyrdom of St. Catherine, 1422. Holy Family, no number, Resurrection; *Wolf Huber* (also of the 'Danube School'), 1753. Christ bidding farewell to Mary (1519), 1418. Redemption by Christ's Death on the Cross, *1754. Jakob Ziegler, 1417. Raising of the Cross; 1755. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Portrait of a woman. — Section II: 1480. *Hans Holbein*, Dr. John Chambers, physician to Henry VIII. of England; 1454. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Old man and girl; *Hans Holbein*, 1482, 1484. A courtier of Henry VIII. and his wife, 1483. Portrait of an English lady; 1424. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Portrait of a man (1515); 1405. *Hans Burgkmair*, The artist and his wife (1529); *1479. *Hans Holbein*, Young merchant; 1459. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve; **1481. *Hans Holbein*, Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII. (1536); 1423. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Vanity; *1485. *Hans Holbein*, Dirk Tybis, the merchant (1533). — Section III: *Albrecht Dürer*, **1445. Adoration of the Trinity, from the Landauer altar at Nuremberg ('All Saints Altarpiece', 1511; the frame is a copy of that designed by Dürer, now in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg).

"The Adoration of the Trinity is an ærial vision in infinite space, with a narrow strip of solid earth far below. The heavenly hosts, arranged in spheres but not in ordered ranks, surge forth from the void. It required the greatest art to attract the eye to the essentially important single figures without destroying the impression of an endless stream. This floating cloud of blessed souls, saints, and angels forms a vivid contrast to the immobility of the Holy Trinity. The Son hangs crucified as a sacrifice to the world between the knees of the Father, who spreads out his mantle in protection" (Georg Dehio).

Dürer, *1447. 'Madonna of the Cut Pear' (1512), *1443. Emperor Maximilian I. (1519; after a drawing in the Albertina), 1448. Johann Kleberger (1526), 1444. Portrait of a man (1507; on the back, an allegorical figure of Avarice), 1442. Madonna (1503), 1773. Portrait of a young Venetian lady (1505); 1446. Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians under Sapor, King of Persia (1508).

Room VIII. Works by ***Pieter Brueghel the Elder* (1525?-69); comp. p. 81. Section 1: to the left, 716. Contest of Carnival and Lent (1559); 708. Children playing (1560); 715. Tower of Babylon; 712. Bearing of the Cross (1564), in a fertile, populated landscape; 710. Slaughter of the Innocents. — Section 2: to the left, 717. Rustic wedding; 714. Conversion of St. Paul (St. Paul and his horse are stricken to the ground by a light in the midst of an army; 1567); 719. Rustic dance; 718. The bird-thief (1568). — Section 3: to the left, 721. Saul's suicide; 711. The gloomy day (spring; 1565); 713. Hunters in the snow (winter; 1565); 709. Return of the herd (autumn; 1565); 984. Storm at sea.

Cabinets XI & XII: Netherlandish Masters of the 15-16th centuries. Cabinet XI. Section 1: *722. *Pieter Brueghel the Younger,* Winter landscape (1601); 705. *P. Aertsen,* Rustic festival (1550); 772a. *Marten van Cleve,* Roistering scene. — Section 2: *666. *Joachim Patinir,* Baptism of Christ (c. 1512); 653a. *Jan de Cock,* Pietà (c. 1500). — Section 3: to the left, *635-638. *Hans Memling,* Small winged altarpiece (c. 1490), the Madonna and Child in the centre (635), with an angel and the donor, on the inside of the wings (636) John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, on the outside (637, 638) Adam and Eve; between the wings, *Roger van der Weyden,* 632. Madonna, 633. St. Catherine (early work, c. 1435), *Juan de Flandes,* 631a. Crucifixion, 631b. Bearing of the Cross (c. 1500); *634. *Roger van der Weyden,* Crucifixion (triptych), the donors below the Cross, on the right, on the wings SS. Mary Magdalene (left) and Veronica (right; c. 1445); 629. *Hugo van der Goes,* Pietà (c. 1465); **624. *Jan van Eyck,* Cardinal of Santa Croce (1431); *631. *Hugo van der Goes,* The Fall; 626. *Gerard David,* Triptych with SS. Michael, Jerome (left), and Anthony (right); 625. *Jan van Eyck,* Portrait of Jan de Leeuwe (1436; in bad condition).

Cabinet XII. Section 1: *644. *Geertgen tot Sint Jans,* Emperor Julian causing the bones of St. John the Baptist to be burned (c. 1480); 646. *Jakob Cornelisz,* Altar of St. Jerome (1511); *645. *Geertgen tot Sint Jans,* Pietà. — Section 2: 683. *Joos van Cleve the Elder (Master of the Death of the Virgin),* Triptych of the Holy Family with an angel, on the wings the donors with SS. George and Catherine (a masterpiece of the artist's middle period, c. 1520); 627a. *Jan Gossaert,* surnamed *Mabuse* (?), Nativity. — Section 3: 684. *Joos van Cleve the Elder,* Madonna; 766. *Bernaert van Orley,* Repose on the Flight to Egypt; 687. *Joos van Cleve the*

Elder, Lucretia; 765. *Bernaert van Orley*, Legend of SS. Matthew and Thomas; 754. *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 691. *Quinten Matsys*, St. Jerome.

Cabinet XIII & Room XI: Netherlandish and French Masters of the 16th century. Cabinet XIII. Section 1: 643a. *Joos van Cleve the Elder*, Queen Eleanor of France, sister of the Emperor Charles V.; 571. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France at the age of eleven; 755. *Mabuse*, Madonna and Child; 755a. *Jan van Scorel*, Circumcision (c. 1540). — Section 2: *B. Spranger*, 1506. Neptune and Maia, 1505. Hercules and Omphale; 1521. *Josef Heinz*, Diana and Actæon. — Section 3: 927. *R. Savery*, Landscape with birds; *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 911. Mountain scene, with the Temptation of Christ, 914. Storm at sea, with Jonah and the whale, 908. The Magi, 906. Gifts of the earth and water (figures by *H. de Clerck*).

Room XI. To the right, *J. Bueckelaer*, 707a. Cook, 706. Poulterer. — 733. *Lucas van Valckenborch*, Summer landscape; 704. *Pieter Aertsen*, Market. — *Sir Anthony More*, 786a. Queen Anna of Spain, *786. Cardinal Granvella (1549); *L. van Valckenborch*, 736. Snow storm (1586), 738. Mountain landscape. — 572. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France at the age of twenty. — *Michael van Coxie*, 771. Expulsion from Paradise, 770. The Fall.

Room XII. Flemish School of the 17th century. To the left, 1101. *Frans Wouters*, Diana in the forest; 1061. *C. Schut*, Triumph of Time; 1082. *Frans Snyders*, Fish-market (figures by *C. de Vos*). — *1087. *Jacob Jordaens*, Bean-feast. — 1124. *G. de Crayer*, St. Theresa receiving a necklace from the Virgin. — 1075. *Justus Suttermans*, Archduchess Claudia de' Medici.

Room XIII. Works by *Peter Paul Rubens* (1577-1640). To the left, *869. Landscape with Jupiter, Mercury, Philemon, and Baucis (c. 1620); 843. Cimone and Efigenia, from a tale in Boccaccio's 'Decameron'. — 834a. Archduke Albert, 834b. Infanta Isabella; 842. Annunciation. — *850. St. Ambrose forbidding Emperor Theodosius to enter Milan Cathedral (probably executed by Van Dyck, c. 1618); **834. Altarpiece of St. Ildephonsus (in the centre, Mary, with four holy women, holding a chasuble for St. Ildephonsus to kiss; on the left, Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, with St. Albert of Brussels; on the right, Isabella Clara Eugenia, his wife, with St. Elizabeth; 1630-32).

"The magic of the colouring in the central picture is combined with a tenderness and depth of feeling which make the miraculous event appear thoroughly natural and human. The portraits of the archduke and his wife on the wings are painted with a breadth of style which recalls the historical portraits of Titian" (A. Rosenberg).

*871. Holy family under an apple-tree, once part of the Ildephonsus altar. — 841. Charles the Bold; *857. The four Quarters of the Globe, typified by the river-gods of the Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges (c. 1612). — **830. Festival of Venus (c. 1630-32).

Cabinet XIV contains further works by *Rubens*. Section 1 (to the right): to the right, 862, 863. Sketches for Nos. 865 and 860 in Room XIV; *859. Portrait of himself (1638-40); 840. Infant Christ with John the Baptist and two angels; *868. Hermit and the sleeping Angelica (from Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'); **829. Helena Fourment, the second wife of the artist, in a fur coat ('The pelisse'; 1638-40); 837. Park of a château (c. 1635-40); — Section 2: to the left, 839. Pietà; 867. 88. Pepin and Begga.

We return through Room XIII.

Room XIV. Rubens and his School. To the right, 1083. *Frans Snyders* and *Van Dyck*, Fish-market; 833. *Rubens*, Repentant Magdalene (studio-piece). — 860. *Rubens*, St. Francis Xavier preaching in India (studio piece; comp. No. 863 in Cabinet XIV). — *Rubens*, 866. Meeting of King Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infante Ferdinand of Spain on the battlefield of Nördlingen (1634-1635); *864. The dead Saviour mourned by the Virgin and St. John (c. 1614); 861. Assumption; 1047. *A. van Dyck*, Holy Family; 858. *Rubens*, The Calydonian boar-hunt (studio-piece). — 865. *Rubens*, St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (studio-piece; comp. No. 862 in Cabinet XIV).

Room XV contains chiefly works by *Sir Anthony van Dyck* (1599-1641). To the left, 1033. Crucifixion, 1040. St. Rosalia crowned with roses by the Infant Christ (1629). — *1034. Young general (c. 1624), *1043. Samson and Delilah, 1028. Countess Amalia Solms, Princess of Orange; 1037. Portrait of a man; **1337. *Jakob van Ruisdael*, The Great Forest (c. 1660). — *A. van Dyck*, 1053. Jan Wildens, the painter, 1052. Portrait of a woman (1634), *1048. Johann von Monfort (c. 1630), *1042. Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. of England (c. 1630-32), *1039. Blessed Herman Joseph kneeling before the Virgin (1630), *1038. Prince Charles Lewis of the Palatinate, 1050. Portrait of a man, 1046. Marquis Francesco de Moncada.

We return through Rooms XIV and XIII and Cabinet XIV.

Cabinets XV & XVI: Flemish School of the 17th century. Cabinet XV. To the left, 1135. *Adriaen Brouwer*, Singing peasant; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1153. Old man and kitchen-maid, *1155. Abraham's thank-offering (1653), 1150. Goat-shed, *1158. Bird-shooting festival at Brussels (1652); 1146. *Joos van Craesbeeck*, Tavern. — In the section on the N. side of the cabinet: to the left, 1144, 1141. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Landscapes; *D. Teniers the Younger*, *1159. Rustic archery, 1161. Room in the picture-gallery of Archduke Leopold William (p. 80) at Brussels, painted in 1656, when Teniers was court-painter, 1165. Tavern-scene, 1162. Kermis, 1164. Reading the newspaper.

Cabinet XVI. Section 1: to the left, 826. *Daniel Seghers*, Flowers (in the centre, The Holy Family, in grisaille); 776. *Frans*

Francken the Younger, Crœsus shows Solon his treasures. — Section 2: 1362. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; 1174. *Jan Fyt*, Fruit and poultry (1652); 995. *Gonzales Coques* and *Jacques d'Arthois* (?), Landscape with Rudolph of Habsburg and the priest.

Cabinets XVII & XVIII: Dutch School of the 17th and 18th centuries. Cabinet XVII. Section 1: over the door, 1282. *S. van Hoogstraten*, Man at a window (1653); to the left, 1297. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man (c. 1640); 1302a. *Dirck Hals*, Social scene; 1303a. *P. Codde* (?), Return from the chase. — Section 2: *Rembrandt*, *1269. The artist's son Titus reading a book (c. 1656), **1274. Self-portrait (c. 1652); 1271, 1272. Man and wife (c. 1633); *1268. Self-portrait (as an old man; c. 1666), 1270. St. Paul (c. 1630), *1273. Rembrandt's mother (1639). — Section 3: *S. van Ruysdael*, 1314a. Winter landscape, 1313a. Village merrymaking (1655), 1314b. River landscape; above, 1302. *Adriaen van Ostade*, Dentist; 1301a. *Isack van Ostade*, Halt before the inn; 1313. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscape; 1301b. *Adriaen van Ostade*, Cottage-interior. — Section 4: *1339. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea (1649); 1389. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 1338. *Jan van de Capelle*, Calm sea (c. 1660); 1337a. *Jan Hackaert*, Woodland landscape; 1296a. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait of a woman; 1348a. *P. Wouwerman*, Landscape; 1279. *G. Flinck*, Old man (1651).

Cabinet XVIII. Section 1: 1387. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; 1299a. *P. de Hooch*, The mother; *Jan Steen*, 1305. Dissolute life, 1304a. Skittles-player. — Section 2: 1370. *G. Metsu*, Lace-maker, 1299b. *Jakob Ochtervelt*, Fish-market; *1336. *Jakob van Ruisdael*, Woodland-landscape; 1366. *G. Ter Borch (Terburg)*, Woman peeling apples (c. 1660); above, 1335. *Jakob van Ruisdael*, Landscape with waterfall; 1261. *Aert van der Neer*, Village by moonlight; 1365a. *G. Ter Borch*, Portrait of a lady. — Section 3: to the left, 1391, 1390. *Jan van Huysum*, Flower-pieces; *Gerard Dou*, 1378. Girl with a lantern, 1377. Physician (1653); 1348. *P. Wouwerman*, Riding-school; *Frans van Mieris*, 1381. Physician and lady (1659), *1382. Cavalier in a shop (1660); 1316a. *E. de Witte*, Church-interior; 1376. *Gerard Dou*, Old woman.

Second Floor.

From the passage connecting Room IX and Room VII we ascend the S. staircase to the second floor.

On the N. side of the second floor are the collections of **Medals, Coins,** and **Monetary Tokens.**

Room XXXV. Coins, etc.

By the window-wall, in Cases I & II: Natural objects used as money; below, in Case II, tallies. Three glass-cases with paper-money: in the first, Austrian paper-money; in the second, specimens illustrating the development of securities; in the third, public bonds. — In the centre, Case I: Metal bullion and coin weights; units of reckoning and of inter-

national exchange. — Case II: Bank-notes and bills of exchange. — Case III: Coins of the Austrian provinces. — Case IV: Specimens illustrating the development of money during the Austrian monarchy (collection of dies, see p. 66). — Case V: History of German coinage. — Case VI: General history of coins. — Case VII: Old money of necessity. — Case VIII: Coins current in 1912, arranged according to standard (including the Maria Theresa thaler of 1780, still coined by the Vienna mint and used in the East).

Room XXXVI. Medals.

Case I: Models, mounted medals, seals, and types of seal-dies. — Case II: Objects illustrating the artistic development of the medal in Italy, France, and Spain. — Case III: Artistic development of the medal in Germany, the Netherlands, and N. European states. — Case IV: Historical medals, coins struck at coronations, portraiture on coins. — Cases V & VI: Medals of the houses of Habsburg and Habsburg-Lorraine. — Cases VII & VIII: Austrian medals from the end of the 15th to the beginning of the 19th century. — Cases IX-XI: Medals by modern Viennese masters. — Case XII: Hungarian, Czech, French, and Belgian medals. — Case XIII: German, Swiss, and Dutch medals.

The walls of Rooms XXXV and XXXVI are hung with a **Collection of Portraits** (comp. p. 46), comprising Habsburg monarchs and nearly 1000 smaller works (16-17th cent.) collected by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90. Also twelve battle-pieces (1635-50) by *Peter Snayers.*

8. The Austrian Gallery in the Belvedere.

Tramways (p. 11): D and 71.

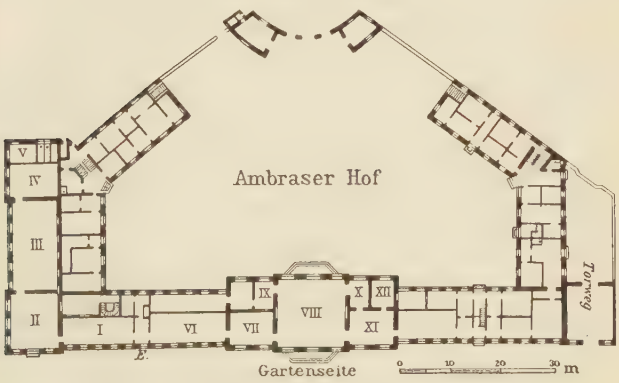
The *Österreichische Galerie*, comprising the Baroque Museum (see below), the Nineteenth Century Gallery (p. 92), and the Modern Gallery (p. 118), has been housed since 1923 in the Belvedere (p. 122). The exhibits are excellently arranged.

The ***Baroque Museum,** in the Lower Belvedere (p. 122), contains a small but select collection of Austrian pictures and sculptures of the 18th cent., disposed to the best advantage in well-lighted rooms, some of which retain their baroque wall and ceiling decorations. The furniture is from the Belvedere and Schloss Schlosshof (p. 167). Entrance from the garden (adm., see p. 21). Short guide 30*g*; illustrated catalogue (1923) 11*S*. The room-numbers given below are unofficial.

To the left of the entrance. Room I ('Blue Room'). By the long wall, *F. X. Messerschmidt*, 2, 1. Bronze-gilt busts of Empress Maria Theresa and her consort, Francis of Lorraine; portraits by *Meytens*, *Kupetzky*, and *Schuppen;* 11. *F. W. Tamm*, Poultry and rabbits. — Room II ('Grotesque Room'), with wall and ceiling-paintings by *Jonas Drentwett* of Augsburg. Statuettes on the glass-cases: 17. Chronos unveils Veritas, in painted clay, in the style of Raphael Donner; 19. *L. Mattielli*, Madonna and Child, with SS. Joseph and Anne, in bronzed terracotta; 24. *Merville*, Catherine the Great of Russia on a winged horse, in lead. Drawings, grisailles, and water-colours by *Maulpertsch*, *Troger*, and *Johann Martin Schmidt;* commem-

orative medals. In the centre, Venus on the dolphin, a limestone statue by *C. F. W. Beyer.* — Room III ('Marble Gallery'). On the ceiling, Triumph of Prince Eugene, in white stucco. *F. X. Messerschmidt,* 108. Emperor Francis I., 109. Empress Maria Theresa, two statues in lead (1766), 107. Bust of Van Swieten, the physician (p. 52), in gilded lead; *B. Moll,* 118. Entry of Grand-Duke Francis Stephen into Florence in 1739, 119. Coronation of Maria Theresa in Prague Cathedral, two lead reliefs on superb tables. In niches on the walls are seven marble statues of Greek gods, by *Domenico Parodi.* In front, seven character-heads (Peevishness, Villainy, etc.) by *F. X. Messerschmidt.* — Room IV ('Mirror Room'). In the centre, 120. *B. Permoser,* Apotheosis of Prince Eugene, in marble (1721);

Lower Belvedere: Ground Floor.



by the window-wall, 121. *J. G. Dorfmeister,* Allegory, in alabaster and silver-gilt (1761); by the opposite wall, 122. *A. Grassi,* Bacchic scene, in biscuit porcelain (1781). — Cabinet V. Sketches for frescoes and altarpieces by *Anton Franz Maulpertsch* (comp. p. 30).

To the right of the entrance. Room VI ('Red Room'), with three large paintings: 139. *Paul Troger,* St. John Nepomuk ascending to heaven, 140. *J. I. Mildorfer,* Departure of the apostles Peter and Paul, 141. *Maulpertsch,* Martyrdom of St. Jude (Thaddæus). — Room VII ('Yellow Room'), formerly the sleeping-apartment of Prince Eugene, with ceiling-paintings by *Martin Altomonte* (1716) and sculptures by *Raphael Donner* (1693-1741). — Room VIII ('Great Marble Room'), with ceiling-paintings by *M. Altomonte* (Apotheosis of Prince Eugene), contains the original leaden *Figures from the fountain in the Neuer Markt (p. 49; completed in 1739),

by *Raphael Donner*. — Cabinet IX contains studies and sketches for frescoes and altarpieces, by *Troger*, *Fischer*, *Gran*, and *Wink*. — Cabinet X. *B. Moll*, 169. Marble statue of Emperor Francis I., 170. Bust of Josef Wenzel, Prince of Liechtenstein, in gilded bronze. — Room XI ('Green Room'). Pictures by *Johann Martin Schmidt*, the best of which is 177. The Last Supper. — Room XII (landscapes). Works by *J. C. Brand the Younger* (d. 1795).

The Ephesus Room, with colossal reliefs from Ephesus (comp. p. 70), is open on application to the custodian of the Green Room (see above); illustrated catalogue 50*g*.

The ***Nineteenth Century Gallery**, tastefully arranged in the Upper Belvedere (p. 122), contains more than 450 excellent paintings and sculptures by Austrian masters and good German and French pictures. The Austrians are represented by Füger, Lampi, Rebell, Krafft, Zauner, and others, all of the first half of the 19th century. Among the Viennese masters of the first half of the century may be mentioned the genre-painters Danhauser, Fendi, and Karl Schindler, also Amerling, Rudolf Alt, Führich, and, above all, Waldmüller (comp. p. 31). Rahl, Canon, Makart, Romako, J. E. Schindler, and Pettenkofen (comp. p. 32) are all of the second half of the century. Entrance on the N. or garden side; adm., see p. 21. Short guide 30*g*; illustrated catalogue (1924) 14*S*. The room-numbers given below are unofficial.

Ground Floor. We first enter the Garden Room, the ceiling of which is borne by four Atlantes. On the walls and ceiling are rich stuccoes from the workshop of *Santino Bussi*. — Three rooms to the right of the entrance are used for temporary exhibitions, the first with frescoes by *Gaetano Fanti* and *Carlo Carlone*. Behind, in the corner-room, *388. The fair Melusina, eleven water-colours by *M. von Schwind*. In the adjacent room, *Defregger*, Tyrolese rising of 1809. — We ascend the staircase from the garden-room.

First Floor. The gorgeous Marble Room, two stories high, contains a ceiling-painting by *Vaudans* (?). A superb view of Vienna is obtained from the windows.

Room I (to the left). *Johann Peter Krafft* (1780-1856), 193. Departure of the militiaman (1813), 195. Battle of Aspern in 1809, with Archduke Charles at the head of his staff (1819), 194. Return of the militiaman (1820); 77. *Jacques Louis David*, Napoleon crossing the St. Bernard in 1800 (repetitions at Versailles and Berlin). — In the corners are two marble busts: 457. *Franz Anton Zauner* (1746-1822), Emperor Francis II. (1796); 288. *C. Rauch*, Emperor Alexander I. of Russia (1839).

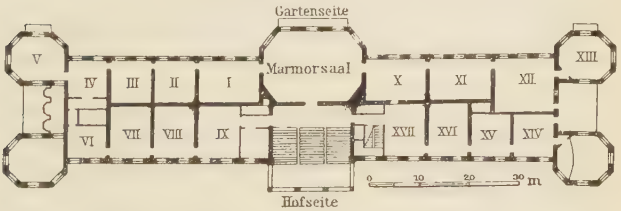
Room II. 293. *Josef Rebell* (1787-1828), View of Vietri; *197. *Josef Kreutzinger*, Frau Eva Passi; 398. *J. F. A. Tischbein*, Painting and music; no numbers, *J. P. Hackert*, Environs of Naples, Tivoli Waterfalls. — 290. *Rebell*, Landscape.

Room III. 111. *Josef Fischer* (1769-1822), Glimpse of Vienna; *Johann Baptist von Lampi the Younger* (1775-1837), 205. Antonio Canova, the sculptor, 208. Venus; 124. *F. H. Füger* (see below), The dying Germanicus; 207. *Lampi*, Flight of the Vestals from Rome.

Room IV. *Friedrich Heinrich Füger* (1751-1818), 120. The artist's wife, 121. Portrait of himself (1804?); *J. B. von Lampi the Younger*, *117. Double portrait of two children, *116. Double portrait of the Countesses Thomatis.

White Tower (Corner Room V). *Miniatures by *Füger* and commemorative medals of the 19th century. — We return to Room IV and pass through the Blue Cabinet, with neo-classical sculptures, including 183. *Leopold Kiesling* (1770-1827), Mars and Venus with Cupid. Keeping to the right, we reach the rooms on the S. side.

Upper Belvedere: First Floor.



Room VI. To the right, *230. *Hans von Marées*, Hans Marbach, the poet (1871); 401. *Wilhelm Trübner*, Dismounted cuirassiers (1875); *215. *Wilhelm Leibl*, Countess Rosine Treuberg (1877). — 217. *Leibl*, Head of a peasant-girl (c. 1880); oil studies by *Marées*, *Leibl*, *Schuch*, and *Trübner*.

Room VII. *Karl Schuch* (1846-1903), 375. Self-portrait (c. 1875), *377. Still-life; 400. *Trübner*, Landwehr officer (1872); *Schuch*, 380, 379. Still-life.

Room VIII (French masters). *E. Delacroix*, *78. Flowers (1834), 79. Jacob wrestling with the angel; 76. *Daumier*, Sancho Panza; 234. *Michalowski*, Red Uhlans; 30. *Bartholomé*, Woman bathing (statue); 61. *Corot*, Young woman (1838); 237. *Millet*, The harrow (1866); 156. *Géricault*, Trumpeter (1813-14).

Room IX (French masters). *294. *Renoir*, Woman bathing (c. 1875); 239. *Monet*, Anglers in the Seine (1882); *295. *Renoir*, After the bath (1903); 64. *Courbet*, Portrait of a girl (1872); 302. *Rodin*, Bronze bust of Henri Rochefort; 82. *Diaz*, Stormy sea; *Courbet*, 63. Landscape, *62. Wounded man (self-portrait). — From the Marble Room we turn to the right into three rooms on the N. side, with ceiling-paintings by *Iacopo del Pò*.

Room X. 42. *Böcklin,* Sea-idyll (1887); 188. *Max Klinger,* Judgment of Paris (1885); 105. *Fernkorn* (1813-78), Marble bust of Hebbel, the poet (1864); *Anselm Feuerbach* (1829-80), 107. Henriette Feuerbach (1871), *106. Orpheus and Eurydice, 108. Self-portrait (1871).

Room XI. *Hans Canon* (1829-85), *52. General Franz von Hauslab (1875), 56. Life's course, 51. Lodge of St. John (1873), 50. Woman selling fish (c. 1870); 219. *Lichtenfels,* Mountain landscape.

Room XII. *Hans Makart* (1840-84), 222. Frau Plach (1870), 224. Triumph of Ariadne (1873), 226. Smell, 225. Sight (both 1872-79).

Room XIII ('Golden Cabinet'), adjoining, with mirrors, elaborate gilt ornamentation, and a ceiling-painting by *F. Solimena,* contains commemorative medals of the second half of the 19th century. — We proceed through the Winter Garden (326. *Schaller,* Bellerophon, in marble, 1821) to the four rooms on the S. side.

Room XIV. Pictures by *Anton Romako* (1834-89): to the left, *Family of the artist (c. 1870); to the right, 308. Girl with roses, 307. Admiral Tegetthoff at the battle of Lissa in 1866, 306. Storm at sea.

Room XV. *Jakob Emil Schindler* (1842-92), *346. Near Lundenburg, 342. Mill at Plankenberg, 345. Kaisermühlen; 176. *Eugen Jettel* (1845-1901), Moorland landscape (1879); 312. *Romako,* The little pilferer; 179. *Jettel,* Dunes near Katwyk, 177. Sea-shore near Villerville.

Room XVI. 174. *K. R. Huber,* Cows at the water; 231. *Gabriel Max,* Spring romance (1872); 29. *Heinrich von Angeli* (1840-1925), Count Anton Alexander Auersperg (the poet Anastasius Grün; 1876); 321. *Robert Russ,* Early spring.

Room XVII. To the right, 35. *Tina Blau-Lang,* Spring in the Prater (1882); 240. *Leopold Karl Müller,* Market-place outside the gates of Cairo (1878); 344. *Jakob Emil Schindler,* 'Pax'.

Second Floor. To the right, on the S. side, is Cabinet I. To the right, 181. *J. E. Kastner* (1776-1827), Franz von Hauslab. — To the left, 10. *Rudolf von Alt* (1812-1903), Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna (1832); 185. *Joseph Klieber,* Marble bust of Archduke Charles (1842); 4. *Jakob Alt* (1789-1872), Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna (1850).

Room II. 385. *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71), Daughter of the artist (1860); 389. *Karl Spitzweg,* Old bachelor; *Schwind,* 382. Erlkönig, 384. The bargee, 383. Rübezahl ('Number Nip'), 387. Open-air game; 367, 368. *Ludwig Ferdinand Schnorr von Carolsfeld* (1789-1853), Return and departure of the Duke.

Cabinet III. To the left, 233. *Adolf von Menzel,* The Esterházy Keller in Vienna (1871); *August von Pettenkofen* (1822-89), 259. Neapolitan courtyard (1873), 270. After the battle, 255. Trans-

port of wounded (1869); 241. *Joseph Navrátil,* Dancer; 250. *Pettenkofen,* Austrian infantrymen fording a river (1851).

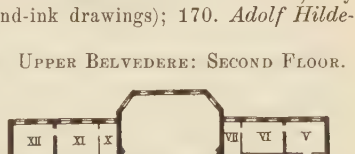
Room IV. To the left, 58. *Hans Canon,* Game-seller (study). — 281. *Karl Heinrich Rahl* (1812-65), Adam Rammelmayer, the sculptor (1835). — We proceed to the three rooms on the N. side.

Room V. To the left, 390. *Adalbert Stifter* (the poet), View from the artist's rooms (1839). — 199. *Franz Krüger,* Rose in a glass; *38. *Karl Blechen,* Marina Grande at Capri; no number, *C. D. Friedrich,* Saxon Switzerland (c. 1812). — To the right, 189. *J. A. Koch,* Tivoli waterfalls.

Room VI. *Joseph von Führich,* 149. The Virgin in the hill country, on the way to visit St. Elizabeth (1841), *147. Jacob meets Rachel with her father's flocks; *J. E. Scheffer von Leonhardshoff,* 339. Death of St. Cecilia, 338. Self-portrait; 202. *Leopold Kupelwieser,* Portrait of a man (1827).

Room VII. To the left, 248. *Johann Friedrich Overbeck,* Way of the Cross (fourteen pen-and-ink drawings); 170. *Adolf Hildebrand,* Frau von Herzogenberg (painted terracotta half-figure).

Upper Belvedere: Second Floor.



We next traverse a Passage (VIII) on the S. side, with sculptures: *Franz Anton von Zauner* (1746-1822), 454. Liberty, 455. Commerce (both in red plaster); 322. *J. N. Schaller* (1777-1842), Philoctetes (lead).

Room IX. *Joseph Danhauser* (1805-45), 68. The spendthrift (1836), 70. Opening of the will (1839); 192. *Barbara Krafft,* Portrait of a man; *71. *Danhauser,* Mother-love (1839). — The next three rooms are on the N. side.

Room X contains water-colours by *J.* and *R. Alt, P. Fendi, K. Schindler, C. D. Friedrich, F. Olivier,* and *Hans Thoma.*

Room XI. *Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller,* 420. Portrait of a woman (1837), 416. Group portrait; *Friedrich von Amerling* (1803-87), 21. Emperor Francis I. (1834), 19. Theer, the painter (1831), *25. R. von Arthaber with his children (1837).

Room XII. 340. *Albert Schindler,* Visit (c. 1840); 350. *Karl Schindler,* The sentinel; *Peter Fendi* (1796-1842), *94. The poor officer's widow (1836), 93. The eavesdropper (1833); 91. Mass in the Äusserer Burg-Platz (1826); 88. *Franz Eybl,* Portrait of Wipplinger, the artist (1833). — In the centre, 151. *Hans Gasser,* Sorrow (plaster group).

Next follows a Connecting Room (XIII), with 65. *Daffinger,* Duke of Reichstadt, and 403. *Waldmüller,* Frau Rosina Wiser (1820).

We then enter the two *Waldmüller Rooms on the S. side. — Room XIV. *Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller* (1793-1865): to the right, 414. Portrait of a man (1834); 439. After the confirmation (1859); 429. View of Mödling (1848); 438. Soup distributed by the convent (1858); 418. Path to the Rothenbach-Mühle, near Ischl (1836); 424. Still-life (1839). — To the left, 419. Frau Schaumburg (1836). — No number, Kater-Gebirge, near Ischl. — No number, The Eltz family (1835); 417. Wolfgang-See (1835).

Room XV. To the left, 444. Early spring in the Wiener Wald ('The violet-gatherers'); 432. Prater landscape (1849). — 404. Self-portrait (1828); 440. Landscape with the ruins of Liechtenstein Castle (1859); 406. Portrait of the artist's mother (1830). — 436. Man collecting faggots (1855); 437. Corpus Christi morning (1857); 434. The artist's second wife (1850); 445. A ride refused (c. 1864).

Modern Gallery, see p. 118.

9. The Academy of Fine Arts.

Tramways (p. 11): E_2, G_2, H_2, J_2, 58, and 59.

The *Academy of Fine Arts* (*Akademie der Bildenden Künste*; Pl. B 5, *II*; p. 65) contains schools of painting, plastic art, architecture, etc., and several art collections. Adm., see p. 20.

We ascend the flight of steps to the vestibule on the Ground Floor, and cross a corridor (at the ends of which are the staircases) to the Aula, a hall 98 ft. long, the ceiling of which was embellished in 1879 with *Anselm Feuerbach's* imposing *Fall of the Titans (oil-painting on canvas; visible from the corridor also). The Aula is the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (1700 in number), which includes a few originals: to the left of the entrance, *Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period; in the last room to the left, leaden model of J. M. Fischer's Anatomy and sculptures by R. Donner, J. W. Beyer, F. Zauner, and others.

The Mezzanine, to the right, at the S. end of the W. corridor, contains the *Library,* with 23,000 volumes, 25,000 drawings (by Koch, Führich, Genelli, Schnorr, Schwind, and Rottmann), 150,000 engravings and woodcuts (the Hüsgen Dürer collection), water-colours, about 12,000 photographs, etc.

On the First Floor, at the S. end of the W. corridor (door No. 152), is the ***Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 20), the most valuable pictures in which were bequeathed by Count Lamberg in 1821 (chiefly Netherlandish works). The gallery is divided into two sections: on the S. side are the four public rooms, admirably re-arranged in 1923, and on the E. and W. sides the students' collection.

West Corner Room (to the right of the entrance). Italian Masters of the 15-18th centuries. Section 1: to the left, 847. *Claude Lorrain,* Nature-study in the Campagna; above, 484. *G. B. Tiepolo,* Sketch for an allegory of Dawn. — Section 2: 466. *Titian* (?), Amor;

1098. *Venetian Master of c. 1500* (Giovanni Bellini?), Portrait of a man; 505. *Francesco Francia,* Madonna enthroned, with two saints; *1304. *Titian,* Tarquin and Lucretia, a late work. — Section 3: 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano* (?), Coronation of the Virgin; 1133. *Sandro Botticelli,* Madonna with angels.

Main Room (adjacent on the E.). Section 1: to the left, 511. *Juan Carreño de Miranda,* Foundation of the Trinitarian Order (sketch); *515. *Murillo,* Boys dicing. — Section 2: Eight *Views of Venice, by *F. Guardi.* — Section 3: *H. Bosch,* 579-581. Winged altar (Paradise, Last Judgment, and Hell). — Section 4: 839. *Jan Fyt,* Still-life; *626. *Rubens,* Boreas carrying off Orithyia (entirely Rubens' work; c. 1620); 640. *Jakob Jordaens,* Portrait of a woman; 661. *C. de Vos,* Portrait of a boy; 648. *Rubens,* The Three Graces. — Section 5: 1367. *Jan Fyt,* Dead poultry; 617. *J. G. Cuyp,* Portrait of a woman; *514. *G. de Crayer,* Portrait of a noble lady; 612. *J. D. de Heem,* Still-life. — Section 6: 835. *P. Wouwerman,* Cavalry fight; *611. *Rembrandt,* Young Dutchwoman; *715. *P. de Hooch,* Dutch family; *817. *A. de Gelder,* Judah and Thamar. — Section 7: 881. *J. van Ruisdael,* Forest pond; 670. *N. Maes,* Boy-archer; 889. *J. van Ruisdael,* Landscape; 639. *B. Fabritius,* Man in shepherd's costume; *893. *Gerrit van Hees,* Landscape with wooden fences. — Section 8: 665, 664. *Rachel Ruysch,* Flower pieces; 810. *J. van Asselyn,* Roman landscape; 632. *J. Weenix,* Dead poultry; 855. *Jan Lys,* surnamed *Pan,* Prodigal Son. — Section 9: *722. *Jan van der Heyden,* Still-life; no number, *C. P. Berchem,* Landscape; 693. *W. van Aelst,* Still-life; 677. *Jan van Huysum,* Flower piece. — Section 10: 733. *W. van Aelst,* Still-life; 876. *S. de Vlieger,* Ships at anchor; 814. *Jan van Goyen,* Dordrecht. — Section 11: 1096. *P. Codde,* Dancing; 836. *Jan Asselyn,* Sea-bay. — Section 12: 874. *Jacob Esselens* (?), Dutch cattle-market.

East Corner Room (Netherlandish and German Masters of the 15-16th cent.). Section 1: 558. *D. Bouts,* Coronation of the Virgin; 549. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Bishop. — Section 2: *Hans Maler,* 577, 578. Moritz Welzer von Eberstein and his wife; *S. German Master of c. 1480,* 1364, 1363. Wooden relief with the Adoration of the Shepherds and Annunciation (original painting untouched); 557. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Lucretia; *545. *Hans Baldung Grien,* Repose on the flight into Egypt. — We return to the main room and bear to the right.

Corridor. Small Dutch works and sketches by Rubens and his school. Section 2: 726. *Adam Elsheimer,* Venus; 689. *Caspar Netscher,* Young Lady. — Section 3: 685. *H. C. van Vliet,* Church interior. — Section 6: 730. *P. Molyn,* Rider before a tavern. — Section 7: 828. *Adam Pynacker,* River landscape. — Section 8: 744. *Jan Steen,* Merry party; 865. *D. Teniers the Younger,*

Witches' sabbath. — Section 9: 705. *A. Brouwer*, Dunes; 724. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing; 721. *C. P. Bega*, Peasants drinking. — Section 10: 734. *Dirck Hals*, Solo. — Section 11: 700. *W. van Vliet*, Portrait of a man. — Section 12: *886. *A. van Dyck*, Youthful self-portrait; 684. *Dirck Hals*, Select party; No number, *Rubens*, Study of a head. — Section 13: 643. *A. van Dyck*, Assumption (sketch); *628. *Rubens*, Apotheosis of King James I. of England (sketch for the ceiling-painting in the Banqueting House, Whitehall.. — Sections 14 & 15: *Rubens*, 635, 638, 633. Designs for the ceiling-paintings of the Jesuit church at Antwerp (burnt down in 1718); 897 (in Section 15). *Rubens*, Circumcision, design for the altarpiece of Sant' Ambrogio in Genoa (1606).

10. The Liechtenstein Gallery.

Tramways (p. 11): D, 36, and 40. — Rossauer Lande station, on the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14), lies 7 min. E.

In the Old Summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein (Pl. D E 2, 3, *I*; p. 134) a superb staircase, originally adorned with ceiling-paintings by Rottmayr (now covered with paintings by Antonio Bellucci), ascends from the quintuple passage (bell to the right) to the two upper floors, which contain the **Liechtenstein Gallery (adm., see p. 22), one of the most valuable private collections in the world (nearly 1000 works). It was founded by Prince Charles Eusebius in the 17th cent. and raised to its present importance by Prince Wenzel in the 18th century. Its chief treasures are numerous works by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*. The six Decius pictures, though not entirely the work of Rubens's own brush, are among the finest of his existing works. Hardly less noteworthy are his Daughters of Cecrops, the portraits of his sons and others, and a number of spirited sketches. Van Dyck's portrait of Marie Louise de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The other Netherlandish and the early-German, Italian, French, and English pictures, the 19th cent. Viennese artists, and the works by Spitzweg are also worth careful inspection. The late prince, Johann II. (1840-1929), has added some good paintings, admirable Florentine sculptures of the Renaissance period, and works of industrial art to the collection. The exhibits are most tastefully arranged in rooms richly decorated with stuccoes and ceiling-paintings by *Andrea Pozzo*, *Antonio Bellucci*, and *Marc Antonio Franceschini*. Illustrated catalogue (1927), 3*S*; selection of 30 coloured reproductions, 13*S*.

The Staircase to the right contains four pieces of Brussels tapestry after the Decius pictures by Rubens (p. 100).

First Floor. The Large Room, in white, red, and gold, with ceiling-paintings by *Andrea Pozzo* (Labours and apotheosis of Hercules, and Olympus), is one of the finest baroque rooms in Vienna.

Six cabinets contain European (especially old Viennese) and E. Asiatic porcelain. In the centre, a number of antique busts.

Room I. Specimens of plastic and industrial art of the French and Italian Renaissance. To the left, coloured *Terracotta bust of St. Laurence, by *Donatello*. In the window-recess to the left: Crucifixion by *Donatello* (stucco relief, model); *Agostino Busti*, called *Bambaia*, Virgin adoring the Child (marble relief). — On a stand in the centre, four reliefs of the Madonna (by the window *Benedetto da Maiano*, to the left **A. Rossellino*, to the right *Mino da Fiesole*). — In a cabinet to the right of the entrance, Venetian glass and Limoges enamel (six plaques; to the right of the cabinet, scenes from the Trojan War, by *P. Courtois*; to the left of it, Moses with the brazen serpent, by *Jean Courtois*). Above, painted terracotta reliefs by *Luca* and *Andrea della Robbia*. — In the door-recess, St. Anthony, a painted terracotta statue by *Giovanni della Robbia*; a cabinet to the left contains small bronzes (*Riccio*, Equestrian statuette).

Room II. Italian pictures of the 15-16th centuries. To the right of the entrance, *36. *Francesco Francia* (perhaps an early work of *Raphael*?), Portrait of a man; above, 854. *Licinio Pordenone*, Portrait of a man; *852. *Botticelli*, Madonna; *32. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Portrait of Ginevra de' Benci (c. 1472); above, 851. *Franciabigio*, Portrait of a man (1517). In the cabinet is a richly carved ivory tankard by *Rauchmiller*. — 20. *Perugino*, Madonna; above, 7. *Titian* (?), Madonna and Child with SS. John the Baptist and Catherine; 848. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a man; above, *12. *Andrea del Sarto*, John the Baptist; 847. *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna and Child with the infant St. John; 228. *Girolamo Savoldo*, The victor; 24. *Perin del Vaga*, Holy Family. — Near the left window, 873. *F. Zaganelli*, St. Clare (in an old frame). — *734. *Antonello da Messina*, Man and wife (miniatures); 863, 859. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Story of Esther (two cassone paintings); 861. *Carlo Crivelli*, Madonna; 860. *Marco Zoppo*, Ecce Homo. — In a glass-case in the middle of the room, church-plate of Limoges enamel (12-13th cent.).

Room III (to the left; Italians, 16-17th cent.). To the right, 45. *Guido Reni*, St. John the Evangelist; *Caravaggio*, 231. Lucretia, *31. Luteplayer (an early work). A cabinet contains specimens of oriental industrial art. — *Moretto*, A 313. St. Jerome, 13. Holy Family with St. Anthony; 254. *Franciabigio*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 43. *Domenichino*, Sibyl; 93. *Paris Bordone*, Portrait of a man. — 876. *G. B. Moroni*, Portrait of man; 41. *Ribera*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *40. *Guido Reni*, Adoration of the shepherds (a masterpiece); 23. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna praying; 229. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Betrothal of St. Catherine. — The cabinet contains works of industrial art; 230. *Tintoretto*, Father and son.

Room IV (to the right of Room II). **47-52. *Rubens,* Story of the Roman consul Decius Mus, who in obedience to a dream devoted himself to death in a battle with the Latins, six large pictures in admirable old frames, with numerous figures, based on a careful study of the antique and executed in 1617, partly by *A. van Dyck,* for the Brussels tapestry manufactory. "In these pictures the Roman story is handled with a bold genius recalling the Roman tragedies of Shakespeare" (K. von Lützow). — In the window-recess, *Rubens,* 117. Nuptials of Cupid and Psyche (sketch), 116. Virgin with St. Anne, 113. The painter Rombouts (?), 115. Tiberius and Agrippina (after an antique gem), *105. Portrait of a child, 64. Entombment (after Caravaggio), 59. Allegory (sketch), 60. St. Francis at the foot of the Cross, 109. Apollo in the sun-chariot (sketch). — On magnificent baroque and Renaissance tables are numerous bronze sculptures; by the long wall (r.), *A. de Vries,* St. Sebastian; in front of the middle door, *Lodovico Lombardi,* Large bronze bust; in the centre, *Giovanni Bologna,* Equestrian statue of Cosimo I.; etc.

Room V. To the left, 73. *A. van Dyck,* Antonio de Tassis; **75. *Frans Hals,* Willem van Heythusen, a patrician of Haarlem (c. 1636); **58. *Van Dyck,* Marie Louise de Tassis of Antwerp. — *Van Dyck,* 153. Gaspar the Crayer, the painter, 63. Lady in Spanish dress, 152. Frans Snyders, the painter. — *Van Dyck,* 74. Old man, 76. Young lady, 67. Madonna and Child (replica at Dulwich). — *Van Dyck,* 94. Count Johann of Nassau, 62 (usually ascribed to *Rubens*), Pictà.

Room VI (straight on; Netherlandish Masters, 17th cent.). To the right, 61. *A. van Dyck,* Portrait of Wallenstein (?; 1624); 83. *Rembrandt* (?; perhaps *G. Flinck*), Diana and Endymion; 87. *Rubens,* Portrait of Jean Vermoelen (1616); 91. *Jan Bockhorst,* The five Foolish Virgins; *880. *Rembrandt,* Portrait of his sister Lysbeth at her toilet (1632); 66. *Van Dyck,* Portrait of a man. — 89. *A. van Gelder,* Young man; 80. *Rubens,* Assumption of the Virgin; *84. *Rembrandt,* Self-portrait (1635); 95. *Rubens* (perhaps *Van Dyck*), Old man. — 645. *G. van der Eeckhout,* King David mourning (The royal banquet); 120. *Rubens,* Toilet of Venus (after Titian); 107. *S. van Hoogstraten,* Young man (1645). — *881. *Rembrandt,* Portrait of a woman (1636); **114. *Rubens,* The artist's two sons (school replica in Dresden); 82. *Rembrandt,* Self-portrait; *111. *Rubens,* The daughters of Cecrops finding the infant Erichthonios. — We return to Room V and turn to the left.

Room VII (works of various schools). To the left, 137. *B. van der Helst,* Young man; 151. *Jan van Schuppen,* Self-portrait. — *C. Seybold,* 130. Self-portrait, 132. The artist's daughter; *Rubens,* 122. Ajax and Cassandra, 412. Landscape. — *F. Pourbus the Elder,* 156. Old man, 157. Old woman; 807, 808. *W. C. Heda,* Still-life. — 136, 139. *Rubens,* Angels making music (from an organ-case).

The **Second Floor** contains Netherlandish, early-German, French (17-18th cent.), English (18th cent.), and German (19th cent.) pictures.

Room I. To the left, 631. *A. Cuyp,* Shepherd and shepherdess; 414. *Simon de Vlieger,* Landscape; 468. *A. Pynacker,* Evening-landscape. — 348. *F. van der Meulen,* Theatre in the market-place. — *Pieter Codde,* 679. Attack, 669. Musical party; 661. *Dirk Hals,* Backgammon; 405 (above), *B. Cuyp,* Entombment; 671. *Elzheimer,* Ceres seeking her daughter. - 431. *N. Berchem,* Landscape; 441. *B. Peeters,* Rough sea.

Room II. To the left, 885. *A. Pesne,* Prince Josef Wenzel Liechtenstein; 193, 211. *Antonio Canale* (called Canaletto), Scenes in Venice. — *P. Battoni,* 163. Romulus, 161. Hercules; *369, 379, 376, 371. *J. B. Chardin,* Genre-pictures; *886. *Gainsborough,* Thomas Linley, the musician; 887, 889. *Bernardo Belotto* (called Canaletto), Views of the Liechtenstein Summer Palace (p. 134); 888. *F. Guardi,* Scene in Venice; 127. *Lebrun* (probably by *H. Rigaud*), Army general; 890. *G. Romney,* John, first Earl of Sheffield. — Between the windows, 192. *A. Canale,* Piazza of St. Mark in Venice. — 370. *J. F. Millet,* Landscape; 465. *J. B. Lampi the Younger,* Prince Johann Liechtenstein; 391. *Millet,* Landscape; 223. *A. Longhi,* Cimarosa, the opera-composer; 670. *H. Rigaud,* Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein; 188. *Gaspard Poussin,* Landscape; 186. *N. Poussin,* Flight into Egypt. - To the right of the entrance, 884. *J. S. Copley,* Miss Mar.

Room III (German painters of the 19th cent.). To the left, *Franz Defregger,* 2028. Fair girl, 2030. Girl playing the zither; 2032. *L. Knaus,* Portrait of a man; 2034. *E. Kurzbauer,* Before the funeral. — Between the windows, 2039. *Hugo Vogel,* Choral singing. — 2001. *A. Böcklin,* House by the sea; 2003. *W. Leibl,* Portrait of a man; 2005. *A. Achenbach,* Mill; 2007. *F. Lenbach,* Prince Rudolf Liechtenstein. — 2015. *B. Vautier,* The anxious hour; 2018. *W. Firle,* Convent-school; 2019. *August Schaeffer,* March-day in the Wiener Wald; 2022. *M. Volkhardt,* Procession; 2023. *C. L. Bockelmann,* Accommodating the homeless. — 2025. *F. von Uhde,* Departure of Tobias. — We return to Room I and continue straight on.

Room IV. To the right, 2047, 2049, 2042. *F. Gauermann,* Landscapes; *F. H. Füger,* 354. Tragedy and Comedy, 357. Orpheus and Eurydice; A 1331, A 1333. *J. B. Drechsler,* Poultry. — 2070. *Angelica Kauffmann,* King Ferdinand IV. of Sicily with his family; 356. *J. B. Lampi the Younger,* Canova, the sculptor; 2063. *F. von Amerling,* The painter P. Fendi; 2056. *Rudolf von Alt,* Ruined temple at Ragusa.

Room V (Viennese painters of the early-19th cent.). To the

right, ten pictures by *F. G. Waldmüller*, mostly landscapes in the Salzkammergut and Sicily; 2127, 2120. *F. Gauermann*, Landscapes. — 2113. *P. Fendi*, Hide-and-seek; 2111. *J. von Führich*, Resurrection; 2110. *J. Scheffer*, Votive picture. — *J. M. Ranftl*, 2104, 2088, 2085. Genre-scenes; 2103. *Gauermann*, Summer; 2097, 2091. *F. Eybl*, Male portraits; 2096. *F. X. Petter*, Flower-study; 353. *F. von Amerling*, The sculptor Thorwaldsen.

The *Spitzweg Room contains forty-one paintings by *Karl Spitzweg*. To the right, 2135. The bookworm. — To the left, 2144. The mineralogist; 2154. The outpost. — 2162. The mail-coach; 2164. In the garden; 2165. Where is your passport?; 2170. The alchemist; 2171. The cactus-grower.

We return to Room I and turn to the left.

Room VI. First section. To the left, 813. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 788. *J. Weenix*, Dead game; 301. *Jan Wynants*, Hilly landscape. — To the right, 342. *J. M. Molenaer*, Drinking scene; *329. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape; 826. *S. de Vlieger*, Stormy sea. — On either side of the partition-wall are numerous small Netherlandish paintings by *D. Teniers the Younger*, *A. Brouwer*, *J. van Craesbeke*, *Jan Brueghel*, *A. Ostade*, *Palamedes*, *A. van der Neer*, and others. Small landscapes by *J. van Ruisdael*. — Second section: 393. *Jan van der Meer*, Large landscape.

Room VII. To the right, *898. *N. Maes*, Lace-maker (1655); 430. *P. Wouwerman*, Attack on a mail-coach. — 475. *Eglon van der Neer*, Portrait of a lady; 447. *J. M. Molenaer*, Bean-feast; 907. *Jan Steen*, Peasants' meal; 905. *J. Ochterveld*, Lady in her boudoir. 526. *N. Berchem*, Landscape; 902. *J. van Goyen*, Dutch harbour; 534. *Wouwerman*, Cavalry-battle.

Room VIII. To the right, 916. *A. van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 911. *Jan van Ruisdael*, Landscape. — 922. *A. van Everdingen*, River-landscape; *921. *J. van Ruisdael*, Large woodland-landscape; *920. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape. — 918. *J. van de Capelle*, Sea-piece with ships; *695. *J. van Ruisdael*, Landscape with footbridge; *696. *Simon de Vlieger*, Large sea-piece; 917. *S. van Ruysdael*, Large landscape.

Room IX. To the right, 925. *Gonzales Coques*, Family group; 580. *E. Quellinus*, Achilles and the daughters of Lycomedes. — *926. *Jan Davidsz de Heem*, Landscape (a masterpiece). — 577. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; A 790, A 789. *J. de Momper*, Landscapes; 304. *L. Bramer*, Lazarus.

Room X. To the right, 932. *B. Zeitblom*, St. Nicholas. — 707, 704. *Joos van Cleve the Elder*, Portraits; 927, 930. *Barthel Beham*, Duke Ludwig X. of Bavaria with his wife; 714, 712. *B. Strigel*, Portraits; *928. *Quinten Matsys*, Portrait of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. — Between the windows, *Benedetto*

da Maiano (?), Madonna (marble relief), and *A. della Robbia*, Two angels (painted terracotta). — 733, *725. *H. Memling*, Two Madonnas; 735-737. *H. van der Goes*, Adoration of the Magi; *730. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 706. *H. Mielich*, Portrait of a man. — *718. *M. Wolgemut*, Old man; 711. *C. Amberger*, Young man; *729. *Jean Fouquet*, Portrait of a man (1456); 739. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Abraham's sacrifice (1531). — To the right is —

Room XI. To the right, 702. *Altdorfer*, Madonna (school-piece). — A 1063. *P. Brueghel the Younger* ('Hellfire Brueghel'), St. John the Baptist preaching (1620); 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Taxation of the people at Bethlehem. — 942. *M. Schaffner*, Two altar-wings; *941. *Wolf Traut*, Mary going to the Temple. — Also S. German sculptures of the 15-16th cent., including (by the left wall), *Tilman Riemenschneider*, Madonna and Child.

Room XII. To the right, *Jan Fyt*, 823. Birds' concert, 771. Cock-fight. Opposite are eight large paintings by *G. Ribera* (The philosphers, etc.). We return to Room X and proceed straight on.

Room XIV contains several pictures by *M. d' Hondecoeter* (Poultry), *Bourguignon* (War-scenes), and others.

Rooms XV and XVI (chiefly pictures by Viennese painters of the 19th cent.). In Room XV are small paintings, including works by *A. Pettenkofen*, *J. E. Schindler*, and *F. Rumpler*; in XVI, water-colours and drawings by *Rudolf von Alt*, *P. Fendi*, *L. Kupelwieser* (to the right, 2267. Franz Schubert at the age of sixteen), and others.

11. The Natural History Museum.

Tramways (p. 11): A, B, D, E_2, F, G_2, H, H_2, J, J_2, L, N, 46, 48, and 49.

The extensive collections of the **Natural History Museum* (Pl. A 4, *II*; p. 60) are housed on the two principal floors ('Hochparterre' and First Floor) of the building. Its nucleus was the collection of J. de Baillou of Florence, purchased by Emperor Francis I. in 1748.

The entrance (adm., see p. 23) is opposite (i.e. to the N.W. of) the Maria Theresa monument. Catalogue: Part I (Hochparterre, 1924), Part II (First Floor, 1923), 60*g* each; concise catalogue 40*g*.

From the Vestibule, which contains a large bronze cinerary urn from Peking (1661) and a reproduction of a stele from Guatemala, a flight of steps leads to the right to the Hochparterre, or ground-floor, while the grand staircase opposite the entrance ascends to the first floor (p. 107). The large ceiling-painting above the Staircase ('Life's Orbit') and the twelve allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Hans Canon*, and the eight portrait-statues by the piers by *Victor Tilgner* and others. On the wall of the landing is a painting by *Franz Mesmer* representing Francis I. with the four directors of the Imperial Institute of Science.

Ground Floor or Hochparterre.

The walls of the nineteen main rooms are adorned with 112 *Landscapes*, relative to the collections, each bearing a notice of the subject and the artist's name.

The **Mineralogical and Petrographical Collection,** in Rooms I-V, includes a remarkable exhibition of natural building materials, from Austria-Hungary and elsewhere. The most valuable section is that devoted to meteorites.

Room I. *Minerals* grouped according to characteristics (central cases) and origin (wall-cabinets). Large specimens of crystals by the windows and on the central table. Artificial crystals on the left sides of the central cases (similar arrangement in Room II). — Rooms II-IV. In the central cases are minerals arranged systematically. The wall-cabinets contain a technical collection: in Rooms II and III, mining and smelting specimens; in Room IV, building materials from Vienna (to the

Natural History Museum (Ground Floor).

left, Wall Cases 121-131), ancient Rome (Cases 179-182), etc. By the window-walls: Room II, large crystals of rock-salt and a geode of sulphur; Room III, polished slabs of semi-precious stones; Room IV, 141. Large amethyst geode from Brazil, 147. Geode of rock-salt from Galicia, 154. Large block of jade from New Zealand.

Room V contains the collection of **Meteorites*, the richest and most complete in Europe, from about 680 places. In the first central case, large meteoric stones (in case 47, one weighing 660 lb., from Knyahinya in Hungary; the central wall-painting represents its fall in 1866) and in the last, large masses of meteoric iron. Near the first window is a meteorite which fell to the S. of Wiener-Neustadt in 1925. By the middle window (No. 28) is a mass of meteoric iron from Youndegin in W. Australia, weighing one ton; adjacent to the left and by the exit-door, volcanic bombs. The show-cases contain a complete collection of specimens illustrating the form, mineral composition, and texture of the meteorites; the large slabs in Wall Cabinets 43-45 are noteworthy. The other cabinets contain the *Petrographical Collection.*

The **Geological and Palæontological Collection,** in Rooms VI-X, consists chiefly of fossil plants and animals arranged in stratigraphical sequence. Note especially the specimens from Austria-Hungary and the numerous special collections from other districts (e.g. the moas from New Zealand and the fauna from the pampas of S. America).

Room VI. *Fossil Plants.* No. 90. Geological relief of the Sentis, by Albert Heim (scale 1 : 5000); adjoining (No. 96), stone slab with the almost completely preserved remains of a tertiary palm.

Room VII. To the right and left of the entrance (1-12, 118, 119), specimens illustrating the formation, transformation, and destruction of rocks. Cabinets 13-60. Rocks and fauna of the *Palæozoic Period.* By the third window is a relief-model of the Bösenstein group (scale 1 : 10,000). To the right of the entrance (No. 106), sandstone slab with fish from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland.

Room VIII. *Mesozoic Period.* Near the entrance, to the right (No. 167), an angel-fish, to the left, sea-lilies (notably No. 103); by the rear-wall, ichthyosauri, by the exit-wall, crocodiles (124, 128) and winged saurians (Nos. 131, 134, 135); in the centre, 171. Cast of the skeleton of an iguanodon. Near the windows, coral-shaped shell-fish of the cretaceous period (hippuritidæ; Case 162); reconstructions of land, sea, and winged saurians (Nos. 150, 137).

Rooms IX & X. *Cainozoic Period.* Room IX is especially rich in specimens of the early tertiary period from Austria, Hungary, and the Near East. The geological relief-model of Vienna and its immediate environs (scale 1 : 10,000), by F. X. Schaffer, is interesting. Also, by the entrance-wall, 101, 122, 123. Slabs of rock with ichthyolites from Monte Bolca, near Verona; by the windows, 114. Skeleton of a Dinotherium bavaricum, a pachyderm, 109. Skulls of Proboscidea. — Room X. Skeletons of mammalia of the glacial period: cave-bears (Ursus spelæus; 108); Rhinoceros hundsheimensis (114); Ibex priscus (115); cave-lion (Felis spelæa; 116); giant-stag from Ireland (Cervus giganteus; 117). In the large central cabinet, 106. Skeletons of moas (dinornis), the giant-bird of New Zealand, which became extinct only in the 18th cent.; in Cabinets 104 & 105. Fauna from the pampas clay of S. America (including the glyptodon and mylodon).

The **Prehistoric Collection,** in Rooms XI-XIII, illustrates the progress of man from the earliest times to the Roman period. It is especially rich in finds from Austria-Hungary, those from Hallstatt being the most valuable.

Room XI. *Early Stone Age* (almost at the end of the glacial period). In 5, cast of a small female figure in limestone, the 'Venus of Willendorf', a village in the Wachau; in 10, finds from the Gudenus Cavern in the Kremstal, the oldest in Austria. — *Late Stone Age:* Central cases 20-23. Objects from pile-dwellings in the Salzkammergut, 23-27. from the Laibach (Ljubljana) marshes, 28-31. from Switzerland; Wall-cabinet 79. Finds from Butmir, near Sarajevo; on Cabinets 79-90, gigantic urns. Near the first window, skeleton from a grave near Lengyel in Hungary. — *Bronze Age* (c. 2000-1000 B.C.): Central-case 34. Remains of a cannibal meal from Hankenfeld near Tulln; 36. Italic dagger from Perjen, near Landeck, specimens from the copper-mine near Bischofshofen; 59, 60, 77, 78. Yield of tumuli at Koban in the Caucasus. — Near the middle window is a cinerary grave of the early iron age, found in the Leitha Mts. in 1925.

Room XII. *Early Iron Age* or Hallstatt Period (c. 1000-400 B.C.). Cabinets 19-54: *Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt (p. 287) in the Salzkammergut; the numerous bronze vessels, some of which are decorated, a gilded dagger in No. 39, and an iron sword with scratched

figures of warriors on the bronze sheath are interesting. Cabinets 47-51: Mining implements. In the door-recess of the long wall is the corner of a blockhouse. Cabinets 61-73, 78, & 85-90: Large cinerary urns, etc.

Room XIII. Early Iron Age. Cabinets 1-12: Finds from the burial-ground at Waatsch in Carniola (in 1 and 2, three bronze helmets; in 12, decorated bronze plate from a girdle); near the third window, 63-66. Finds from Kuffarn, near Göttweig (in 63, decorated bronze pail); by the long wall, 82-86. Finds from tombs at St. Marein, near Laibach (notably nine bronze helmets). — Objects of the *Late Iron Age* or 'La Tène' Period, illustrating Celtic civilization from c. 400 B.C. to the Roman period. In 44-48. Finds from a Celtic mound near Stradonitz, in Bohemia.

The ***Ethnographical Collection,** in Rooms XIV-XIX, comprises numerous and excellent specimens illustrating the growth of civilization among non-European peoples. Its most valuable section is that devoted to American antiquities, some of which are unique, and it contains an unusually large number of Bushman drawings. For the Asiatic collections in the New Hofburg, see p. 44.

Room XIV. *New Guinea:* Wood-carvings; idols, dancing-masks; ceremonial axes; warriors' breast-ornaments; girdles of bark.

Room XV. Melanesia. *Bismarck Archipelago.* Painted wood-carvings, dancing masks (including one of a dukduk dancer). *Solomon Islands:* Weapons, some of them artistically decorated. *Santa Cruz Islands:* Loom for grass-fibre; dancing wands. *New Hebrides:* Figures in bark and skull-trophies. *New Caledonia:* Masks; drawings on bamboo. *Fiji Islands:* Painted textiles of bast ('tapa').

Room XVI. Australia, Polynesia, and Micronesia. *Australia:* Boomerangs; shields; pieces of stone or wood representing the souls of the deceased. *Easter Islands:* Idols; tables with hieroglyphics. *Samoa:* Women's ornaments; fans and combs; kava bowl. *Tahiti:* Feather mantles. *Sandwich Islands:* Helmet and idol's head, ornamented with feathers. *New Zealand:* Objects of jade (hatchets, club, and 'tikis', i.e. amulet figures); wood-carvings ('stick and groove' fire-making instruments, bailing bowls for canoes, canoe figure-heads); mantles made of New Zealand flax; mummy. *Carolines:* Axe-heads made of giant clam-shells. *Marshal Islands:* Sailing chart. *Gilbert Islands:* Warrior in cocoanut-fibre armour; weapons adorned with sharks' teeth. — Collection of Otto Finsch (1839-1917), the South Sea explorer.

Room XVII. North America. *Aleutian Islands:* Coat made of fish-bladders. *Greenland:* Bone carvings; kayak (skin canoe). *Indian Tribes of the N.W. Coast:* Painted wood-carvings; rattles; pipes made of slate. *Canadian Indians:* Snow-shoes, primitive rackets (perhaps the precursors of the modern 'crosse'), and toboggans. *Prairie Indians:* Tomahawks, scalps; pipes of peace; wampums (bead-work taking the place of documents). *Pueblo Indians:* Pottery.

Room XVIII. *American Antiquities. *Mexico:* Mosaic of an animal's head; wooden shield with fine turquoise mosaic (warriors); obsidian knife for human sacrifices; figures of green jadeite; stone masks; shield with a representation of the fire god in the form of a dancing coyote, in feather mosaic and gold stripes; feather fan; stone figures; pulque vessel with the head of the god of inebriation; *Feather ornaments of the 'White Saviour', as Fernanda Cortés was called, a present from Emperor Montezuma of Mexico (d. 1520). *Costa Rica:* Pottery; stone figures. *Peru:* Ancient textiles; rich collection of pottery; garment with appliqué work of Gobelin technique; mummies in a squatting attitude, with burial gifts.

Room XIX. South America. *Brazil:* Ornaments (wooden mouth and ear plugs of the Botocudos, polished quartz cylinder, beaded aprons, superb feather ornaments); scalp and skull trophies; dancers' costumes and masks of bast; weapons (including long blow-pipes with poisoned darts); musical instruments. *Tierra del Fuego* (a rich collection).

First Floor.

The extensive **Zoological Collections** occupy the whole floor. Note especially the specimens of extinct and nearly extinct animals.

In the Vestibule are several groups of larger animals and a plaster cast of the skeleton of the gigantic Diplodocus Carnegie from Wyoming.

Room XXI (to the left). *Lower Animals:* by the window-wall, large coral-specimens.

Room XXII. *Insects.* To the left, Cabinets 2-4. Dragon-flies; 5, 6. Praying mantises; 8-14. Grasshoppers, many of which mimic plants. Central Cabinets 30-59. Beetles: 41. Ateuchus sacer, the original of the Egyptian scarabæus; 43, 44. Large beetles from the tropics; 45, 58. Beautiful buprestidæ and weevils; 49, 52, 53. Huge longicorn beetles. 81-122. Butterflies (96. Large Saturnidæ; 106. Metallic blue Morphidæ from the American tropics). By the window-wall are insects useful for medical purposes and insects' nests.

Rooms X-XIII. *Arthropoda.* To the left, in 14, the gigantic Japanese crab, with fore-claws 6 ft. long. — *Molluscs.* By the middle window is a giant clam, the Tridacna gigas; to the left in the window-case are various pearl-mussels; in Central Cabinet 43, purple snails; in 61, No. 2011. Cowries, used as money in Africa.

Rooms XXIV-XXVI. *Fishes* (a very large collection). — Room XXIV: in the wall-cabinets, fresh-water fishes of Austria and Hungary; by the window, to the right, large sunfish from the Adriatic. — Room XXV: by the middle window, huge sturgeon from the Danube. — Room XXVI: by the end-window, the ribbon-fish (Regaleeus glesne), 19 ft. long.

Rooms XXVII & XXVIII. *Amphibia* and *Reptiles.* — Room XXVII: Snakes (giant-snakes near the windows). — Room XXVIII: Tortoises (largest specimens by the exit-wall) and crocodiles. By the long wall, European amphibia and reptiles.

Rooms XXIX-XXXIII: *Birds.* Room XXIX: birds of Central Europe. — Room XXX (-XXXIII): general collection of birds. To the right, 30, 31. Flamingoes; 58. South American screamers (Palamedeidæ), with spurred wings; 76, 77. Great white herons and Hungarian little egrets; to the left, in Wall Cabinet 18, the great auk, extinct since 1844. — Room XXXI. Central Cabinets 28-35. Pheasants; in 38. American passenger-pigeon, now rare: 47, 48. Toucans; 52-59. Parrots. By the middle window are remains of the dodo or Didus ineptus of Mauritius (exterminated in the late 17th cent.); opposite, by the long wall, a Yokohama cock from Japan, with tail-feathers 16 ft. long. — Room XXXII. To the right of the entrance, Wall Cabinet 28. Humming-birds; to the left, 1-5. Hornbills; Central Cabinets 32, 33. Birds of paradise; 48, 49. Australian lyre-birds; 56. Brazilian quezal, the emerald-green feathers of which are used for ornamental purposes; by the long wall, in Cabinet 15, Weaver-birds; by the first window, Bower-bird, with nest; by the third window, birds' eggs of all sizes, from that of the humming-bird to that of the Madagascan Æpyornis, which possibly did not become extinct until the 17th century. — Room XXXIII. Central Cabinets 29, 30. Harpies. Near the windows, eyrie of a sea-eagle; next to the exit, a carefully prepared series of tongue and ear bones of birds.

Rooms XXXIV-XXXIX. *Mammals.* — Room XXXIV. To the left, skeletons of whales and of Steller's sea-cow, discovered in 1741 and extinct since 1768, also a narwhal's skull with two tusks, to the right; elephants; Somaliland giraffe. — Room XXXV. To the left, 1, 4. Marsupials and monotremes; Central Cabinet 2. Rhinoceroses (including the so-called white rhinoceros, which is nearly extinct); Cabinet 3. Horses (notably the extinct quagga). — Room XXXVI. To the right, in Cabinet 7, two okapis; by the third window, a Great Blaauwbok from S. Africa (became extinct c. 1800); opposite, in Cabinet 3, African antelopes, including a Bontebok (now nearly extinct). — Room XXXVII. To the right, in Cabinet 4, is a pale-coloured specimen of the chamois. —

Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey (note the long-haired Manchurian tiger in Cabinet 6 and the greyish yellow Tibetan bear in Nr. 7) and seals. — Room XXXIX. Cabinet 6. Anthropoid apes (including the rare long-haired Gorilla graueri); skeletons of apes in the wall-recess.

Second Floor.

The double staircase near Room XXX ascends to the **Botanical Collection** (adm. on week-days, 9-2, on previous application to the director; entrance at Burg-Ring 7).

The *Plant Collection* contains the very extensive 'Viennese Herbarium', the Neilreich Herbarium of Lower Austrian plants, etc.; among the *Drawings* a collection of nearly 3000 Araceæ is interesting; the *Library* has many historically interesting works and also the only existing copy of J. J. Heckel's 'Alpine Flora', with over 1000 coloured pictures.

12. The Austrian Museum of Art and Industry.

Tramways (p. 11): A, B, F, H, J, N, and O.

The **Österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie* (Pl. E 3, *II*; p. 64), founded in 1863 somewhat on the plan of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, was the first state collection of industrial art on the Continent. Adm., see p. 21. Catalogue (1928) 60*g*.

Ground Floor.

We pass through a vestibule into the court, with double arcades, and varying exhibitions.

Room I (immediately to the left). *Lace, Embroidery,* and *Costumes* (varying exhibition).

Room II. *Textiles, Printed Stuffs,* and the like.

In front, in covered glass-cases, is a complete set of *Canonicals in five pieces, embroidered before 1250 in the nunnery of Göss (p. 337). The remainder of this extensive and valuable collection (notably the antique textiles) is exhibited in turn. Pictures of costumes hang on the walls.

Room III (with skylight). *Sculptures, Altars,* and *Tapestries.*

To the right (coming from Room II), wood-carving of Adam (S. German, 1623). — To the left, carved altar with the Nativity, in a coloured frame, from the workshop of Michael Pacher (late 15th cent.). — In the centre (detached): a painted terracotta bust of St. Francis, of the school of Donatello (2nd half of 15th cent.); three terracotta busts by Alessandro Vittoria (Venice, late 16th cent.). — By the right wall, Madonna and Child, in painted and gilded wood, by T. Riemenschneider. — On the left wall are marble reliefs of a father and son (Lombard, early 16th cent.) and a Madonna and Child (Florence, 2nd half of 15th cent.). — To the right of the exit, carved altar in three pieces (N. Italian, c. 1500); to the left, marble monument of Bishop Lorenzo Gabriello (d. 1512), by L. Bregno (N. Italian, early 16th cent.). — On the walls hang Burgundian, S. German, and Franconian tapestries (16th cent.) and Brussels tapestries (16-17th cent.).

Room IV. *Furniture of the 15-17th Centuries.*

German chests and cabinets (by the long wall, two late-17th cent. cabinets from Danzig); Italian and Netherlandish tapestries of the 16th cent.

We cross the arcaded courtyard to reach Rooms V-VIII.

ROOM V. *Furniture of the 18-19th Centuries.*

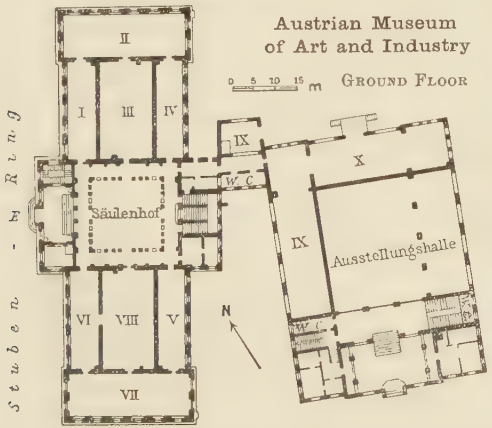
In front is a carved Dutch sledge (c. 1700). Also tarsia work, with examples by David Roentgen of Neuwied near the right long wall, notably a *Writing Desk with gilded bronzes (c. 1780) and two coloured wall-panellings with representations of Coriolanus and the Rape of the Sabines, from a drawing by J. Zick (1779). Empire furniture (Austrian).

ROOM VII. *Goldsmiths' Work.*

Cabinets 1 and 2. Antique bronze vessels and implements; Cabinets 3-22. Goldsmiths' work from the middle ages to the 19th cent., and reproductions (in the centre, copy of the reliquary of St. Simeon at Zara, 1377-80).

ROOM VIII (with skylight). *Work in Base Metal.*

By the wall, locks, door-knockers, etc. (16-19th cent.). In the centre, padlocks of the 16-18th cent., to the right and left, gates and crosses (17-18th cent.). In a glass-case to the left, keys; in front, gold-damascened casket (17th cent.); to the right, work in cast-iron and bronze of the late Empire style. Objects in pewter, brass, and copper (15-18th cent.). — On the walls above are Persian and Armenian carpets.



ROOM VI. *Ornaments* and *Enamels.*

In glass-cases 1-4 are antique ornaments, with copies in Nos. 5 and 6. Cases 7-11. Enamels (12-17th cent.; in 8-10, specimens from Limoges, in 11 from Venice); 12. *Reliquary (1486), velvet purse with a silver-gilt clasp (1420), and reliquary (1514), all Salzburg work. 13-15. Renaissance jewellery, in 16. Clocks and watches of the 16-18th cent., in 17-28. Industrial art of the 16-19th cent. (in 23 and 24, boxes). 30-35. Articles from the Far East, including enamels and sword-guards. — On the wall are Oriental knotted carpets.

Returning to the arcaded court, we pass to the left of the staircase to reach Rooms IX and X in the new wing.

ROOM IX. **Furniture and Wall Hangings.*

The exhibits, most of which are Austrian work of the 18-19th cent., were once imperial property. — In the passage and ante-room, simple

baroque, Empire, and 'Biedermeier' furniture. — In the main room, by the left long wall, three throne-canopies; rococo clock (c. 1740). By the window-wall, Austrian clock in Boulle work (c. 1720). By the narrow wall, wall-hanging with chinoiserie (c. 1730). In front is a state cradle which once belonged to Empress Maria Theresa (c. 1740).

ROOM X. *Mohammedan Industrial Art.*

Excellent and extensive collection of carpets from the Near East (16-17th cent.), especially from Persia, including a silk *Carpet with hunting scenes, from the royal factory at Ispahan (2nd half of 16th cent.), and a Persian (so-called Polish) carpet of the 16-17th centuries. In a glass-case in front, *Embroidered Persian coat (c. 1600). Also ceramics of the 13-17th cent. (vessels, tiles). To the right, metal implements.

The *Exhibition Hall* (Ausstellungshalle) in the new wing is used for exhibitions of modern arts and crafts.

FIRST FLOOR.

The gallery encircling the arcaded court is occupied by specimens of Austrian industrial art of the last decade.

In the *Council Room* (Sitzungs-Saal), opposite the staircase, are furniture and bronzes from the collection of Count Janos Pálffy (Louis XVI. and Empire periods). To the left is the entrance to the *Library* (adm., see p. 21), comprising 80,000 books, 85,000 patterns, and 73,000 drawings and engravings, including 30,000 ornamental designs (15-18th cent.) and 61 *Indo-Persian miniatures (16th cent.).

To the right of the staircase as we reach the top of the stairs is ROOM XI, with small specimens of *Plastic Art*, works in *Ivory* and *Leather*, and *Stained Glass*.

To the left, by the long wall, in Cases 7 and 8, are wax models: in 7, Emperor Joseph II., by F. A. Zauner (1789); Pietà, by Anton Grassi, a model for the Viennese porcelain factory. In Case 9, articles in leather;

in 10 and 11, objects in ivory, including a Viennese lute by H. Kramer (1715). By the windows, stained glass: German and Swiss glass of the 13-16th cent. (in the first window, Visitation from Ebreichsdorf, near Wiener-Neustadt, 13th cent.). — In Cases 1 6, carvings. In 2: Crucifix in boxwood, of the school of Veit Stoss (c. 1530); Scourging of Christ, in boxwood (S. German, c. 1600); buffoon, in boxwood (16th cent.). In 1: *Adam and Eve, in boxwood, by Konrad Meit (Worms, c. 1515); Virgin and St. John, in Kelheim stone (Swabian, c. 1420); draughtsmen (Augsburg, 1530).

Room XII. *Bronze and Lead Statuettes. Plaquettes.*

Wall Cabinet 1. Tabernacle-door (Florence, mid-15th cent.). Head of Niobe, by P. G. Alari, called L'Antico (1160-1528). Wall Cabinet 2. Venus and Mars (Venice, c. 1600); two Venetian candlesticks (16th cent.). In 3. Boy Christ blessing (Italian, 17th cent.). Wall Cabinet 7 contains works in lead, including two portraits of children by G. R. Donner, and SS. Peter and Mary Magdalene, by Johann Hagenauer (1759). In Cases 4, 4a, and 5 are plaquettes of the 15-17th cent. (in Case 5, near the window, plaquettes by Peter Flötner, 1493-1546).

Rooms XIII-XV. *Bookbindings from the Gothic Period to the 18th Century. Oriental Bookbindings.*

We return to the gallery of the court and turn to the left by a passage (patterns of the old Vienna porcelain manufactory, comp. p. 119), passing the pretty **Old Viennese Porcelain Room* (No. XVI; from the Dubsky Palace at Brünn, c. 1725; panelling and furniture with numerous plates of old Viennese porcelain), to the new wing, where we turn to the right.

Section XVII A. *Glass.*

Cabinets 1-3 (by the short wall opposite). Antique Egyptian and Roman glassware; in the corner to the left, Syrian mosque-lamp of the 14th cent.; Cabinets 4-9. Venetian glass of the 16-18th cent. (in 10, modern Venetian reproductions); Cabinet 11. Spanish glass. — Cabinets 12-31 contain German and Bohemian *Glass of the 16-19th cent.: 15-17. Glass with gay enamel-painting and with paintings in fused black, Schaper glasses; 18. Double glasses with gilding; 19 & 24-36. Cut glass; 20-23. Bohemian and Silesian crystal-glass; 27. Paintings under glass; 28. Glass with fused painting, some by A. Kothgasser (Vienna, 1769-1851); 29. Verre doublé. — 32. Cut glass from Vienna (1870-1910). — In the windows, stained glass, with specimens from the Stephans-Kirche (c. 1500).

Section XVII B. *Antique Ceramics* (in the inner gallery).

Cabinets 34 & 35. Greek ceramics of the oldest period; 36. Etruscan vessels; 37-40. Black-figured vases (red-figured in Nos. 41-43), some signed by the potters (in 42, No. 328. Priam begs Achilles for the body of Hector). 45. Greek terracottas.

Section XVII C. *German Pottery and Stoneware. Stoves.*

The passage (in front of Section XVII F) contains a Mount of Olives group (glazed and coloured pottery from Upper Austria, 1510). By the wall to the left, glazed tiles from Salzburg, Upper Austria, Vienna, etc. (15-16th cent.). Cabinet 49. Pottery of the 16-17th centuries. German stoneware (in Cabinet 50, specimens from Siegburg, in 51 from the Westerwald, in 52 from Kreussen).

Section XVII D. *Faience* (in the W. hall of the new wing).

By the S. narrow wall, in Cabinets 54-58, Italian faience of the 16th and 18th centuries. To the left, on the wall, relief of the Madonna by Giovanni della Robbia (16th cent.). Also French (Cabinet 59), Delft (60, 61), and German (62, 63) faience. In No. 65, Faience from Holics

(18-19th cent.). — Near the windows, to the right, Swiss stove (1725); opposite, Austrian stove with figures and reliefs (early 18th cent.).

Section XVII E. *Porcelain.*

Cabinets 66-77 contain a rich collection of ceramics from the Far East of the 10-18th cent. (in 70, group of valuable vases with red under the glazing, called Lang-yao). — 78-110. European porcelain: Dresden (78-80), Berlin (81), other German factories (82-84). *Viennese porcelain (1718-1864; comp. p. 119), a rich collection. Note the specimens of the Du Paquier period (1718-44; 86-88), the Sorgenthal period (1784-1805; 97 & 98), and the groups (by Anton Grassi and others); by the pillar is a dinner-service with decorations in relief by A. Kothgasser (Vienna, 1796), once belonging to Metternich. The last section contains other European porcelain.

13. The Army Museum.

Tramways (p. 11): the nearest stopping-places are the Süd-Bahnhof and Ost-Bahnhof; see p. 4.

The *Österreichisches Heeres-Museum* is housed in the inner court of the former Arsenal (p. 125), in a building of a mixed Romano-Byzantine style, erected in 1850-56 by Ludwig Förster and Theophil Hansen, with decorations on the central block by Hans Gasser. The museum, founded in 1885, had as its nucleus the collections of the imperial arsenal, and illustrates the history of the imperial army. Adm., see p. 21.

In front of the museum building is an Austrian 38 cm. howitzer used in the Great War and 387 older gun-barrels: those on the left are Austrian, from the 15th cent. onwards; those on the right are foreign, mostly captured. We note in particular the huge iron mortar (35 in.; early 15th cent.) and the barrels artistically decorated by M. Bilger, Gregor and H. Christ, Löffler, Wolfgang Neidhart, B. Heroldt, A. Benningk, and other famous cannon-founders of the 16-17th centuries. — By the entrance to the museum (right and left) is the chain, 637 yds. long, used by the Turks in 1543-1602 to block the Danube between Ofen and Pest.

Ground Floor. The Vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian generals, by K. Kundmann, K. Costenoble, J. Gasser, and others. On the left is the motor-car in which Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914, with traces of the tragedy (see below). — To the right are the technical collections. The Gewehr-Saal illustrates the development of portable fire-arms from the 16th cent. onwards (in Case II, No. 19 is an Austrian gun, Crespi system 1770, the first breech-loader introduced into an army). Adjacent is the Artillerie-Saal, with early cannon: No. 1. Cannon for firing stone balls (before 1450); 2. Forged breech-loaders (late 15th cent.); 4, 5. Japanese breech-loader barrels (16th cent.); 7. Ornate 'leather cannon' (1640); 12. 'Organ of death', by Daniel Kollmann of Vienna (1678). Also numerous models of cannon, a collection of ammunition, etc.; at the back are battle-pictures.

We return to the vestibule and ascend the Staircase. On the landing is a marble group, Austria protecting her children, by Johann Benk.

First Floor. The Hall of Fame, in the middle of the building, consists of a domed hall, 87 ft. high, and two smaller rooms adjoining it. They contain memorial-tablets to all Austrian officers of high rank fallen in battle, from 1618 to 1878; the frescoes and two pictures illustrate events in the martial history of the Austrian monarchy. In the centre of the hall is the blood-stained uniform of Archduke Francis Ferdinand (see above); among the busts of Austrian generals of the Great War is the bronze one of Field Marshal Konrad von Hötzendorf (p. 130).

Room I (adjacent, to the left; weapons of 1618-1788). By the entrance-wall (X, right half) and to the left in Window Bays I-IV are weapons and armour of the 17th century. — Case 52. Trophies of the Thirty Years' War. — Stand 75. Wallenstein's written orders to General Pappenheim, found soaked in blood on the latter's dead body after the battle of Lützen (1632); old sketch of the position of the imperial army during the same battle. — Stand 119. Turkish watch, from the battle of St. Gotthard (1664). — In Cabinets 203 & 204: Turkish trophies (horses' tails, quivers, hanjars, etc.); in 204, No. 53. Valuable turban of a janizary leader; by the rear-wall, a Turkish tent said to have been captured at Peterwardein in 1716. — In Window Bays VI-IX and by the entrance-wall (X, left half), weapons of the 18th century. Window Bay VI, No. 222 (to the right), Cuirass of Count E. R. von Starhemberg (comp. p. 29); Stand 240. Souvenirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Window Bays VII & VIII. Spears and swords of the time of Maria Theresa; above, flags captured in the Austrian War of Succession and the Seven Years' War. Opposite, on Central Stand 298. Starhemberg's sword. — On several stands and by the walls are standards of old Austrian regiments and some captured from foreigners.

Room II (to the right of the Hall of Fame; weapons from 1789 to the present day). By the entrance-wall, to the left, trophies of the last Turkish war (1788-90). — Stand 70. Turkish musket gun from Belgrade (1789). — In Window Bays I-III (left) and IX (right), weapons of the period 1789-1818 (II, III. Trophies of the wars with France, 1792-1815; by the pillar, No. 163. Montgolfier balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1796). — Stand 135. Souvenirs of Archduke John (p. 327) and the Duke of Reichstadt. — Window Bay II and Case 158. Memorials of Archduke Charles; to the left, staff of the Zach regiment colours, with which the Archduke led the Austrians to victory at the battle of Aspern (p. 157). — Opposite, Case 159. Boy's uniform of Francis Joseph I., as Deutschmeister. — Window Bays IV and VI, back wall (V). Weapons of the period 1818-60 (V. Trophies from the campaigns against Italy in 1848-49); Case 282. Souvenirs of Radetzky (p. 64). — Stand 385. Memorials of Tegetthoff (p. 120), etc.

At the end of Room II doors lead to a room partitioned off, with pictures of the Great War.

14. The Technical Museum.

Tramways (p. 11): L, 52, 58, and 59.

The **Technisches Museum für Industrie und Gewerbe* (Pl. B 5; *I*) was opened in 1918 in a new building to the N. of the Schönbrunn Vor-Park. It contains a collection of experimental apparatus, models, and machines (some of which may be set in motion), and illustrates the principles and development of machinery and industry, with special reference to Austria. Adm., see p. 25. Brief catalogue 10*g*.

Ground Floor. Section 1 (Ante-Room). Development of tools and implements. — Section 2 (Central Hall). *Machine Construction:* steam-driven machines, gas motors, Diesel motors, waterwheels, and turbines.

East Wing. To the right, Section 3. *Gas Technology* and the development of methods of lighting, including the incandescent method, discovered by Auer von Welsbach in 1885. — Section 4. *Electrical Engineering.* — Section 5. *Technology of Weapons.* — Section 6. *Metallurgy:* to the left, a collection of knives from Europe, Asia, and Africa; in the centre, model of the Krupp steam-hammer 'Fritz'; to the right, in the raised side-passage, locks and keys and an old scythe-forge from the 'Eisenwurzen' (p. 197). — Section 7. *Mining* and *Smelting:* in the S. side-

passage, model of the Styrian Erzberg (p. 335); in the middle, model of an old bloomery and a modern blast-furnace, a blast-machine of the early 19th cent., and a Bessemer converter (in section); in the N. side-passage, old Styrian finery. — Section 8. *Agriculture:* in the centre, specimens illustrating the development of the plough and other farming machines, also bentwood furniture by M. Thonet; in the S. side-room are an old Carinthian brewery, the abbey-mill from Admont, and a German oil-press (17th cent.). — The staircase in the S.E. corner descends to the *Model Coal Mine* in the basement. — Section 9a (in the S. gallery, next to the entrance). *Naval Warfare:* the first torpedo (made by Whitehead & Co. in Fiume in 1866) and original model of its immediate predecessor, the 'coast-saver', invented by the Austrian naval officer Lupis (1860); large model (in section) of the battleship 'Viribus Unitis' (1912).

West Wing. Section 9b (beyond the ante-room). *Mercantile Navigation:* original drawings and models by Josef Ressel (1793-1857), inventor of the screw-propeller (1812). — Section 10 contains the *Railway Museum*, in the centre, early Austrian locomotives (one in section dating from 1883), with a coach used on the horse-railway from Budweis to Linz, the first in Central Europe (1828; comp. p. 228); in the S. side-passage, models of important Austrian railways (Semmering line, 1848; Tauern line, 1907, scale 1:10,000); in the basement (staircase in the S.W. corner), dioramas and the development of the permanent way. — Section 11 (between Sections 10 and 2). *Road Transport:* 'dandy-horses' designed by Baron von Drais (1820); motor-vehicles, including several with motors, etc., exposed, and the second motor-car by S. Markus of Vienna (1875; comp. p. 65).

First Floor. Section 12 (gallery to the right of the central hall). *Aeronautics:* models by W. Kress (1836-1915), an aeroplane in section, and aeroplane-motors; attached to the ceiling, original gliders by Otto Lilienthal (1891) and a 'Taube' (1910) by Etrich. — To the right, Section 13. *Fundamental Principles of Technology:* to the right, in the side-rooms, experimental apparatus; to the left, original apparatus, including a dialytic telescope by S. Plössl (1794-1868), apparatus for liquefying carbonic acid by J. Natterer (1842), telephone by Philipp Reis (c. 1870), and apparatus by Mme. Curie for the investigation of radium (1898). — Section 14. *Chemistry:* to the right, alchemist's laboratory; to the left, apothecary's shop of 1720; first apparatus for the production of nitric acid from atmospheric nitrogen (1903); development of matches; tar, naphtha, and products manufactured from them; bust of K. von Reichenbach (1788-1869), discoverer of creosote and paraffin. — Section 15. *Food:* models of a sugar-factory and of an old and a modern Viennese café-kitchen. — Section 16. *Paper Manufacture:* model of a 17th cent. paper-mill and of a modern paper-machine. In the side-room to the right, *Writing*, typewriters of 1760 (spherical) and 1843; original wooden model by Mitterhofer, a Tyrolese (1866; comp. p. 371), the prototype of the modern type-lever machine. — Section 17. *Graphic Industry:* printing-room of 1763, banknote-press and guilloche machine; photography, with the first portrait-lenses by J. M. Petzval (1840); cinematography, with a reconstruction of the first apparatus by Theodor Reich (May, 1895). — Section 18. *Spinning and Weaving*, including an old weaving-room. — Section 19. *Clothing:* original sewing-machine of J. Madersperger (1839); in the side-room, hat-making. — Section 20. *Building:* models of dams and power-stations in Austria (notably the Gosau-Werk, the Spullersee-Werk, and the Gaming electricity works); old Salzburg marble-mill. — Section 21 (in the side-gallery to the left of the central hall). *Stone and Earth Industry:* pottery, glass. — Section 22. *Measurement*, with Austrian standards of the time of Maria Theresa.

Second Floor. To the right, Section 23. *Water Supply*, with a section of the Roman aqueduct in Vienna (1st cent A.D.). — Section 24. Organization of technical works (in the attic). — Section 25. Devices for the protection of workers. — Section 26. *Fire-Fighting Appliances* and *First-Aid*, with the old Viennese fire-hose. — Section 27. *Theatres and*

Music (in preparation). — Section 28. *Postal Museum:* historical development; stamps (note the first post-card, of 1869); telegraphs and telephones; wireless, with the cathodic-ray relay by R. von Lieben (1906), the basis of the wireless valve. — Section 29. *Geodesy.* — Section 30. *Bridge Building.*

15. The Folklore Museum.

Tramways (p. 11): 3 and 13.

The *Museum für Volkskunde*, founded in 1894 and transferred to the former Schönborn Summer Palace (p. 133) in 1920, affords a survey of the domestic arrangements, costumes, and habits of peasants, and of rustic decorative art; national characteristics are of course gradually vanishing with the advent of modern science and travelling facilities. The (roughly) 46,000 objects here exhibited are mainly from the old Austria-Hungary. Adm., see p. 21; entrance Laudongasse 19.

First Floor. Rooms I-XVI. *Austria.* From the staircase we proceed straight on into Room I: Lower Austria and Burgenland; in Cases 3 & 4, caps adorned with gold and lace; in the window-recess, carved cask-heads. — To the right is Room II: Peasant costumes from the Austrian Alps, including belt-pouches (to the right of the tiled stove), rustic trinkets in Cases 10 (to the left of the entrance) and 13 (by the middle window), etc. — Room III. Peasant costumes and figures of rustic actors from Salzburg and Tyrol, including a Meran vineyard watchman (in Central Case 12); also a rain-coat made of bast, in the left corner of the exit-wall. — Room IV: Masks for popular plays; votive gifts and amulets. — To the right is Room V: Religious peasant art in the Alps (notably two representations of the Trinity, with the triple face, to the right). — We return through Room IV to Corner Room VI: *Christmas Cribs* from the Alps; the large crib with many figures (18th cent.), from Vill, near Innsbruck, is unique of its kind. In Case 3, to the right next the exit, are painted skulls. Room VII: Household and farming requisites from Salzburg and N. Tyrol. — Corner Room VIII: Carvings and toys from Salzburg and Tyrol, especially from the Gröden Valley. — The three following rooms contain furniture from Tyrol and Salzburg: in Corner Room IX, to the right, a carved cabinet of 1636 and two carved sledges; in Room X, N. Tyrolese 'Palmesel' (16th cent.), a figure of Christ on an ass, used in Palm Sunday processions; in Room XI, by the partition-wall, S. Tyrolese chest (1580), with scratched ornamentation, and carved chests of the 17th century. We return viâ the staircase to reach Room XII (to the left next Room I), with collections from Upper Austria and Styria: Window Cases 3 & 6. Carved pipe-bowls and decorated snuff-boxes; by Window Wall 5. Decorated love-letters; by Wall 10, to the left of the exit, gingerbread moulds and blocks for printing stuffs. Room XIII: Crafts of Upper Austria and Styria, with ancient lighting appliances (Central Case 5), forks, spoons, and knives (Central Case 6), and glass (Central Case 7). — To the left is Room XIV: Richly painted furniture from Upper Austria and Styria; also, on the table opposite the entrance, Model of a house in waxed thread (the guild-insignia of bee-keepers; 1789). — To the left is Room XIV, with models of typical chalets in Alpine districts. We return through Room XIV to Room XVI: Germans in Carinthia and Carniola (to the right, in Wall Cabinet 5, ancient Gottschee costumes; to the left of the exit, painted fronts of beehives).

Rooms XVII-XX. *Bohemia and Moravia.* Room XVII (left): Germans (to the left, in Cabinet 7, peasant costume in the Böhmer-Wald and women's caps; in Case 2, crib-figures). Rooms XVIII & XIX and Passage XX: Czechs (the embroidery, especially in Passage XX, is interesting); in Room XIX (to the left of the entrance, in Cases 2 & 3), caps

and bridal crowns; in Case 10 and Wall Stand 9, ceramics, beginning with black beakers of the 15th century.

Rooms XXI-XXIII. *Carpathians.* Room XXI: Poles in E. Silesia and W. Galicia (including costumes; in Wall Case 4, carvings in salt from Wieliczka). — To the left is Room XXII: Ruthenians in Galicia (costumes, embroidery, and pottery, some unglazed, of very ancient shapes), Rumanians in the Bukovina. — Room XXIII. Huzuls (mountain Ruthenians): wooden household implements, religious pictures showing Byzantine influence, ancient costume of homespun: in Central Case 10 is peasant majolica with Turkish influence.

Next follows the excellent collection of *Ceramics.* Room XXIV. Alpine glazed tiles; in the left corner, majolica stove in the shape of a peasant-woman. – Room XXV. To the left, superb stove-tiles. Glazed and coloured pottery (notably the richly painted dishes with an onion pattern by the window-wall opposite the entrance); white pottery from the Alps, the Sudetes (including 'Haban' pottery from Moravia, 17-18th cent., in Central Cabinet 14), and the Adriatic.

Ground Floor. The *Peasants' Rooms* from various districts in Rooms I-VI, to the left, and in Rooms XIII-XVI, XIX, and XX, to the right of the doorway, give a good idea of their domestic life. – Rooms VII-XII and XXI-XXIII (left and right of the doorway) contain *Comparative Collections*, principally from S. Europe, while in Rooms XVII and XVIII (to the right of the doorway) are *Lighting Appliances* of the 15-19th centuries.

16. The Provincial Museum of Lower Austria.

The *Nieder-Österreichisches Landes-Museum*, founded in 1902, consists of collections of native art and history. It was reopened in 1924 in the former baroque Palace of Prince von Clary und Aldringen (Herrengasse 9), built in 1689, some of the interior decorations of which are preserved. Catalogue (1927) 1*S* 20*g*. Adm., see p. 23.

The vestibule, first courtyard, and staircase contain sepulchral and votive stones of the Roman and later periods.

First Floor. *Natural History Section* Rooms I & II: Geology. — Room III. To the left, cases with fossils of tertiary and glacial mammals. To the right, birds. In the middle and in the windows, recent fauna and flora. To the right of the exit is a cormorant's nest from the Lobau (p. 120). — Room IV (passage with old wall-paintings). Insects. — Room V: Caves and their contents. — Room VI-VIII. Forests and game. In VI, chamois; antlers of stags, which were hunted in 1730-1860 in parts of the town now built over; in Glass-case XXIX, bear-tracks discovered in 1919 in the mountains near Rohr (p. 169). In VII, wild fowl and does. In VIII, objects illustrating the development of hunting weapons, etc. — Room X. Viennese room of the Empire period.

Second Floor. *Historical Section.* Ante-Room and Room I: Prehistoric, Roman, and early-mediæval periods. — Room II: Mediæval and modern times. Farmhouses; castles; late-mediæval pottery (in the window-recess and in Case VIII); in Cases IX and X, charters of emperors and provincial princes, including those of Frederick Barbarossa, Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Frederick II. (see p. 152), and Rudolph of Habsburg; constitutional documents. — Room III: Peasant life. To the left and in the centre, women's headdresses and bodices, girdles; to the left, in Case XXIII, the Poysdorf Renaissance find (burghers' household utensils, walled up after 1670 and rediscovered in 1883); to the right, pottery (enormous pitcher of 1778 to the left next the fire-place); in the centre, household utensils and objects connected with religion and customs. — Room IV (passage): Coins and medals.— Room V. Guild antiquities; shooting clubs.— Room VI. Ecclesiastical art. — Room VII. Peasant's room of the year 1783. — Room VIII. Criminal justice of the 16-19th cent., a very important collection.

17. The Historical Museum of the City of Vienna.

TRAMWAYS (p. 11): A, B, D, E_2, F, G_2, H, H_2, L, and NK.

The *Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien*, installed on the first and second floors of the Rathaus (p. 62), illustrates the history of the city. Strangers will be chiefly interested in the souvenirs of great artists, especially of musicians. — We enter from the Felder-Str., cross the first quadrangle, and ascend the grand staircase No. 2, on the left. Adm., see p. 22.

First Floor. — SECTION I. Memorials from the Stephans-Kirche (14-16th cent.): statues, tower-ornaments, speaking-trumpets of the tower watchman, stained glass, remains of wall-paintings, early plans, and views of the church, and a plan of its 'Catacombs'.

SECTION II. The first sub-section contains old sepulchral and votive stones and badges of Viennese houses. In the first and second sub-sections, town-plans illustrating the development of the city and general views of Vienna since the end of the 15th century. — Sub-sections 2-4: Contemporary views of houses, city-gates, and fortifications (demolished in 1857) in Vienna, illustrating the architectural development of the different districts since the 17th century. — Sub-sections 5 & 6 (beyond the passage): Historical events (plans, pamphlets, illustrations, and medals), with special reference to the two Turkish sieges, the Congress of Vienna, and the revolution of 1848. — Sub-section 7. Illustrations and souvenirs of Viennese life: types of inhabitants, street-scenes (including the last sedan-chair, used until 1848), popular festivals, balls, and the theatre. — Sub-section 8: Portraits and busts of eminent actors and singers.

SECTION III. In the ANTE-ROOM: to the left, emblems of municipal jurisdiction (official executioner's costume, executioner's swords, instruments of torture); objects connected with guilds (notably a flag of the glaziers', with a painting by B. Altomonte, 1737); illustrations of the municipal guards from the 16th cent. to 1848; gauges and weights; to the right, in the window-stands, coins and stamps. — ROOM I. Intellectual life. Souvenirs, MSS., and death-masks of Beethoven (to the left, the bust by A. Dietrich, 1821), Haydn, Hugo Wolf, Lenau, Hebbel, and others. — Adjacent to the left are the three GRILLPARZER ROOMS: the ante-room contains portraits; in the main room and cabinet are the poet's furniture and library. — We return to Room I. The following rooms contain a COLLECTION OF PICTURES, mostly by Viennese masters. ROOM II: Works by *F. H. Füger*, *J. B. von Lampi the Elder*, *A. Hlavaček* (Vienna from the Nussberg, a colossal painting of 1884). In the central window-recesses: to the left, water-colours and sketches by *R. von Alt;* to the right, portrait lithographs by *Kriehuber* and others, also miniatures by *Füger*, *Daffinger*, etc. In the middle are two glass-cases with old Viennese porcelain. Also busts. — To the left is ROOM III, with pictures by *H. Makart*, *F. Lenbach*, *Hans Canon*, and others, and sculptures by *H. Gasser*, *Fernkorn*, *V. Tilgner*, etc. — Emerging from Room II, we turn to the right to enter the LIECHTENSTEIN ROOM, which, together with the adjoining room, contains paintings by **Waldmüller*, *Danhauser*, *Gauermann*, *Fendi*, *Eybl*, *Amerling*, and others; also pictures, designs, and drawings by *Moritz von Schwind* and a bust of Waldmüller by *Rathausky* (1908). — In the COMPOSERS' ROOM adjoining we note a portrait of *Beethoven* by J. Schmid, and (below) the Beethoven MS. of 'Zur Weihe des Hauses', composed in 1822 for the reopening of the Josephstadt Theatre (p. 132); *Schubert* MSS. (above, 'Schubert Evening in a Viennese citizen's house', by J. Schmid); *J. Lanner's* piano; busts of *Johann* and *Joseph Strauss*, by V. Tilgner; souvenirs of *Johann Strauss; Hugo Wolf's* grand piano; *Mozart's* spinet; souvenirs of *Haydn*.

Second Floor. — SECTION IV. The *Museum of Weapons* installed here consists chiefly of collections from the old Civic Arsenal (p. 54). —

Room I (ante-room). Equestrian armour (15th cent.); hatchments used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. (1463) and Emperor Frederick III. (1493; see p. 37); swords (15-16th cent.); arquebuses (15th cent.); painted targets (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of the Viennese citizens (15th cent.), flown during both the Turkish sieges. — On the left is Room III. In the middle, armour of the 16th cent., Spanish and Milanese work (note three complete suits, finely chased and damascened). In a glass case, muskets and crossbows of the 16-17th centuries. By the walls, burghers' armour and groups of the rare 'Ahlspiesse', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a speciality of the collection). Room IV ('Turkish Room') Equestrian and Landsknecht armour, 17th cent. guns; portraits and busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; alleged skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, with the silken cord with which he is said to have been strangled at Belgrade in 1683; the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; trophies from the second Turkish siege (horse-tails, bows and arrows, etc.); Turkish and Serbian guns. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John (1686). At the back of the room is a large model of the inner city (1898). — Room V. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805 and 1809. Weapons and banners of the municipal guards of Vienna (18th cent.); blunderbusses; arquebuses. In the cases are superb swords, daggers, and Turkish hanjars. In the centre is a large wooden model of the inner city with its bastions and glacis (1852-54) and a model of the Stephans-Kirche (scale 1:25). — Room VI (corridor). To the left, alpenstock of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot. Also finds from the battle-field of Aspern (1809); muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the municipal guards. — Room VII. Weapons and banners of the students' corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859.

The Modern Gallery.

The *Modern Gallery*, a section of the Austrian Gallery (p. 90), opened in the Orangery of the Lower Belvedere (p. 122) in June 1929, comprises pictures and sculptures executed after 1890. Adm., see p. 21; entrance at Rennweg 6 (Pl. F 5; *I*), through the courtyard.

Room I. *R. C. Andersen*, Herons (tapestry). — Room II. Pictures by *F. Brunner*, *F. Rojka*, *H. Zügel*, *W. V. Krausz*, *L. H. Jungnickel*, and others. Room III. Pictures by *J. Engelhart*, *R. Bacher*, *C. Moll*, *J. V. Krämer*, *A. Hänisch*, and others. — Room IV. *G. Segantini*, 120. The wicked mothers, 121. Spring pasture; 99. *Claude Monet*, The cook (1882); 114. *A. Rodin*, Bust of Gustav Mahler (comp. p. 34). — Room V. Pictures by the German impressionists *L. Corinth*, *Max Liebermann*, and *Max Slevogt*. Room VI. 16. *Vincent van Gogh*, The plain of Auvers-sur Oise; *Edvard Munch*, 102. Park at Kösen; 103. Men bathing; *Oskar Kokoschka* (comp. p. 32), 78. Still life, 79. Portrait. Sculptures by *E. de Fiori* and *Renée Sintenis*. — Room VII. Pictures by *Gustav Klimt* (comp. p. 32); sculptures by *F. Barwig*, *H. Lederer*, *Jan Štursa*, and others. — Room VIII. Pictures by *E. Schiele* (comp. p. 32), *Karl Hofer*, and *O. Kokoschka*; Statue of a girl (No. 8), by *Georg Kolbe*. — Room IX. Pictures by the young Austrian artists *F. Wiegele*, *A. Kolig*, *H. Böckl*, and *A. Faistauer*. — Room X. Water colours by *P. Cézanne*, *Degas*, *A. Renoir*, *A. Rodin*, *Toulouse-Lautrec*, *E. Heckel*, *Kokoschka*, *A. Kubin*, and *E. Nolde*. Sculptures by *Degas* and *Renoir*. — Room XI. Pictures by *A. Egger-Lienz*, *K. Sterrer*, *Axel Gallén*, *F. Hodler*, *A. Hölzel*, and *F. Andri*. Wood sculptures by *F. Barwig*, *X. Dunikowski*, and *Dobner*. — In the Garden in front of the Modern Gallery are sculptures by *A. Hanak* (comp. p. 32), *A. Maillol*, *C. Meunier*, *A. Rodin*, *A. Renoir*, *H. Haller*, *A. Gaul*, *Jan Štursa*, and *J. Müllner*.

III. QUARTERS OUTSIDE THE INNER CITY.

The so-called Gürtel-Strasse (comp. p. 27) divides the quarters immediately adjoining the inner city from the suburbs, and consists (from W. to E.) of the Döblinger Gürtel, Währinger Gürtel, Hernalser Gürtel, Lerchenfelder Gürtel, Neubau-Gürtel, Mariahilfer Gürtel, Sechshauser Gürtel, Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel, Margareten-Gürtel, Wiedner Gürtel, and Landstrassen-Gürtel.

18. North Quarters: Leopoldstadt and Prater, Brigittenau, Floridsdorf.

Tramways (p. 11) O and V run along the Tabor-Strasse. To the Prater run, among others, lines A, B, C, G_2, H_2, L, 4, 5, 25, and 80; to the Augarten lines C and N; to Brigittenau lines 3, 5, and 31.

The IInd District, **Leopoldstadt**, the Jewish quarter of Vienna (p. 26), is intersected by two important streets, the Tabor-Str. and the Prater-Str., the latter leading to the Prater (p. 120).

The Tabor-Strasse (Pl. F 3, 2; *I*) starts from the *Schwedenbrücke* (Pl. D 2; *II*). No. 10, on the right, is the *Produkten-Börse* (Pl. D 2, *II*; 'Produce Exchange'), in the French Renaissance style, by König (1887-90).

In the middle of the Tabor-Str. the Obere Augarten-Str. leads to the left to the **Augarten** (Pl. E F 2; *I*), a park of 125 acres in the French style, laid out under Ferdinand III. in 1650 and opened to the public by Joseph II. in 1775. In the garden palace is the *Viennese Porcelain Factory (Porzellan-Fabrik)*, originally founded in 1718 by the Dutchman Claudius du Paquier, abandoned in 1862, and reopened in 1924 by a joint-stock company (adm. on previous application; exhibition-room open free on week-days, except Sat., 8-5). The large *Augarten Palace* was rebuilt under Emperor Joseph I. at the beginning of the 18th cent. and enlarged several times subsequently.

No. 16 on the left in the Malzgasse (Pl. F 3; *I*), S. of the Augarten-Str., is the interesting *Jewish Museum* (adm., see p. 22).

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the XXth District, **Brigittenau** (Pl. E 1, 2, *I*; p. 27). The parish church of *St. Brigitta* (Pl. E 2; *I*), with its two towers, was built by Friedrich von Schmidt in the early-Gothic style in 1867-71. — The octagonal *Brigitta-Kapelle* (Pl. E F 1; *I*), in the Forsthausgasse, dates from 1651. — The *Winarsky-Hof*, a large municipal block of flats in the Strom-Str. and Ley-Str. (Pl. F 1; *I*), was built in 1923-24 from plans by J. Hoffmann, P. Behrens, O. Strnad, A. Loos, and others. Similar buildings adjoin it to the E., between the Vorgarten-Str. and Wehlis-Strasse. In front of it is a monument to *Ferdinand Lassalle*, the socialist, designed by M. Petrucci (1928).

The *Floridsdorfer Brücke* (Pl. F 1; *I*) leads over the Danube from the Brigittenau to the XXIst District, **Floridsdorf** (see p. 27), with the stations of *Floridsdorf* (pp. 164, 425), *Jedlersdorf* (p. 164), *Stadlau* (p. 167), etc., and an open-air electric transformer station (1924). — Crossing the Reichs-Brücke (p. 121), we reach the municipal bathing-beach of *Gänsehäufel* (Pl. I 2, *I*; p. 19), on an island in the Old Danube; close by, to the S., is the *Hydro-Biological Institute*, opened in 1925 for the

investigation of plant and animal life in lowland waters. — Floridsdorf is bounded on the E. by the village of *Aspern* (trams Nos. 217 and 317, see p. 14); in front of the St. Martins-Kirche is a stone lion by Fernkorn (1858) commemorating the battle of May 21st-22nd, 1809 (comp. p. 157). Near by, to the E. of the village, is the VIENNA AERODROME.

From Aspern we may walk S. or from *Gross-Enzersdorf* (tram No. 317, p. 14) S.W., through pretty marshes and woods on the island of *Lobau*, to the (1½ hr.) Danube (motor-boat to the Praterspitz, see p. 121).

From Gross-Enzersdorf (see above) a motorbus runs E. in 1¼ hr. to (13¾ M.) *Eckartsau*. About ½ M. to the S.W., in the marshes and woods by the Danube, is the old imperial hunting-lodge, rebuilt in a noble baroque style by J. L. von Hildebrandt in 1720; the main hall has a ceiling-painting by Daniel Gran (1731). Kopfstetten-Eckartsau station (p. 167) lies 1¾ M. to the N.E. of the village.

The PRATER-STRASSE (Pl. E F 2, 1; *II*), also beginning near the Schweden-Brücke (p. 119), receives part of its traffic from the Aspern-Brücke (p. 64) by the Aspernbrückengasse. No. 31 Prater-Str. (left) is the *Carl-Theater* (Pl. E 1, 2, *II*; p. 17), erected in 1847 by E. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg, a little beyond which is the church of *St. John Nepomuk* (Pl. E 1; *II*), built in 1842-45 by K. Rösner, with wall-paintings (Way of the Cross) under the galleries inside by J. von Führich (worth seeing on bright days only). No. 54, to the right, is the house in which the younger Johann Strauss composed the 'Blue Danube' waltz in 1867 (tablet).

Near the Prater-Str. are the *Israelite Temple* (Pl. E 2; *II*), Tempelgasse 5, a brick edifice in the Moorish style by Ludwig Förster (1853-58), and the *Synagogue of the Turkish Jews*, Zirkusgasse 22, by Wiedenfeld (1885-87), with a lavishly decorated interior.

The Prater-Str. ends at the PRATER-STERN (Pl. F 1; *II*), in which stands the conspicuous *Tegetthoff Memorial*, erected in 1886. It consists of a massive granite column, 64 ft. high, adorned with ships' prows in bronze, bearing the bronze statue of the admiral (11½ ft. high), victor in the naval battle of Lissa in 1866 (d. 1871; comp. p. 332). The architecture is by Hasenauer, the figures by Kundmann.

The **Prater** (Pl. G H I 3-5; *I*), which had long been used as a deer-park, was opened to the public by Joseph II. in 1766. The part between the Ausstellungs-Str. and Haupt-Allee is the Volks-Prater or Wurstel-Prater ('Wurstel', buffoon; Pl. G 3, *I*), an amusement-park started in 1603, with numerous restaurants (including the 'Eisvogel', a popular garden-restaurant near the Ausstellungs-Str., and the 'Zum braunen Hirschen', behind the first of the 'Three Cafés' mentioned on p. 121). The 'Ringelspiel zum Chineser', a roundabout, is about 100 years old; the giant-wheel (210 ft. high), erected in 1897, affords a good survey of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 157). A 'Lilliput' railway (gauge 15 in.) runs along the Haupt-Allee to the Rotunde (p. 121).

A pleasant walk may be taken through the HAUPT-ALLEE, or principal avenue (no motor-cars allowed), with a double avenue of fine chestnut-trees first planted in 1537, extending 2½ M. to the *Lusthaus* (Pl. I 5, *I*; restaurant; tram No. 11 or 80, see pp. 12,

14; railway, see p. 167). On the left in the first part of the avenue are the *Three Cafés* (concerts); on the right is the *Café-Restaurant Constantin-Hügel*. — The *Rotunda* (Pl. H 3; *I*), built for the International Exhibition of 1873, is used for the Vienna Fairs (p. 28), and its roof affords an extensive view. Adjacent is the *Trotting Course* (*Trabrennplatz*; p. 18). A little to the E. is the creamery in the *Krieau* (Pl. H 4, *I*; golf-course, see p. 18), frequented in the afternoon. Between the Haupt-Allee and the Trotting Course a large *Stadium* is to be laid out.

The E. part of the Prater contains some magnificent old timber. From the Lusthaus (p. 120) we may skirt the large racecourse of *Freudenau* (p. 18) and the *Freudenau Winter Harbour* to the S.E. to reach the (1 hr.) *Praterspitz* (Donau-Ufer-Bahn, see p. 15), whence a motor-boat (30*g*) crosses the Danube to the island of Lobau (p. 120) and another (comp. p. 10) follows the Danube Canal to the Marien-Brücke (see p. 59).

The Lassalle-Strasse (formerly the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Str.; Pl. G 3, 2, *I*), the continuation of the Prater-Str., leads to the Volkswehr-Platz (Pl. G 2; *I*), with the *Jubiläums-Kirche*, built in the Romanesque style in 1900-13 by V. Luntz and A. Kirstein. The *Reichs-Brücke* (Pl. G H 2; *I*) affords a fine view in both directions. Gänsehäufel baths, see p. 119.

19. South-East Quarters: Landstrasse, with the Belvedere, and Simmering, with the Central Cemetery.

Tramways (p. 11). Along the Landstrasser Haupt-Strasse, F, J; along the Ungargasse and Fasangasse, O, 4; along the Prinz-Eugen-Strasse, D; along the Rennweg and Simmeringer Haupt-Strasse (ending at the Central Cemetery), 71; to Kaiser-Ebersdorf, 73; to Schwechat, 72.

The IIIrd District, **Landstrasse**, extends from the Donau-Kanal on the E. to the Prinz-Eugen-Str. (p. 124) on the W. In the N. part of it is the Kolonitz-Platz, with the *Weissgärber-Kirche* (*St. Othmar's*; Pl. F 3, *II*), a brick building in the early-Gothic style, erected in 1866-73 by F. von Schmidt, with a hexagonal tower 250 ft. high. — At Rasumofskygasse 23, once the palace of Prince Rasumofsky, is the **Geological Institute** (*Geologische Bundesanstalt*; Pl. F 4, *II*), founded in 1849 and containing valuable collections (adm., see p. 22).

The Erdberg-Strasse (Pl. G H 4, 5; *I*), leading S.E. from the Geological Institute, is named after the village of *Erdberg*, which once stood here, and where according to the legend Richard Cœur-de-Lion was arrested in 1192 (comp. p. 210).

In the Karl-Borromäus-Platz (Pl. F 5; *II*) is the pretty *Karl-Borromäus-Brunnen*, erected in 1909 from the design of Josef Engelhart. — To the S. is the municipal *Arenberg Park* (Pl. F G 5; *I*), with a bronze group, 'Scherzo', by J. Müllner (1915). — Beethoven lived at Ungargasse 5 (corner of Beatrixgasse; Pl. E 4, *II*) in 1823 and completed his Ninth Symphony there (tablet). — No. 7 in the Linke Bahngasse is the *Veterinary College* (*Tierärztliche Hochschule*; Pl. E 5, *II*), founded in 1777.

One of the chief thoroughfares in the Landstrasse quarter is the Rennweg (Pl. F G 5; *I*), leading S.E from the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 63). — Immediately on the right is the *Hochstrahl-Brunnen* (Pl. D 5; *II*), a fountain with a jet rising to 100 ft. (illuminated in summer on Sun. evening). Close by a monument to the geologist *Eduard Suess* (1831-1914), from the design of Franz Seifert, was erected in 1928. Behind stands the **Schwarzenberg Palace** (Pl. E F 5; *I*), consisting of an oval building flanked by wings, begun about 1697 by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt and completed by J. B. Fischer von Erlach after 1715. The chief façade, at the back, overlooks the garden, which is open to the public in summer. The frescoes in the domed hall of the central building and in the gallery of the left wing are by Daniel Gran (1726).

No. 3 Rennweg is the *Palace of Countess Hoyos*, by Otto Wagner (1897). — No. 6, on the right, is the lower entrance to the Belvedere garden.

The ***Belvedere** (Pl. F 5; *I*), the masterpiece of the famous architect Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt, who built it for Prince Eugene of Savoy (comp. p. 57) in 1714-23, consists of two separate buildings situated on a gentle slope, with a large terraced garden. Both for its general lay-out and the excellence of its architecture it is considered one of the most admirable examples of baroque art and the finest garden palace in Vienna. The prince occupied the Lower Belvedere in summer, while the Upper Belvedere was used for important receptions and festivals. After the prince's death in 1736 the interior-decorations and art treasures were sold by his niece and heiress; in 1752 the palace was acquired by the emperor. Since 1923 the Austrian Gallery has been housed here, the *Baroque Museum* occupying the Lower Belvedere, the *Nineteenth Century Gallery* the Upper Belvedere, and the *Modern Gallery* the Orangery of the Lower Belvedere. For a description of the collections, see pp. 90, 92, and 118.

The **Lower Belvedere**, a straggling building of two stories erected in 1714-16, contained the Ambras Collection until 1891 and the Modern Gallery after 1903. From the Rennweg we pass through a gateway, with a sandstone group of St. John Nepomuk by J. J. Schoy (d. 1733), to the garden, which is faced by the main front (comp. the Plan, p. 91). — The ***Upper Belvedere**, built in 1720-23, housed the Imperial Picture Gallery (comp. p. 80) from 1776 to 1891, and from 1904 to 1914 was occupied by Archduke Francis Ferdinand (comp. p. 112). The varied outline of the building, which consists of three main blocks, two wings, and four corner-pavilions, together with its extremely lavish decoration, preclude any effect of ponderousness. The N. side faces the garden; opposite the S. or courtyard side is a large water-basin. On the E. side of the great courtyard, near the Upper Belvedere, is the custodians'

wing (Pl. K. T., F 5; *I*), in which Anton Bruckner, the composer, died on Oct. 11th, 1896 (comp. p. 221; tablet with the musician's head in relief on the courtyard side). — The **Garden** (open till dusk; entered from the Rennweg or from the Prinz-Eugen-Str., near the Upper Belvedere) was laid out by Hildebrandt with terraces, fountains, and numerous sculptures, and completed after 1717 by the Bavarian Girard. On the steps to the upper part of the garden, which affords a beautiful glimpse of Vienna, are groups of children representing the months, by Hans Gasser.

The **Salesian Nunnery** (*Salesianerinnen-Kloster;* Pl. F 5, *I*), No. 10 Rennweg, a little S.E. of the Lower Belvedere, was built in 1717-30 from the plans of Donato Felice d'Allio (p. 141). In the centre of the façade rises the oval **Church*, with its conspicuous dome. The interior is covered with polychrome stucco; the fresco in the dome, by Pellegrini, represents the Assumption.

Rennweg No. 27, on the left, is the Palace of Prince Metternich, now the *Italian Embassy*. What was once the Metternich park is now the diplomatic quarter of Vienna. No. 3 Metternichgasse (Pl. F 5; *I*) is the *German Embassy*, built in 1877-79, and No. 6 is the *British Embassy*, built in 1875, both designed by V. Rumpelmeier. Reisner-Str. 47, close by, is the *Russian Embassy*, erected in 1872-73 for the Duke of Nassau from plans by A. Wurm.

At Rennweg No. 14 (r.) is the entrance to the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F 5, *I*; adm., see p. 21), founded in 1754 and belonging to the University. Near the entrance is the *Botanic Museum* (adm., see p. 21), built in 1904, with comprehensive collections. — No. 16 is the *State Printing Office (Staatsdruckerei;* Pl. F 5, *I*), founded in 1804, where postage stamps are made (adm., see p. 23).

At the S. end of the Jacquingasse, to the right, are the house of Richard Strauss, the composer (No. 10), and the *Palace of Count Lanckoroński* (No. 18; Pl. F 5, *I*), built in 1895 in the baroque style by Fellner and Helmer, with magnificent art-collections (no adm.).

To the S.E. of Landstrasse are the *St. Marxer Brauhaus*, a large brewery, and the extensive buildings of the *Slaughter House (Schlachthaus)* and *Central Cattle Market (Zentral-Viehmarkt:* Pl. G 5, 6, *I*).

The Landstrasse quarter is adjoined on the S.E. by the XIth district, **Simmering**, with the municipal gas and electricity works, factories, and cemeteries. Mozart is buried in the *St. Marxer Friedhof* (Pl. G 6; *I*), the probable grave being denoted by a mourning genius (see p. 124). — In the Simmeringer Haupt-Str. (tramway, see p. 121), the S.E. prolongation of the Rennweg, to the right, 4½ M. from the Schwarzenberg-Platz, lies the **Central Cemetery** (*Zentral-Friedhof;* beyond Pl. H I 7, *I*), over 1¼ sq. M. in area, laid out in 1873-74 from plans by Bluntschli and Mylius.

Passing straight through the main gateway, completed in 1905 and adorned with a relief by Leisek and Zinsler (Christ awaiting the dead),

we soon reach the *Arcades*, with ornate tombs. Farther on, amid cypresses and yew-hedges, are the graves of famous men, some of whom have been transferred hither from other cemeteries. Among those buried on the left are Karl Millöcker (d. 1899), the operetta-composer; Baron Karl von Hasenauer (d. 1894), the architect; Franz von Suppé (d. 1895), the operetta-composer; the composers Beethoven (d. 1827), Gluck (d. 1787), Hugo Wolf (d. 1903), Mozart (d. 1791; monument only, comp. p. 123), Franz Schubert (d. 1828), Johann Strauss (d. 1849), Josef Lanner (d. 1843), and Johannes Brahms (d. 1897); and Charlotte Wolter (d. 1897), the tragedienne. On the right are Hans Makart (d. 1884), the painter, Friedrich von Schmidt (d. 1891), the cathedral-architect, V. Tilgner (d. 1896), the sculptor, and T. von Hansen (d. 1891), the architect. — In the centre is the *Cemetery Chapel*, completed in 1910 from the designs of Max Hegele, containing the superb tomb of Burgomaster Dr. Karl Lueger (d. 1910; comp. p. 30). — On the E. side of the Central Cemetery, in front of Section 25, is an obelisk commemorating those killed in the revolution of 1848 (comp. p. 135); behind, on the other side of the wall, is the *Protestant Cemetery*, on the S. side the *Military Cemetery*, for Viennese soldiers killed in the Great War, with a monument by Anton Hanak (1925), and on the W. side the *Jewish Cemetery*.

Opposite the Central Cemetery, to the N., is the old imperial château of *Neugebäude*, built in 1564-76; the *Crematorium*, within the surrounding towers and walls, was erected in 1922-23 from plans by Clemens Holzmeister; the main hall in the château has wall-paintings by Anton Kolig. — Farther E. is the château of *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*, restored at the end of the 17th cent. by L. O. Burnacini and now a prison for youthful offenders.

Simmering is bounded on the E. by the market-village of *Schwechat*, with Dreher's large brewery.

20. South Quarters: Wieden, Favoriten, Margareten, Meidling.

Tramways (p. 11). Along the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse, 62, 65; along the Favoriten-Str., 66, 67; to the Army Museum, see the lines to the Ost-Bahnhof and Süd-Bahnhof (p. 4); to the Spinnerin am Kreuz, 65; to the château of Hetzendorf, 62. The Donau-Kanal line of the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14) skirts the N. side of Wieden and Margareten.

The Landstrasse district (p. 121) is adjoined on the W. by the IVth District, **Wieden.** They are separated by the Prinz-Eugen-Strasse (Pl. E F 5; *I*), with the palaces of *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No. 22), built by Destailleur, the Parisian architect (1884), and *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 28), by Streit (1879). — Other handsome palaces line the Argentiniergasse (Pl. E 5; *I*) and the Theresianumgasse (Pl. E F 5; *I*), No. 14 in which is the residence of *Baron Alfons von Rothschild*, by Jean Ginette of Paris (1879).

The busiest streets in this quarter are the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse, starting from the Karls-Platz (p. 65), and the Favoriten-Strasse, diverging from it to the left. The Wiedner Haupt-Strasse (Pl. E 5, 6; *I*), a shopping street, contains the *Erzherzog-Rainer-Brunnen*, a fountain by R. Kauffungen (1904), the *Schutzengel-Brunnen*, at the corner of the Favoriten-Str., erected from the design of E. van der Nüll (1846), and the *Paulaner-Kirche* (1627-

1651). The composer Gluck (p. 33) died at No. 32, to the right; at the corner of the Schaumburgergasse is the *Engel-Brunnen*, by A. Wagner (1893).

To the right in the Favoriten-Strasse (Pl. E 5; *I*) is the *Johann-Strauss-Theater* (Pl. E 5, *I*; p. 17), built in 1908; behind it, in the Mozart-Platz, is the *Mozart-Brunnen*, with bronze figures of Tamino and Pamina, from the 'Magic Flute', by K. Wollek (1905). No. 15 Favoriten-Str., to the left, is the *Theresianische Akademie*, a school founded in 1746, with a large garden. The building was originally the imperial villa of *Favorita* (built by L. O. Burnacini after 1683), which has given its name to the Xth district of the city (see below). A monument by E. Pendl (1885) at the corner of Kolschitzky-Gasse commemorates *F. G. Kolschitzky*, who opened the first café in Vienna in 1683 (comp. p. xxvii). — Rainergasse No. 13 (Pl. E 5, 6; *I*), a little to the W., houses the *Roman Museum* of the city of Vienna, with prehistoric and Roman objects (note the 'terra sigillata' ware) excavated within the city boundaries (adm., see p. 23).

The district of Wieden is bounded on the S. by the Wiedner Gürtel, beyond which, to the S., begins the Xth District, **Favoriten.** On the S. side of the Wiedner Gürtel is the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 6, *I*; p. 4), built in 1869-73, close to which, to the S.E., is the *Ost-Bahnhof* (p. 4). The *Schweizer-Garten* (Pl. F 6; *I*), laid out in 1904-6, lies to the E. of the Süd-Bahnhof. — To the S. of the Schweizer-Garten is the *Arsenal* (Pl. F 6; *I*), built in 1849-55 and subsequently enlarged, since 1921 used as a state machine factory. It is entered on the N.W. side through the Kommandantur-Gebäude, built by A. von Siccardsburg and E. van der Nüll. Over the entrance are statues in sandstone by Hans Gasser. *Army Museum*, see p. 112. — The municipal *Amalien-Bad* (Pl. E F 7, *I*; baths of every kind), a seven-storied building designed by J. Bittner (1924-1926), is 20 min. S. of the Süd-Bahnhof, in the Reumann-Platz. Farther S., in the Antons-Platz, is the *St. Antons-Kirche* (Pl. F 7; *I*), built by F. von Neumann in 1896-1901 in the mediæval Lombard-Venetian style.

The N.W. part of Favoriten contains the *Waldmüller Park* (Pl. E 6; *I*), on the site of the Matzleinsdorf Catholic Cemetery, with the grave of the painter F. G. Waldmüller (d. 1865). To the W. is the *Protestant Cemetery* (Pl. D E 6; *I*), with the graves of Friedrich Hebbel (d. 1863) and Heinrich Laube (d. 1884), the poets. From the entrance the Triester Strasse (Pl. D 7; *I*) leads S.W. to the (¼ hr.) *Spinnerin am Kreuz* (775 ft.; Pl. D 7, *I*), a Gothic memorial column 53 ft. high erected in 1452 by Hans von Buchsbaum (p. 35) on the old place of execution on the city boundaries, and probably dedicated to St. Crispin.

Adjoining Wieden on the W. is the Vth District, **Margareten.** No. 6 in the Kettenbrückengasse (Pl. D E 5; *I*), which bounds the district on the N.E., is the house in which Franz Schubert (p. 33) died in 1828. — The Margareten-Strasse intersects the Margareten-Platz (Pl. D 5; *I*), with the *Margareten-Brunnen*, by Schaller (1836). The *Siebenbrunnen*, at the intersection of the Siebenbrunnengasse and Kohlgasse (Pl. D 6; *I*), by R. Kauffungen (1904), has a medallion-portrait of Burgomaster Dr. Karl Lueger (p. 30). To the W. and S.W. are several large municipal blocks of flats, notably the *Reumann-Hof*, by H. Gessner (1924-26), in the Margareten-Gürtel, between the Arbeitergasse and Brandmayergasse (Pl. D 6; *I*).

The XIIth District, **Meidling,** opposite the Reumann-Hof, to the S., contains (in the Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel, Pl. C D 6, *I*) the *Haydn-Park*, on the site of the old Hundsturm Cemetery; in the S.W. corner is the original grave of Josef Haydn (d. 1809; comp. p. 166). A group of new municipal flats a little to the W., to the S. of the Flurschütz-Str. (Pl. C D 6; *I*), includes the *Am Fuchsenfeld*, by H. Schmidt and H. Aichinger (1924-25). — To the S. of the Schönbrunn Park lies the former imperial château of *Hetzendorf* (Pl. A 7, *I*; station on the Süd-Bahn, see p. 144), built by Pacassi in 1744, with a wall-painting by Daniel Gran in the great hall and a café.

21. South-West Quarters: Mariahilf, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim, Hietzing. The Palace of Schönbrunn.

Tramways (p. 11). Along the Gumpendorfer Str., 57; along the Mariahilfer Str., L, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59; to the West-Bahnhof, see p. 3; to Schönbrunn, 10, 57, 58, 59; to Unter-St. Veit and Ober-St. Veit, 58, 158; to the Hermes-Str. (Lainzer Tiergarten), 60, 62; to Steinhof, 47. — Stadt-Bahn to the West-Bahnhof, Schönbrunn, and Ober-St. Veit.

The VIIth District, **Mariahilf** (Pl. C D 5; *I*), extends S.W. from the Getreide-Markt to the Mariahilfer Gürtel. On the S. side the Linke Wienzeile skirts the river Wien; in its N. part is the **Theater an der Wien** (p. 17), built in 1797-1801 for the theatrical producer Schikaneder (see below), and renovated in 1900.

The Theater an der Wien arose out of the old Freihaus-Theater or Wiedner Theater in the Nasch-Markt. It was here that Mozart's opera, 'The Magic Flute' (libretto by E. Schikaneder) was first performed, on Sept. 30th, 1791. Mozart completed the opera in a summer-house belonging to the Freihaus, now on the Kapuzinerberg in Salzburg (p. 251). — Beethoven's 'Fidelio' (1805), Grillparzer's 'Ahnfrau' (1817), and Johann Strauss's 'Fledermaus' (1874) were also performed here for the first time.

The winding Gumpendorfer Strasse (Pl. C D 5; *I*) intersects the district of Mariahilf lengthwise. To the right of it, by the Windmühlgasse, is the municipal *Esterházy Park*. In the upper part of the Gumpendorfer Str. is the *Ägidien-Kirche* (Pl. D 5; *I*), built in 1765-70, and the *Protestant Church* (*Evangelische Kirche;*

Pl. C 5, *I*), erected in the Romanesque style in 1846-49 by Förster and Hansen. — In the Wallgasse is the *Raimund-Theater* (Pl. C 5, *I*; p. 17), by Roth (1893).

The N. boundary of Mariahilf is the Mariahilfer Strasse (Pl. C D 5; *I*), starting from the Hofstall building (p. 60), and forming, with its departmental stores and numerous shops, the chief business thoroughfare of the S.W. quarters. The N. side of this street belongs to Neubau (p. 131). At the beginning of it, by the Rahlgasse (left), is the pretty *Gänsemädchen-Brunnen* ('goose-girl' fountain), in bronze, by A. Wagner (1866). Farther on to the right is the *Mariahilfer Kirche* (Pl. D 5; *I*), built in 1686-1713, in front of which is a marble statue of *Josef Haydn*, the composer, by H. Natter (1887). No. 88 to the right is the *State Furniture Repository* (*Bundes-Mobiliendepot;* adm., see p. 22).

A complete exhibition of interior-decorations and furniture from the 17th to the mid-19th cent., formerly imperial property, is housed on the mezzanine floor of the repository and on the first floor of the left court-yard-wing. Note in particular the rooms from Schloss Schlosshof (p. 167) and those of the Empire and 'Biedermeier' periods, and also the death-mask of the Duke of Reichstadt (comp. p. 128).

Josef Haydn died at No. 19 Haydngasse (Pl. D 5; *I*), S. of the Mariahilfer Str., on May 31st, 1809. The house now contains a small *Haydn Museum* (adm., see p. 22).

Mariahilf is adjoined on the W. by the XVth and XIVth Districts, **Fünfhaus** and **Rudolfsheim**, both of which are traversed by the W. prolongation of the Mariahilfer Str., which ends at the Schönbrunn Vor-Park (see below). On the E. side of Fünfhaus are the *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 5, *I*; p. 3), built in 1858-60, and close by is the *Hesser-Denkmal*, by Tuch and Badstieber, erected in 1909 in memory of the bravery of the 49th Infantry, or Hess Regiment, in 1809. To the S., in the Mariahilfer Gürtel, is the *Maria vom Siege Church* (Pl. C 5; *I*), a domed building in the Gothic style by F. von Schmidt (1864-74). — The Kardinal-Rauscher-Platz (Pl. B 5; *I*) in Rudolfsheim contains the *Rudolfsheim Parish Church*, completed in 1899 from plans by Karl Schaden and dedicated to Mary, Queen of the Martyrs.

Rudolfsheim and Meidling are adjoined on the W. by the large XIIIth District, **Hietzing**, with its numerous villas, divided by the Wien river into two parts: on the S. are the old parishes of Hietzing, Lainz, Speising, Unter-St. Veit, Ober-St. Veit, and Hacking; on the N., Penzing, Breitensee, Baumgarten, and Hütteldorf. — At the W. end of the Mariahilfer Str. (see above) is the *Schönbrunn Vor-Park* (Pl. B 5, 6; *I*), laid out in 1890; to the N. is the **Technical Museum** (Pl. B 5; *I*), with interesting collections (description, see p. 113).

To the S. of the Schönbrunn Vor-Park, on the other side of the Wien, lies the former imperial residence of Schönbrunn (p. 128).

Nearly 2½ M. from the Ring-Str. (tramways, see p. 126) lies ****Schönbrunn** (Pl. A B 6; *I*), the former imperial summer residence, with a large palace, a magnificent park open during the day, a collection of historical carriages, a menagerie, and hot-houses. In plan it vies with Versailles, the model of all the royal residences of that period. A visit occupies about 4 hrs. The main entrance is near the *Schönbrunner Brücke* (Pl. B 6, *I*; a stop on tramway-line 57). Restaurants, see p. 8.

Crossing the Wien by the Schönbrunner Brücke, we pass through the main entrance, flanked by obelisks with gilded eagles, into the spacious forecourt, with its two fountain-groups by J. G. Hagenauer (left) and F. Zauner (right). Immediately to the right of the entrance is the small *Theatre* (Pl. Th., B 6; *I*), built in 1763 by J. F. von Hohenberg, now used for Max Reinhardt's school of acting and stage-craft. On the E. and W. sides of the courtyard are the low courtiers' quarters (Kavaliertrakte), flanked by the out-buildings.

The ***Palace**, on the S. side of the courtyard, is 656 ft. in length and consists of a central block flanked by two wings. Between a double flight of steps leading to the first floor we pass through the central block by a vestibule with five doors to reach the park, which is described on p. 129. The palace, together with its out-buildings, contains 1441 rooms and 139 kitchens. Adm., see p. 23; the ticket-office (Pl. K, B 6; *I*) is in the W. wing, where parties assemble to wait for the guide (duration of visit ¾ hr.). — The palace stands on the site of a hunting-lodge destroyed by the Turks in 1683. A magnificent new building was begun in 1694 under Emperor Leopold I. for the future Joseph I. from plans by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, but was left unfinished in 1705. Under Maria Theresa, whose favourite residence it was, the building of the palace was resumed from new designs by N. Pacassi in 1744, and it owes its present form to her and to her son Joseph II.

Interior. Visitors are first shown the forty rooms on the First Floor, which are magnificently fitted up. We ascend by the '*Blue Staircase*', with a ceiling-painting of the naval battle of Lepanto by Rottmayr (1701). — We first inspect *Francis Joseph I.'s Apartments*. We pass through the billard room, 'walnut room', and study to the sleeping apartment, with the iron bed in which the emperor died on Nov. 21st, 1916. Adjoining are *Empress Elizabeth's Apartments*. — Farther on are the *Spiegel-Zimmer* and the three *Rosa-Zimmer*, all on the park side, the latter with landscapes by J. Rosa (1760-69). Beyond the *Chinese Round Cabinet* (the privy council-chamber of Maria Theresa), with painted lacquer, and the *Little Gallery* we enter the magnificent *Great Gallery*, 141 ft. in length, decorated in white and gold; the ceiling-painting is by Gregor Guglielmi (1761). Farther on are the *Karussell-Zimmer* and the *Maria-Theresien-Saal*, with a portrait of the empress and five pictures of Joseph II.'s wedding (1760) by M. von Meytens. We next inspect the '*Blue Room*', with Chinese wall-paper, in which Emperor Charles I. abdicated in 1918, the *Old Lacquer Room*, with Chinese lacquers, and the *Napoleon-Zimmer*, with Netherlandish tapestries of the 18th cent.; here Napoleon lodged in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt (comp. pp. 50, 127),

died here in 1832. — In the E. wing are the *Millionen-Zimmer* or *Vegetin-Zimmer*, with panelling of gilded Chinese rosewood and paintings on parchment, and the *Gobelin Salon*, with six Netherlandish tapestries (18th cent.). Then come the apartments of Archduke Francis Charles, with the room in which Francis Joseph I. was born.

In the E. part of the GROUND FLOOR the *Crown Prince*, the *Rudolf*, and the *Chancellor Goëss Apartments*, three exotic garden-rooms fitted up by Johann Bergl (1770-71), are shown. — It is proposed to have a Hunting and Fishing Museum in the Gisela Apartment.

To the W. of the forecourt, in the old Riding School, is the **Collection of Historical Carriages** (Pl. W, A 6; *I*). Adm., see p. 23.

From the entrance we proceed to the left, skirting the left long-wall; at the end, to the left, is the boy's carriage of Francis Joseph I. By the rear-wall are valuable Turkish saddlery, the Hungarian shabrack used at coronations, etc. In front is gala harness. We return to the entrance-wall, skirting the right long-wall: to the left, harness used at funerals; to the right, imperial funeral-carriage, last used for Francis Joseph I.; to the left, Maria Theresa's sedan-chair. We again return to the rear-wall and proceed along the next row: to the left is the gilded coronation-carriage of Emperor Charles VI., adorned with paintings, built in Madrid in 1710 (the show-piece of the collection); Joseph II.'s boy's carriage (left); Napoleon I.'s carriage, used in 1810 at the coronation at Milan (left); Duke of Reichstadt's boy's carriage (left); carriage of Ferdinand I., black with brightly-coloured paintings (1835; left).

The ***Park**, 495 acres in area, laid out in 1753-75 by Steckhoven, the Dutch landscape-gardener, and the architect J. F. von Hohenberg, with its straight walks, vistas, clipped hedges, symmetrical ponds, sculptures, and grottoes, is one of the best-preserved examples of the French palace garden. It mounts the hill to the S. of the palace, terminating in the airy Gloriette (see below). The park is open daily from 6 a.m. till dusk; on the W. side of the palace is the *Kammer-Garten*, formerly the private garden of the emperor (open all day in summer; 20*pf*). The statues of Tyrolese marble near the parterre are mostly by C. F. W. Beyer (d. 1806) and the figures on the great *Neptune Fountain*, which closes the terrace on the Gloriette slope, are by the same sculptor. On the left of the central walk are the *Kaiser-Brunnen*, or 'Schöner Brunnen', with a reclining figure of a fountain-nymph by Beyer. Farther on are an artificial temple-ruin and an obelisk. To the right, on the W. side, is the **Menagerie** (restaurant; adm., see p. 23; note the European bisons and the ibexes), a zoological garden founded in 1752, whose plain buildings harmonize well with the star-shaped 18th century grounds. In the centre is the old tea-pavilion. To the N. of the menagerie is the *Great Palm House* (adm., see p. 23), 100 ft. high. In the grounds, to the W., is a bronze bust of Emperor Francis I., by Balthasar Moll, and the small experimental cast for Zauner's monument of Emperor Joseph II. (p. 46). The *Botanic Garden*, founded in 1753, W. of the menagerie, has numerous specimens from S. Africa (note the Fockea capensis, 150 years old, the last of its species), Australia, and New Zealand, especially of erica (heath). The **Gloriette** (777 ft.), a colonnade 104 yds. long and 62 ft. high, built by J. F. von Hohenberg

in 1775, crowns a hill rising 145 ft. above the flower-garden. The platform, to which we mount from the right side of the colonnade (adm., see p. 23), affords a superb *View of the park, of the city far below, and of the Kahlenberg in the background. To the W. of the Gloriette is the *Tyrolese Garden*, with a restaurant.

Outside the E. park-gate, 7-8 min. from the Gloriette, is the *Tivoli*, a garden-café with an extensive view. About $^1/_4$ hr. S. is the château of Hetzendorf (p. 126).

A little S. of the Kaiserstöckl (p. 8), outside the park, is the late-Gothic parish church of *Maria Geburt* (Nativity of the Virgin; Pl. A 6, *I*), with a baroque interior and a miraculous image on the high altar. Near the church is a Column of the Virgin (1772) and a bronze statue of *Maximilian of Mexico* (p. 50), by Johann Meixner (1871). The *Hietzing Cemetery* (Pl. A 7; *I*), farther S., contains the graves of Franz Grillparzer (d. 1872), the poet, Fanny Elssler (d. 1884), the dancer, Gustav Klimt (d. 1918), the painter, and Field-Marshal von Hötzendorf (d. 1925). To the S. of the cemetery is the *Military Hospital* (*Militär-Invalidenhaus;* Pl. A 7, *I*; entrance at Fasangartengasse 85), which contains two large pictures, the Battle of Leipzig, by P. Krafft, and Field-Marshal Laudon with his suite, by Siegmund L'Allemand (adm., see p. 22). Still farther S., on the *Rosenhügel* (804 ft.), is the main reservoir of the Vienna Water Supplies (comp. pp. 175, 190), and the three iron masts, 280 ft. high, of the broad-casting station of the Austrian *Radioverkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft* ('Ravag').

From the church of Maria Geburt we follow the Hietzinger Haupt-Str. to the W. for a while, then take the Lainzer Str. (Pl. A 6, *I*; tramway No. 60) to the left, bend to the right after $^3/_4$ hr. by the Hermes-Str., and in another 10 min. reach the *Lainzer Tor*, one of the main entrances to the Lainzer Tiergarten (p. 143).

To the N. of the Hermes-Str., on the slope of the Tiergarten, is the *Jubiläums-Spital*, a municipal hospital, and the municipal *Versorgungsheim* (home for the aged), with the *Karl-Borromäus-Kirche*, built in the late-Romanesque style by Scheininger (1902-4).

If, however, we follow the Hietzinger Haupt-Str. farther W. (tramways Nos. 58, 158), in a good $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the Wolfrath-Platz at Ober-St. Veit, with the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, rebuilt in 1742. The 'Gothic Room' contains a winged altar by Hans Schäufelein (?), a masterpiece by a pupil of Dürer's innermost circle (Crucifixion in the centre). To the S. of the Wolfrath-Platz is the *Faniteum*, a convalescent home for girls, built by E. Laroche in 1895; the sacristy of the church and the corridors contain wall-paintings by W. Steinhausen of Frankfurt (1894-96). Hütteldorf-Hacking station (p. 153) lies 20 min. N. of the Wolfrath-Platz.

By the N. boundary of the district of Hietzing, on the S. slope of the Galizinberg (p. 143), are the numerous buildings of the

Am Steinhof Lunatic Asylum. Entrance on the S. side; tramway (p. 13) No. 47. To the N. is the conspicuous **Church*, built by Otto Wagner in 1905-7 and notable as the first effective attempt in Vienna to design a Catholic church as a modern building independent of tradition. Above the cruciform body of the church, which is masked in white marble, rises a dome of gilded copper. The architect is responsible also for the furniture and fittings, which harmonize with the simple white interior. The stained-glass windows are by Kolo Moser. To Ottakring, see p. 133.

22. West-Quarters: Neubau, Josefstadt, Ottakring, Hernals.

Tramways (p. 11). Along the Josephstädter Str., J, J_2; to Hernals, C, II. — The Gürtel line of the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14) skirts the W. side of Neubau and Josefstadt.

The VIIth District, **Neubau,** lies between the Mariahilfer Str. (p. 127) on the S. and the Lerchenfelder Str. (see below) on the N. On the E. edge of the district are the former Imperial Stables (comp. p. 60) and the *Deutsches Volks-Theater* (Pl. A 4, *II*; p. 17), built in the Italian Renaissance style by Fellner and Helmer in 1887-89. In front of the latter is a seated marble figure of the popular poet *Ferdinand Raimund* (d. 1836), by Franz Vogl (1898). Close by, Hofstall-Str. 7, at the corner of Neustiftgasse, is the former ***Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards** (*Palast der Ungarischen Leibgarde;* Pl. A 4, *II*), erected in 1710-12 for Prince Johann Leopold Trautson from plans by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, a masterpiece of restrained magnificence and solid strength. — No. 2 Stiftgasse, formerly the barracks (Stifts-Kaserne; Pl. A 5, *II*), now contains the *War Archives,* with documents relating to the history of the Austrian army from 1500 onwards, 300,000 maps, and a library of 200,000 volumes.

A little to the W. of the Life Guards Palace, No. 6 Mechitaristengasse, is the house where Josef Lanner (1801-43), the waltz-composer, was born. No. 15 Lerchenfelder Str., a little to the N., occupies the site of the house in which the younger Johann Strauss was born on Oct. 25th, 1825 (tablet). To the S. of the Neustiftgasse, in the St. Ulrich-Platz (Pl. D 4; *I*), is the parish church of *St. Ulrich* (1st half of 18th cent.); behind is a Column of the Holy Trinity (1713). — To the N.W. of the church, at the corner of Neustiftgasse and Kellermanngasse, is a fountain with a bronze figure of the street minstrel *Augustin* (late 17th cent.; still known by the popular song 'O du lieber Augustin'), by J. Scherpe (1908). — No. 25 Westbahn-Str. (Pl. C D 4; *I*) is the *Graphical Academy,* with an historical collection, photographic apparatus, etc.

The **Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. C 4; *I*), in the Lerchenfelder Str., built in 1848-61 by Georg Müller, is a brick edifice in the

Italian round-arch style, with two W. towers and an octagonal dome. The interior is adorned with wall and ceiling paintings, notably those in the choir-apse on a gold ground, by Josef von Führich.

The VIIIth District, **Josefstadt,** named after Joseph I., is bounded by Neubau on the S., and extends N. from the Lerchenfelder Str. to the Alser-Strasse. At its E. boundary, No. 1 Auersperg-Str., is the **Palace of Prince Auersperg** (Pl. A 3; *II*), built for the Marchese di Roffrano in 1721-22 (porch added in the late 19th cent.).

To the W., behind the Rathaus (p. 62), is the building of the *Office of Weights and Measures and of Surveying.* Farther N., No. 4 Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz, is the **Czernin Palace** (Pl. A 2; *II*), erected in 1837, with a *Picture Gallery rich in good Netherlandish works. Adm., see p. 21. — Room I is right at the back.

Room I (chiefly Italian, Spanish, and French works). To the left: 4. *N. Poussin,* Plague at Marseilles; 5. *Sassoferrato,* Holy Family; 10. *Paolo Veronese,* Wedding; *19. *Paris Bordone* (?), Duke Alphonso of Ferrara, kneeling before a crucifix; 22. *Early Florentine School,* Altar-piece, Coronation of the Virgin and scenes from the life of Christ (1344); 38. *Titian,* Doge Andrea Gritti (c. 1540); 45. *M. Zerego,* Penitent Magdalene; *48. *Murillo,* Crucifixion; 58. *P. de Moya,* Portrait of a man; 66. *Ribera,* Isaac blessing Jacob; 72. *F. Primaticcio,* The Three Graces; 110. *G. Dughet (Poussin),* Landscape; *J. Callot,* 160, 161. Popular scenes; 162. *F. Baroccio,* Self-portrait; 164. *A. Dürer,* Portrait of a man (1516); 197. *F. de Herrera the Elder,* Blind street-musician.

Room II (chiefly Dutch and Flemish works). 17. *A. Elsheimer,* Adoration of the Shepherds, an early work under the influence of Correggio; 18. *Cornelis Schut,* Holy Family; 27. *Early Flemish School* (not Jan van Eyck), Presentation in the Temple; 54. *J. Tintoretto* (?), Doge; 65. *A. van Dyck* (?), Ecce Homo; 73. *D. Teniers the Younger,* Bagpiper; *74. *G. Metsu,* Smoker; *75. *Rembrandt,* Portrait of his mother (c. 1629); *A. Brouwer,* 76. Miser, 77. Village barber; 78. *A. van Ostade,* Tavern; *D. Teniers the Elder,* 80. Fortune-tellers, 81. Gaoler; 100. *A. van Ostade,* Village tavern (1653); 101. *A. Brouwer,* Man's head; 106. *N. Berchem,* Landscape; *117. *J. Vermeer van Delft,* The artist in his studio, one of the finest Dutch interiors; 119. *A. Cuyp,* Cattle reposing; 168. *Rubens,* The three women at the Tomb; *G. Dou,* 175. Card-players, 176. Self-portrait; *184. *A. van de Velde,* Cattle; 186. *D. Teniers the Younger,* Soldiers in a tavern; *187. *P. Potter,* Cows coming out of a stable (1647); 188. *A. van der Neer,* Fire at night; 189. *Saftleven,* Landscape; 196. *E. de Witte,* Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft (1661); 205, 206. *B. van der Helst,* Man and wife; 231. *C. de Vos,* Portrait of a man (1621); 257. *A. Cuyp,* Landscape with cows.

Room III. 171. *Jan Weenix,* Game; 172. *M. d'Hondecoeter,* Poultry; 173. *F. Snyders,* Fox-hunt.

Room IV (entrance-hall). 182. *P. Wouwerman,* Horses being watered; 306. *Amerling,* Head of a knight; 312. *O. von Thoren,* Two Hungarian peasants; 329. *Czermak,* Dominican missionaries with a Hussite family.

The *Theater in der Josefstadt* (Pl. D 4, *I*; p. 17), Josefstädter Str. 26, was founded in 1788. A little to the N.W. is the Piarist College, with the double-towered parish church of **Maria Treu** (Virgo fidelis; Pl. D 4, *I*), consecrated in 1716. The façade received its present form in 1860. In the interior are a ceiling-painting by A. F. Maulpertsch (1745) and a high-altar-piece by K. Rahl (Nuptials of the Virgin; 1841). The Column of the Virgin in front of the church

dates from 1713. To the N., at Laudongasse 15-19 (corner of Lange Gasse), is the former **Summer Palace of Count Schönborn,** an extensive single-storied baroque building of the early 18th cent., by J. L. von Hildebrandt; since 1920 the *Folklore Museum* (Museum für Volkskunde; Pl. D 3, *I*; description of the collections, see p. 115) has been housed here. At Skodagasse 18, corner of Laudongasse, is the *Neues Wiener Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 3; *I*), built by Oskar Kaufmann in 1914. In the Hamerling-Platz (Pl. D 4; *I*) is a monument to the poet *Roberi Hamerling* (d. 1884), by Johann Scherpe (1914). On the N. side of the square is the building of the *Kartographisches Institut*, founded in 1839 as a military geographical institute (shop, see p. 20).

Neubau and Josefstadt are continued on the W. by the outer districts of Ottakring and Hernals. The XVIth District, **Ottakring,** has many factories; a large state *Tobacco Factory (Tabak-Fabrik;* Pl. B 3, *I*; adm., see p. 25) is situated in the Thalia-Strasse. At the N. end of the Sandleitengasse (Pl. A 2, 3; *I*), a group of large blocks of more than 1500 flats was erected by the city in 1924-28. The park in front contains a bronze group ('Toilers') by Feodorowna Riess. From the Galizin-Str. (Pl. A 3; *I*) the Steinhof-Str. (Pl. A 3, *I*; fine views) leads S.W. in ½ hr. to the Am Steinhof Lunatic Asylum (p. 131). Galizinberg, see p. 143. — In the XVIIth District, **Hernals,** lies the *Bartholomäus-Kirche* (Pl. C 3; *I*), rebuilt in 1766-69 and enlarged in 1889-94. For Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg, see p. 142.

23. North-West Districts: Alsergrund, Währing, Döbling.

Tramways (p. 11). Along the Alser-Str., C, H, H_2, V, 43; along the Währinger Str., E_2, F, G_2, 38, 11; along the Nussdorfer Str., G_2, 38, 39; along the Liechtenstein-Str. to the Türkenschanz Park, 40; along the Döblinger Hauptstr. and the Hohe Warte, G_2; to Grinzing, 38; to Nussdorf, 36. — The Stadt-Bahn (p. 11) serves Alsergrund and Heiligenstadt with the Gürtel and Donau-Kanal lines.

The IXth District, **Alsergrund,** extends from the Alser-Str. on the S. to beyond the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof on the N.; the E. part descends fairly steeply to the Danube Canal.

In the Schwarzspanier-Str. is the **Austrian National Bank** (*Österreichische Nationalbank;* Pl. A 1, *II*), built in 1912-25 from the plans of Leopold Bauer, the only note-issuing bank in Austria. It was founded in 1816 as a joint-stock company, and from 1878 to 1922 it was known as the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The bank-notes are printed here (no adm. to the printing-office). — In the Alser-Str. is the large **General Hospital** (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus;* Pl. D 3, *I*), founded in 1784 by Emperor Joseph II. and adjoined on the N. by the medical clinics and university institutes.

This hospital is closely connected with the famous Viennese medical school of the second half of the 19th century. Among those who have

worked here may be mentioned Karl Rokitansky (d. 1878), founder of the German anatomical-pathological school, Joseph Skoda (d. 1881), who founded the new diagnostic school in Germany, Ferdinand Hebra (d. 1880), the dermatologist, Josef Hyrtl (d. 1894), the anatomist, Ernst Wilhelm Brücke (d. 1892), the physiologist, Johann Oppolzer (d. 1871), the physician, and Theodor Billroth (d. 1894), the surgeon.

At Sensengasse 2 (Pl. D 3, *I*; corner of Spitalgasse) is the Institute of Forensic Medicine, with a *Lightning Museum* (adm., see p. 22).

In the Währinger Strasse (Pl. C D 2, 3; *I*), which begins near the Schotten-Ring (p. 63) and runs N.W., is the Votive Church (p. 63), on the left; No. 15 Schwarzspanier-Str., behind, occupies the site of the Schwarzspanierhof, in which Beethoven died in 1827.

The Anatomical Institute (Pl. D 3, *I*; Währinger Str. 11-13, to the left), built in 1886, contains the *Anatomical Museum* (adm., see p. 20). No. 25 is the Josefinum, founded in 1785 by Emperor Joseph II. as a military college of surgery and medicine, which ceased to exist in 1872; it now contains, in six rooms, the *Museum of Anatomical Wax Preparations*, made in Florence in 1780-86 (adm., see p. 20). In front of the Josefinum is the *Hygieia-Brunnen*, a leaden fountain by J. M. Fischer (1783). At the corner of the Währinger Str. and Währinger Gürtel, to the right, is the *Volks-Oper* (Pl. D 2, *I*; p. 17), built by A. Graf and F. Krauss in 1898.

To the N. of the Josefinum the Boltzmanngasse diverges to the right from the Währinger Strasse. The *Waisenhaus-Kirche*, to the left (No. 5), occupies part of the former orphan asylum (Waisenhaus); built in 1722-23, it has two W. towers of 1821 and contains an ornate high altar. — At the corner of the Alserbach-Str. and Liechtenstein-Str. (Pl. D 2; *I*) a *Schubert Fountain*, by F. Matuschek and T. Stundl, was erected in 1928. Farther on, Nussdorfer Str. 54 (Pl. D 2, 3; *I*), between the Schubertgasse and Canisiusgasse, is the birthplace of the composer Franz Schubert (comp. p. 126) in 1797; on the first floor is the *Schubert Museum* (adm., see p. 23), with souvenirs, letters, MSS., etc.; the court contains an ornamental fountain ('The trout') by Josef Müllner (1912). — In the Lustkandlgasse is the *Canisius-Kirche* (Pl. D 2; *I*), a cruciform basilica with two W. towers, in the Romanesque style, by Gustav von Neumann (1904).

The Liechtenstein-Strasse (Pl. D E 2, 3, *I*; tramway, see p. 133), beginning at the Maria-Theresien-Str., a little N.W. of the Börse (p. 63), leads N. After 10 min. the short Fürstengasse (Pl. D E 3; *I*) diverges to the right.

To the left in the Fürstengasse is the entrance to the **Old Summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein** (Pl. D E 2, 3; *I*), built in 1697-1708 for Prince J. A. A. of Liechtenstein by D. Martinelli. It separates the outer and the principal garden, which are connected by an ornate quintuple passage. The two upper floors house the famous *Liechtenstein Gallery* (description, see p. 98). The main garden extends N. behind the building to a *Garden Palace*,

built by H. von Ferstel in 1876 in the Renaissance style, on the site of an old summer-house. The pretty gardens, originally laid out in the French style, but refashioned in the 'English' taste by Marshal Prince John of Liechtenstein (d. 1836), are closed to the public.

In the Servitengasse, a little S.E. of the Liechtenstein Palace, is the **Serviten-Kirche** (Pl. E 3; *I*), with two towers, erected in 1651-70 by Carlo Carlone. This is the only church in the suburbs of Vienna which survived the Turkish siege of 1683. In front is a statue of Mary Immaculate, by Kümmel (1848).

The interior consists of an oval nave with a long rectangular choir; the stuccoes are by Giovanni Barbarino. In the central chapel to the left of the nave, in front of the altar, is the resting place of the imperial general *Prince Octavio Piccolomini* (d. 1656; no monument). The middle chapel on the right of the nave is adjoined on the E. by the *Peregrini Chapel*, founded in 1727 and altered in 1766, with ceiling-paintings by J. A. von Mölk (1777).

A little E. of the Liechtenstein Palace, at Seegasse No. 9 (Pl. E 3; *I*), is a home for aged Jews of Vienna, at the back of which is a disused *Jewish Cemetery* (earliest tombstone 1577). — To the N. of the Liechtenstein Palace is the *Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 2, *I*; p. 4), built in 1870 and subsequently enlarged.

The Rossauer Lände skirts the Danube Canal. In its S. part (Nos. 7-9) is the Remand Prison (*Polizei-Gefangenhaus*; Pl. E 3, *I*), with the *Police Museum* (no adm. to the public). In the N. part of the Lände, near the Glasergasse, is the *Rossauer Brunnen*, with a bronze figure of the Danube, by Khuen (1908).

The district of Alsergrund is adjoined on the W. by the XVIIIth District, **Währing**, which, together with Döbling (p. 136), is the chief wine-growing district of Vienna. In the St. Gertrud-Platz (Pl. C D 2; *I*) is the *Währing Parish Church*, rebuilt in 1753; in front is a fountain of 1884. Farther on, to the left in the Währinger Str., between the Weimarer Str. and Karl-Beck-Gasse (Pl. C 2; *I*), is the former Währing Village Cemetery, now the *Schubert Park*; by the E. wall, next to one another, are the graves in which Beethoven (Pl. B., C 2) and Schubert were first buried, with the original monuments (comp. p. 124).

In the N. part of Währing is the former Währing General Cemetery, since 1923 the *Währing Park* (Pl. D 2; *I*). Immediately to the left of the Semper-Str. entrance is a grove with interesting monuments; to the S. of it is a memorial to Robert Blum (shot in 1848; grave unknown) and other participants in the Viennese insurrection. A tram depot to the E. of the park, in the Währinger Gürtel, contains a relief-model of the Raxalpe (p. 175) in appropriate rock. To the W. of the park extends a villa-colony called the *Cottage-Anlagen* (Pl. C D 2; *I*), which has sprung up since 1872; the Weimarer Platz (Pl. D 2; *I*) contains the *Erzherzog-Karl-Ludwig-Brunnen*, by E. von Hofmann (1906). To the W. of this quarter, at

Türkenschanz-Str. 17, is the *Observatory (Sternwarte;* Pl. C 2, *I*; adm., see p. 23), built by Fellner and Helmer in 1874-78. The Meridian-Platz, N. of the Observatory, contains a bronze statue of the actor *Josef Kainz* as Hamlet, by S. Jaray (1911).

The pretty **Türkenschanz Park** Pl. C 1; *I*, opposite the Meridian-Platz, to the N., was laid out on hilly ground by Sennholz in 1888; it was here that the Turks entrenched themselves in 1683 against the advancing army of relief (comp. p. 29). In the E. part are the *Restaurant* (concerts, see p. 18) and a *View Tower* (88 steps) with a superb *View of Vienna, the Wiener Wald, and the Schneeberg (April-Sept., week-days 3.30-8, Sun. 9-12, Oct.-March 2-4.30). To the N. of the tower, on the N. side of the E. pond, is a fountain erected as a memorial to *V. Priessnitz* (d. 1851), originator of the modern coldwater cure, by Fernkorn and Schwerdtner (1911); close by is a marble seat with a relief-portrait of *Theodor Leschetizky* (d. 1915), the piano-teacher, by Taglang (1911).

The N.E. corner of the Türkenschanz Park is occupied by the *Agricultural School (Hochschule für Bodenkultur;* Pl. C 1, *I*). — The new *Döblinger Friedhof* (Pl. C 1; *I*) contains the grave of Dr. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), founder of Zionism in 1897.

Alsergrund and Währing are bounded on the N. by the XIXth District, **Döbling** (Restaurant Zögernitz-Kasino, Haupt-Str. 76, with garden and café), which includes the Leopoldsberg (p. 139), Kahlenberg (p. 139), and Hermannskogel (p. 140). The numerous vineyards yield the best Viennese wine.

On the N. side of the Währing Park (p. 135) is the *Hochschule für Welthandel* (Pl. D 2; *I*), a school of international commerce built by Keller in 1916.

From the Döblinger Gürtel the Döblinger Haupt-Str. (see p. 137) leads N., with the Billroth-Strasse (Pl. D 1; *I*) diverging from it to the left. — In the Silbergasse (Pl. D 1; *I*), a side-road to the right of the Billroth-Str., 4 min. N. of the suburban railway line (p. 15), is the *Monastery of the Discalced Carmelites*, built in the Romanesque style by Jordan in 1898-1902; the church crypt contains the remains of King Charles X. of France (d. 1836), transferred hither in 1917, and of the Comte de Chambord (comp. p. 172). Farther on the Silbergasse joins the Hohe Warte (see p. 137). — Higher up in the Billroth-Str., to the right, is the *Rudolfiner-Haus*, a hospital built in 1882-94 on the initiative of Theodor Billroth, the surgeon. Beyond the railway line (Ober-Döbling station), to the right, is the disused Old Döbling Cemetery, with the tombstones of the waltz-composers Lanner and the elder Johann Strauss. At the N.W. end the road forks into the Sieveringer Str. (Sievering, see p. 140) on the left and the Grinzinger Allee, leading to the Haupt-Platz at Grinzing (p. 137), on the right.

In the Döblinger Haupt-Strasse (Pl. D 1, 2; *I*), No. 92, to the right, is the 'Biederhof', where Beethoven lived in 1803, when he was composing the 'Eroica' (tablet). Farther on, to the right, is the delightful little *Wertheimstein Park* (Pl. D 1; *I*), bequeathed to the city by Franziska von Wertheimstein (d. 1907).

The staircase of the villa (adm., see p. 25) has wall-paintings by Moritz von Schwind. On the first floor Fräulein von Wertheimstein's drawing-room is shown, where she was visited by writers and poets.

The N. continuation of the Döblinger Haupt-Str., the *Hohe Warte* (comp. the map, p. 142), with its numerous villas, ascends through Unter-Döbling and **Heiligenstadt** to join the Grinzinger Strasse. On the right is the *Zentral-Anstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik*, erected by Ferstel in 1870-72. Behind it, to the E., is a large sports-ground, and, opposite Heiligenstadt station (p. 140), a block of municipal flats built in 1926-28. The Hohe Warte descends; at the point where it joins the Grinzinger Str. is the late-Gothic *Michaels-Kirche* (M.-K. on map, p. 142). The *Heiligenstadt Park*, close by, contains a marble statue of *Beethoven*, by Weigl (1910). From the church we follow the Grinzinger Str. E., then take the first turning to the left to reach the Romanesque *Jakobs-Kirche* (J.-K. on map, p. 142). The inn 'Zur schönen Aussicht', Pfarr-Platz 5, was frequented by Beethoven, who is commemorated by several tablets in the neighbourhood: at Probusgasse 6 (where he wrote the 'Heiligenstadt Testament' of 1802) and at Pfarr-Platz 2 (where he lived in 1817). From the Jakobs-Kirche the Eroicagasse leads N. to the Beethoven-Gang (p. 138).

From the Michaels-Kirche the Grinzinger Strasse leads W. to (12 min.) the Haupt-Platz in **Grinzing** ('Heurigenschenken', see p. 9), where we are joined on the left by the Grinzinger Allee, and whence the Himmel-Str. and Cobenzlgasse (ascent of the Kahlenberg, see p. 139) diverge to the W. for the (¾ hr.) Hotel Schloss Cobenzl (p. 139). Following the Himmel-Str. for 8 min., we turn to the left to reach the (4 min.) conspicuous pilgrimage-church of *Maria zu den Schmerzen* ('Mater dolorosa'), built in 1909-10.

To the N.E. of Heiligenstadt lies **Nussdorf**, terminus of tramway No. 36 and a station on the Bundes-Bahn (see p. 140), with the *Brauhaus-Restaurant zur Rose*, near the station, and the *Bockkeller*, Eichelhof-Str. 3, 8 min. N.W. of the station. Ascent of the Kahlenberg, see p. 138. Nussdorf lies at the upper end of the Danube Canal (p. 26), which is protected against flooding by a huge dam, 33 ft. above the bottom of the canal, with figures of lions by Weyr on the pillars and an iron bridge; farther up it is protected against floating ice by a caisson.

2. The Wiener Wald.

The **Wiener Wald** belongs to the sandstone zone (p. xliii), here 12½ M. wide, and forms the north-easternmost part of the Alps. It extends from Scheibmühl to Hadersfeld (1440 ft.), and reaches its highest point at its S. extremity in the *Schöpfl* (2930 ft.). The long rounded ridges rise some 500-1000 ft. above the neighbouring valleys. The forest, consisting chiefly of beeches, occupies about three-quarters of the total area, having been preserved for the imperial hunt until the time of Maria Theresa. Apart from stone-quarrying, only the E. margin, near Vienna, has been affected by modern industry; colonies of summer residences are, however, springing up, particularly along the West-Bahn railway. A stream of holiday-makers from Vienna issues forth into the forest every Sunday, but by deviating a little from the beaten tracks it is still possible to find spots almost unvisited, e.g. in the Lainzer Tiergarten. The easternmost part of the limestone fore-alps, to the N.E. of the Triesting-Tal, similarly favoured by excursionists, is popularly reckoned as belonging to the Wiener Wald also (Hoher Lindkogel, 2779 ft.). Pine-trees here cover the mountain-ridges, which are broken by narrow gorges (Klause, Helenen-Tal). The E. slopes, facing the Vienna basin, form the W. boundary of the black or Austrian pine, from which resin is extracted, with its picturesque umbrella-shaped top. At the foot of these slopes, which owe their origin to comparatively recent geological dislocation, warm springs have brought into existence such spas as Baden and Vöslau, while the favourable climate ripens the best-known wine of Lower Austria (Gumpoldskirchner, Pfaffstättner, Vöslauer).

A. The Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, and Hermannskogel.

Nussdorf is reached by Railway (p. 140; from the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof in 10 min.) or Tramway (Line 36, from the Börse-Platz in 27 min., see p. 13). — Tramway to *Grinzing* (Line 38, see p. 13) in 28 min. from the Schotten-Ring. — Also Motorbus from the Opera House or from Grinzing (terminus of Tramway No. 38) to Schloss Cobenzl.

It is possible to combine a visit to the Abbey of Klosterneuburg with an excursion to the Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (comp. p. 25, 4th day; adm., see p. 140; descent from the Leopoldsberg by the Kollersteig).

The Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg are the most interesting view-points in the immediate vicinity of Vienna.

From Nussdorf to the Kahlenberg, 1 good hr. to the N.W. (aerial railway projected). — *Nussdorf* (568 ft.), see p. 137. From the station we follow the Greinergasse straight on (W.), then the Zahnradbahn-Strasse to the (4 min.) terminus of Tramway No. 36. We proceed to the right, cross the *Schreiberbach*, and ascend along it to the left; after a hundred paces we cross the brook to the left and follow the shady *Beethoven-Gang* (comp. p. 137), with a bust of the composer by A. Fernkorn (1863). After ¼ hr. we quit the brook and follow the Kahlenberg-Str. to the right (straight on is the Wildgrubgasse, with the Heiligenstadt Cemetery, containing the grave of the climatologist Julius Hann, 1839-1921). Passing the (8 min.) café and dairy called Beethoven-Aussicht, in 10 min. more we enjoy a glimpse of the Kahlenberg to the left and the Leopoldsberg to the right. In another 10 min. we may either proceed to the right to the (2 min.) Eiserne Hand Inn (steep path thence to the Kahlenberg),

or we may continue by the Kahlenberg road, passing an old cemetery on the right, to the (17 min.) Kahlenberg Hotel (see below).

From Grinzing to the Kahlenberg, $1^1/_2$ hr. N. — *Grinzing*, see p. 137. From the Haupt-Platz we follow the Cobenzlgasse N.W., finally ascending in windings past the Cobenzl Restaurant, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Hotel Schloss Cobenzl* (1476 ft.; 70 beds at 12-18*S*), in a large park, with a café-restaurant (fine views). Hence a red-marked path continues through beech-woods in $^3/_4$ hr. to the Kahlenberg Hotel (see below). — To the E. of the Hotel Schloss Cobenzl is the popular *Krapfenwaldl Restaurant* (1096 ft.), with a garden (music).

On the summit of the **Kahlenberg** (1585 ft.) is a large hotel (no accommodation at present), with a view of Vienna from the veranda and garden. Close by is the *Josefs-Kirche*, built in 1628 and remodelled in 1740, with souvenirs of John Sobieski (p. 29). About 5 min. N.W. of the hotel (path marked in red) is the *Stephaniewarte* (125 steps), a tower which affords a splendid view of Vienna and the Marchfeld as far as the Little Carpathians and of the Wiener Wald, the fore-alps, the Schneeberg, and the Ötscher to the S., while to the N. Kreuzenstein castle is visible. From the Kahlenberg to the Hermannskogel, see below; to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg-Weidling* station, see p. 142.

From the Kahlenberg to the Leopoldsberg, 25 min. E. Nearly opposite the Josefs-Kirche we follow a red-marked road to the right and then (4 min.) a red-marked path, also to the right, mostly through woods. In 7 min. the Waldbachsteig (yellow marks) diverges to the right for Kahlenbergerdorf, and beyond the (10 min.) point where the Kollersteig (yellow marks) diverges to the left for Klosterneuburg-Weidling station (50 min.; p. 140) we reach the (2 min.) **Leopoldsberg** (1388 ft., 873 ft. above the Danube), the easternmost spur of the Wiener Wald, rising abruptly above the Danube. On the site of an old castle (the 'Cradle of Austria'), built c. 1100 by St. Leopold (p. 140) and destroyed in 1529, are an inn and a church with two towers (1718). The best *View is afforded by walking round the wall of the outhouses and from the inn garden: N.W., Klosterneuburg, and opposite, beyond the diked channel of the Danube, with the Kuchelau Winter Harbour, the Bisamberg (p. 156) and Floridsdorf; N., the hilly region from the Manhartsberg to the Pollau hills; E., the Little Carpathians; S.E., the Leitha Mountains; S., the Wiener Wald, with the distant Limestone Alps; in the centre lies Vienna.

From the Leopoldsberg we may descend S.E. by the 'Nasenweg', a steep zigzag path, to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 140); the path leads S. from the inn gate, skirts the wall, and descends past a notice-board. — Another route leads to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg-Weidling* station (p. 140).

From the Kahlenberg a red-marked path leads viâ the *Sulzwiese* and the *Jägerwiese* (passing near the *Agnes-Bründl* or *Jungfern-*

Bründl) to the (1¼ hr.) top of the **Hermannskogel** (1782 ft.), the highest point within the municipal area of Vienna, with the *Habsburgwarte* (87 steps; extensive view) and an inn. The descent may be made viâ the Jägerwiese (inn), then by a marked path to the right to the plateau *Am Himmel* (view from the *Elisabeth-Kapelle* near by), and thence continuing by the Gspöttgraben, which joins the Sievering road at *Ober-Sievering*. We follow the road to (1 hr.) *Unter-Sievering* (Katharinenhof Café; Restaurant zur Agnes; Tramway No. 39 from Vienna, p. 13; motorbus from Sievering to Ober-Weidlingbach, see p. 142).

B. Klosterneuburg.

Railway (local service also) from the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof in 20 min. to Klosterneuburg-Weidling and in 25 min. to Klosterneuburg-Kierling.

Motorbus from Vienna XIX, Heiligenstädter Str. (beyond Pl. E 1; *I*) to *Klosterneuburg-Kierling* in ½ hr., stopping at the same places as the railway. — Motor-boats to Klosterneuburg and Greifenstein, see p. 10.

The railway first skirts the Danube Canal, passing (1¾ M.) *Heiligenstadt* (p. 137), which is served also by the Stadt-Bahn (p. 14) and Donau-Ufer-Bahn (p. 15). — Beyond (3 M.) *Nussdorf* (p. 137) the line approaches the Danube, which it then follows. — 3¾ M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 139; Restaurant zum Sonnenaufgang), with the bathing beach of *Kuchelau*. — We skirt the steep slope of the Leopoldsberg (p. 139). — 5½ M. *Klosterneuburg-Weidling* (Schicke Inn, Brandner Café, both near the station) is 25 min. S. of the abbey. Weidling, see p. 142. — 6¾ M. *Klosterneuburg-Kierling*. Kierling, see p. 142. To reach the abbey we take the road to the left on emerging from the station, after 2 min. ascend to the right by the road called Hundskehle, and in another 6 min. mount the steps to the left of the 'Stiftskeller', whence we reach the abbey entrance almost immediately.

Klosterneuburg. — *Goldenes Schiff Hotel* (Pl. a), in the Rathaus-Platz. — *Stadtpark Café*, in the Rathaus Platz; *Stiftskeller Restaurant* (Pl. c), Albrechtsbergergasse 3, outside the abbey, with good wines (sweet 'Strohwein') and a pretty view from the terrace.

Klosterneuburg (558 ft.), a town of 15,000 inhab., with an institute and school of wine and fruit growing, lies on the right bank of the Danube (frequented bathing beach).

The ***Abbey** of Augustinian canons (daily, 11-12 & 2-5, 1*S*; museum on Tues. & Fri. 2-5, 50*g*), on the E. side of the upper town, is one of the most important in Austria, founded in 1114 under Margrave Leopold III. (canonized in 1485). We enter by the gateway on the S.W. side (straight on, in the rear-building, is the porter, from whom tickets of admission, see above, are obtained). At the W. corner of the abbey is the Church (interior, see p. 141), a Romanesque pillared basilica consecrated in 1136, with two Gothic towers, the right dating from the late 14th cent., the left from

the first half of the 17th (both spires late-19th). In front of the church is a lofty Gothic 'lanterne des morts' of 1381. — A reconstruction of the Abbey, which was intended to serve also as a residence of Emperor Charles VI., was begun in 1730 from plans by Donato Felice d'Allio, but only the N.E. part of the magnificent design was carried out (1755). The N. dome on the E. side bears the archducal hat and the S. dome the imperial crown, both of copper.

Visitors are shown the Leopolds-Kapelle, cloisters, church, Kaiserzimmer, grand staircase, and library. — The interior of the Church was altered in the baroque style during the first half of the 17th cent. by J. B. Carlone; the choir-stalls and high altar are by Matthias Steinl (early 18th cent.). On the left of the choir we descend a flight of steps to the Leopolds-Kapelle, with the famous ***Altar of Verdun*, completed in 1181 by Nicholas of Verdun, one of the greatest goldsmiths of the Romanesque period. It consists of 51 plaques of enamel (gilt figures on a blue ground) arranged in three rows, one above the other (in the centre, the Life and Passion of Christ, with corresponding scenes from the Old Testament above and below). On the back are four tempera panels of the Viennese school (early 14th cent.). In a shrine over the altar are the bones of St. Leopold (p. 140). The stained-glass windows date from the 13th and 15th centuries. — The fine Gothic Cloisters on the N. of the church date in part from the end of the 13th century.

On the ground-floor of the abbey-buildings is the valuable Treasury (no adm.), containing the archducal hat of Lower Austria, set with pearls and precious stones, etc. — On the first floor are the superbly decorated Kaiser-Zimmer: the Gobelin Room with tapestries by Leyniis of Brussels (scenes from the Æneid), the Marble Room, with a ceiling-painting by Daniel Gran (1749). The Library, on the second floor, consists of 100,000 volumes and 1250 MSS. Next to one another in a glass-case: 1. Bible, 987. Prayer-book of St. Leopold. By the cabinets are the Suntheim Panels, eight MSS. with miniatures illustrating the history of the Babenbergs (late 15th cent.). We return by the Grand Staircase (Kaiser-Treppe).

To the left of the church a gateway leads to the Leopoldihof, with older buildings and the *Leopoldi-Brunnen* (1592). On the W. side of the courtyard, next a charming late-Gothic double oriel, is the entrance to the Museum. The ground-floor contains objects relating to the history of the abbey and the beautiful Klosterneuburg Madonna, of marble (early 14th cent.). On the first floor are bronzes by Cattaneo, Riccio, and others; ivory carvings; and Austrian pictures of the 15-16th cent. (including four scenes from the life of John the Baptist, by Rueland Frueauf). To the right of the church, opposite the Leopoldihof, is the old *Abbey Cooperage*, with a wine-cask holding over 12,000 gallons ('Fasselrutschen', i.e. sliding down this cask, is a popular amusement on St. Leopold's Day, Nov. 15th).

From the Stiftskeller the Ortnergasse leads W. to the (1/4 hr.) *Cemetery*, with a Pietà of c. 1726, attributed to Raphael Donner, over the entrance. — Keeping straight on from Klosterneuburg-Kierling station and in 2 min. taking the Martingasse to the right, we come to the (1/4 hr.) *St. Martins-Kirche*, with a late-Gothic choir and a 17th cent. nave. Note the baroque statues in the interior.

Proceeding S. from Klosterneuburg and crossing the (20 min.) Weidlingbach, we either follow the yellow-marked Kollersteig to the left up to the *Leopoldsberg* (70 min.; see p. 139), or reach the top of the *Kahlenberg* (70 min.; see p. 139) by the green-marked Josefs-Steig or the red-marked Probst-Ubald-Weg.

In the *Weidlinger Tal*, 3/4 hr. S.W. of Klosterneuburg-Kierling and 1/2 hr. from Klosterneuburg-Weidling station (motorbus from both stations),

lies the pleasant village of **Weidling** (610 ft.; Zum Goldenen Strauss, with garden; Zum Tiroler), in the churchyard of which reposes the poet *Nikolaus Lenau* (d. 1850). Farther up the valley are the villages of *Unter-Weidlingbach* (Zur Schiess-Stätte Inn) and (1½ hr.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (Schärf Restaurant). A motorbus runs hence in ½ hr. to Sievering (4¼ M.; p. 140). — From Weidling to the *Kahlenberg* (green marks) or to the *Hermannskogel* (p. 140), 1¼ hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach viâ the Klosterberg to *Neu-Waldegg* (see below; green marks), 1 hr., to the *Hameau* (see below; yellow marks), ¾ hr., steep; from Ober-Weidlingbach viâ the *Toifl* to the *Sophienalpe* (see below; green marks), 1¾ hr.

From **Kierling** (Zum Grünen Baum; Fuchs), 1 hr. W. of Klosterneuburg-Kierling station (motorbus in 20 min.), pretty woodland paths (2 hrs.) lead S. to the *Eichenhain* (1345 ft.; blue marks; rfmts.) and thence either viâ the *Windisch-Hütten* to *Unter-Weidlingbach* or viâ the *Gsänger-Hütte* to *Weidling* (see above). — From Kierling we may follow first a green-marked, then a red-marked path N. to (1 hr.) *Hadersfeld* (1378 ft.; Aigner Restaurant), ¼ hr. N.W. of which is the *Tempelberg* (1316 ft.), with a view-tower. From Hadersfeld we may either follow a blue-marked route S.E. to (1¾ hr.) Klosterneuburg (p. 140), or descend N. by a road (many windings) to (35 min.) Greifenstein (p. 160). — A road leads S.W. from Kierling to (1¼ hr.) *Hintersdorf*, from the N. side of which a red-marked route may be followed W. through the gorge of the *Hagenbach* to (1 hr.) St. Andrä, whence *St. Andrä-Wördern* station (p. 160) may be reached in 20 minutes.

C. Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg. The Sophienalpe. The Lainzer Tiergarten.

Tramways (p. 11): viâ Dornbach to Neu-Waldegg, H_2, 43; to the Lainzer Tiergarten, 60, 62 (as far as the vicinity of the Lainzer Tor, whence a motorbus runs to the Villa Hermes), 49, 52 (to Hütteldorf).

Dornbach (Waldschnepfe Restaurant) and **Neu-Waldegg** (Zum Hirsch Inn), situated in a valley of the Wiener Wald and belonging to the district of Hernals (p. 133), are favourite resorts. From the Alszeile at Dornbach (comp. Pl. A 2, *I*; tramway stop) a road leads in ½ hr. to the *Schafberg* (1273 ft.; Pl. A 1, *I*; Schafbergalpe Restaurant), with a good view of Vienna; thence in ½ hr. to *Pötzleinsdorf*, the terminus of Tramway No. 41 (p. 13). At Neu-Waldegg is *Prince Schwarzenberg's Park*, with the mausoleum of Field-Marshal von Lacy (d. 1801). A shady road gradually ascends through the park, whence we may proceed N. by road or footpath (marked in blue) to the *Hameau* or *Holländer Dörfl* (1516 ft.; restaurant), 1¼ hr. from the tramway terminus, near which we obtain a view of part of Vienna to the E., with the Marchfeld and the Little Carpathians, and the mountains to the S., as far as the Schneeberg. A steep yellow-marked path descends N. from the Hameau to (½ hr.) Unter-Weidlingbach (see above).

A pleasant forest-path (marked in red as far as the 'Rotes Kreuz', then in blue) leads S.W. from the Hameau (a little to the left, 5 min. from the Hameau, is the Wiener Wald war memorial, erected in 1916) to the (¾ hr.) **Sophienalpe** (1595 ft.), which may also be reached from Neu-Waldegg in 1¼ hr. by road (views) viâ

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
St. Andrä
Tulln
Korneuburg
Bisamberg
KLOSTERNEUBURG
Irrenanstalt
Kierling
Haselbach
Kierlinger Forst
Groiss M.
Amalienhof
Antoni Bründl
Obere Stadt
St. Kinkg. Kierling
Chorherrn Stift
Kuhau
Mühlen hütten
Lang-Enzersdorf
Lauer-B.
Buchberg
Lange Gasse
Haschhof
Haschberg
Hohenau
Rotes Kreuz
Eichenhain
Sektionsstag
St. Kinkg. Weidling
Bad
Kreit
Weidling
Flohhügel
Donauwarte
Gschwendt
Elisabeth Ws.
Mühlschütt-Au
Erzherzogs-Damm
D O N A U
Kahlen-B.
Leopolds-B.
Stephanieswarte
Josefsdorf
Kahlenbergerdf.
Wildgrube
Sulzwiese
Agnes Bründl
Jäger Whs
Vogelsang-B.
Hermannskogel
Ratsberg W.
Schloss Cobenzl
Lotis-B.
Nussberg
Eichelhof
Bockkeller
Nussdorf
Kahlenberg
Tafelberg
Rahmberg
Ober-Weidlingbach
Unter-Weidlingbach
Sauberg
Fischerhaus
Simons-B.
Asperleiten
Förster-Ws.
Schützen-Gr.
Cobenzl Hof
Am Himmel
Reisen-B.
Reisenberg
Cobenzl-B.
Krapfenwald
Krapfenwald-B.
Schreiber-B.
Dreimarkstein
Kloster
Bellevue
Himmel-Str.
Ober-Grinzing
Hameau
Salmannsdorf
Weidandacht
Sievering
Heiligenstadt
Rosskopf
Rotes Kreuz
Sophienalpe
Exel B.
Gran-B.
Hacken-B.
Unter-
Neustift am Walde
Dornbacher Park
Michaeler B.
Pötz
leinsdorf
Neuwaldegg
Riegelhütte
Obere Döbling
Untere Döbling
Döbling
Nußdorf
Dornbach
Rst. Gersthof
Frz Josefs Bhf
NW-Bhf
Nordwestbahnhof
1:75 000
Kilometer
Meilen

the *Rohrer Hütte* (restaurant). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht* (1595 ft.), 10 min. S.W. of the Sophienalpe by a blue-marked path, commands a splendid view across the Wiener Wald as far as the Schneeberg. We may descend either by a blue-marked path past the 'Zur Knödelhütte' Inn to (1½ hr.) *Hütteldorf* (p. 153), or by a woodland path marked in green to (1 hr.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (p. 153).

Starting from the end of the Thalia-Str. (Pl. A B 3, *I*; Tramway J), we follow the Galizin-Str. W., viâ the *Galizinberg* or *Wilhelminenberg* (1273 ft.; Restaurant Steinbruch, below, to the S.), to the (¾ hr.) belvedere on the *Vogeltenn-Wiese* (1411 ft.; restaurant). On the E. slope of the Galizinberg is the conspicuous Schloss Wilhelminenberg, now a children's home, on the S. slope the Am Steinhof Lunatic Asylum (p. 131). From the Vogeltenn-Wiese a green-marked route leads S. to Hütteldorf-Hacking (p. 153) in 1 hr.

In the W. part of Hietzing lies the **Lainzer Tiergarten,** a forest of oaks and beeches, formerly an imperial game-preserve, 9½ sq. M. in area, surrounded by a wall. The animals include red and fallow deer, wild boars, and mouflons. Guide on sale at the main entrances (30*g*).

The Tiergarten is open from mid-April till the end of Oct. on Thurs., Sun., and holidays from 8 a.m. till 3 hrs. before dusk, and the easternmost part as far as the Villa Hermes on Sat. afternoons; adm. 30*g*. — Main Entrances: *Steg-Tor* and *Pulverstampf-Tor*, to the N., and *Lainzer Tor*, to the E. — Tramways, see p. 142. — Stadt-Bahn (p. 14) to Hütteldorf-Hacking. Thence we turn sharply to the left, crossing the Wien, and follow the main road to the right to the (⅓ hr.) Steg-Tor, or go on past the *Auhof* to the (½ hr.) Pulverstampf-Tor. — The walk from the Pulverstampf-Tor to the Lainzer Tor takes 2¾-3 hrs.

From the Pulverstampf-Tor an avenue (red marks) leads S.W. viâ the *Bischof-Wiese*, passing the shooting-box of *Kaiserzipf*. After ¾ hr., at the cross-roads (to the left for the Rohr-Haus, 1 M.), we proceed straight on viâ the *Sulz-Wiese* to the (½ hr.) shooting-box on the *Hirschg'stemm* (1331 ft.; rfmts.). Then straight on again (viâ the Kalter Bründlberg, see below), at first descending through woods (pretty glimpses) to a (10 min.) fork. Here we proceed to the left across a meadow, then to the left again, ascending gradually, to the (25 min.) Stockwiese, where we are joined on the left by the route from the Kalter Bründlberg (see below). We go on to the (25 min.) *Villa Hermes*, built by K. von Hasenauer in 1882-85 for Empress Elizabeth (admission to the state apartments until dusk on Mon., Tues., Wed., & Fri., 50*g*, on Thurs. and Sat. afternoon and Sun., 30*g*), a little apart from the road, on the left. Adjacent are a café-restaurant (open in summer only) and a golf-course (comp. p. 18). Thence through the garden-city of Friedensstadt to the (25 min.) *Lainzer Tor* (p. 130). — Or we may ascend to the left through the forest (red marks) from Hirschg'stemm, turning to the left again after 10 min., to the (¼ hr.) summit of the *Kalter Bründlberg* (1686 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Wiener Wald and the Vienna basin. We then return to the cross-roads and so to the (½ hr.) Stockwiese, whence we proceed as above to the Lainzer Tor.

D. Mödling.

It is best to reckon a day each for excursions to Mödling and Baden, and ½ day for Laxenburg. The scenery is at its best when the fruit-trees are in blossom. The night should be spent at Mödling or Baden, whence the excursion may be extended to the Schneeberg (see p. 175) or the Semmering (see p. 181).

Road from Vienna to Mödling, see p. 181; thence to Baden, see p. 148.

Motor Posts from Vienna (Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, p. 5) to *Kaltenleutgeben* (Heiligenkreuz, Hinterbrühl), *Mauer* (Laab im Walde), and *Liesing* (Breitenfurt).

Süd-Bahn (State Railway) from Vienna (starting from the Süd-Bahnhof, see p. 4), 10 M. in 1 ½ hr. (*2S 75g, 1S 65g, 1S 10g*). — The railway turns S.W., with the districts of Wieden, Margareten, and Meidling on the right and the Wiener Berg on the left. — 2½ M. *Meidling* (Süd-Bahnhof; p. 126), whence the Pottendorf line (p. 175) branches off to the left. — Beyond (3¾ M.) *Hetzendorf* (château, see p. 126) the Rosenhügel (p. 130) appears on the right. — On the left we have a view of the vast plain as far as the Leitha Mountains, on the right of the Wiener Wald, with countless country-houses and populous villages. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Hetzersdorf-Mauer* (Mauer, ¼ hr. W. of the station, see p. 145) we reach —

6¼ M. *Liesing* (745 ft.; Zott, 18 beds), a town of 8100 inhab. with a large brewery.

From Liesing to Breitenfurt, 7½ M. to the N.W., motor post in 35 minutes. — 1¾ M. *Kalksburg* (804 ft.; Bauer Inn), with a Jesuit seminary. — 3¾ M. *Roter Stadl* (good inn). — 7½ M. *Breitenfurt bei Wien* (1247 ft.; Stelzer Inn), in a pretty situation.

From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 4¼ M., branch-line in 22 minutes. The railway turns W. — 1¼ M. *Perchtoldsdorf* and (1¾ M.) *Rodaun*, see p. 115. — 4¼ M. **Kaltenleutgeben** (1056 ft.; Gill, with café-restaurant; Fichtinger, near the station), with numerous villas and two hydropathics, is charmingly situated in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. A very interesting excursion is S.W. by a green-marked path (winding road also), viâ the (½ hr.) *Gaisberg-Wiese* (Gaisbergmeierei Inn; winter sports), up to the (1 hr.) **Höllenstein** (2116 ft.), with a superb view from the *Julien-Turm* (shelter-hut, with inn). A beautiful view is enjoyed also from the *Föhrenberg* (1887 ft.; 1¼ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben), with the Josefs-Warte and the *Kammersteiner-Hütte* (inn on Sun.). Hence we may either proceed N. to the (¼ hr.) *Paraplueberg-Schutzhaus* (inn, open all the year round, 5 R.) and then E. to Rodaun (¾ hr.; see p. 145) or Perchtoldsdorf (¾ hr.; see p. 145), or W. to the Julienturm, a pretty walk of 1½ hr.

From Kaltenleutgeben to Heiligenkreuz, 9¼ M. by motor post in ¾ hr., viâ Sulz-Stangau and Sittendorf (p. 147). Walkers ascend near the church (green marks) to the *Kreuz-Sattel*, and then follow the blue marks to the left viâ *Neuweg*, *Schloss Wildegg* (1434 ft.; restored at the end of the 17th cent.), and *Sittendorf* to Heiligenkreuz (p. 152; 3 hrs.).

8 M. *Brunn-Maria-Enzersdorf* (725 ft.). Farther on we observe the château of Liechtenstein (p. 146) to the right and the large missionary college of St. Gabriel to the left. — 10 M. *Mödling*, to the right, see p. 145.

Giesshübl
Hochleiten
Rauch-Kg.
Perlhof
Elisenhof
Elisenhof a.G.
Hunds-Kg.
Grillen-bühel
Eichberg
Hatter-Kg.
Hinterbrühl
Kalender B.
MÖDLING
Pachner-Kg.
Weissenbach
Vorderbrühl
Kl. Anninger
Schweizer-Bg.
Mühlbach
Vorder-Otter
Breuten-B.
Mitter-Otter
Hinter-Otter
Eich-Kg.
Mittel-
Gaaden
Eschenkogel
Vierjoch-Kg.
Borstein
Thalern
Anninger
Gumpoldskirchen
Tännberg
Lehnstuhl
Pfaffstätten
Pfaffstättner Kg.
Sattelriegel
Richtberg
Museum
Pfaffstätten
Traiskirchen
Josephstal
BADEN
Tribuswinkel
Wienersdf.
Bahnhof
Schloss
Wiener-Neustadt
St. Traiskirchen

Tramway (p. 11) from Vienna to Mödling: No. 60 from the Stadt-Bahn station of Hietzing (Pl. 2, A 6; *I*) to Mauer in 23 min., and No. 360 from Mauer to Mödling in 26 min.; also No. 260 from Mauer to Perchtoldsdorf in $^1/_4$ hr. — Tramway No. 60 runs along the Lainzer Str. (Schloss Schönbrunn, see p. 128), and reaches its terminus in the Lange Gasse at ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Mauer* (787 ft.; Park-Café), a village of 4150 inhab., with numerous country-houses.

From Mauer a motor post ($6^1/_4$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr.) plies W. viâ Kalksburg and Roter Stadl (p. 144) to *Laab im Walde* (1181 ft.; Weissenberger Inn).

Tramway No. 360 runs S. from the Lange Gasse to ($1^1/_4$ M. from Mauer) *Rodaun* (853 ft.; Stelzer, good; Café Hartl), with 1900 inhab., a station on the railway from Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben (p. 144). Ascent of the Föhrenberg, see p. 144. — $2^1/_2$ M. **Perchtoldsdorf** or *Petersdorf* (820 ft.; Stadt Wien, 45 beds from 3*S*; Sonnberg; Rathauskeller Restaurant, near the parish church; Zentral-Café), an old market-village of 7800 inhab., also a station on the railway from Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben (p. 144). On the N. side of the market-place, reached by the Wiener Gasse, which descends from the station past the Gothic *Spital-Kirche* (early 15th cent.), is the 15th cent. *Parish Church*, also Gothic, restored in a modern Gothic style in 1870. Opposite the choir to the E. is a conspicuous *Keep*, now a belfry (late 15th cent.; view from the bell-loft). The remains of the old castle to the W., opposite the church, date from the 14th century. The *Rathaus* has a Gothic oriel and a remarkable council-chamber of the 17-18th centuries. The plague column, on the N. side of the market-place, was erected in 1713. Brunner Gasse No. 26, S. of the market-place, contains souvenirs of Hugo Wolf (1860-1903), the song-composer. Ascent of the Föhrenberg, see p. 144. — 5 M. *Mödling* (tramway terminus a little N. of the Franz-Josefs-Platz).

Mödling. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Hajek*, at Vorderbrühl, see p. 146 (tramway, see below); *Radetzky*, see p. 146; *Babenberger-Hof*, Babenbergergasse 6, 33 beds at 3-4*S*; *Kursalon* (Pl. a), Brühler Str.; *Kaiser von Österreich* (Pl. g), Haupt-Str. 57; *Brunner Brauereihof* (Pl. d), near the Süd-Bahnhof; *Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. b), Klostergasse 22, with garden.

Cafés. *Weisskirchner*, Elisabeth-Str. 19, corner of Brühler Str.; *Südbahn*, opposite the Süd-Bahnhof.

Post Office, Schrannen-Platz, a little W. of the Haupt-Strasse.

Bathing Establishment, Turnergasse 7 (erected in 1928).

Electric Tramway (the oldest in Austria, 1884) from the station viâ *Klausen* and *Vorderbrühl* to *Hinterbrühl* ($2^3/_4$ M.; 11-30*g*). We should take the tram to the Klause, walk to Vorderbrühl, ascend thence to the Husaren-Tempel, and descend to Hinterbrühl (2 hrs.). — To *Mauer*, see above.

Mödling (705 ft.) is an old town of 19,000 inhab. at the entrance of the Brühler Tal, a favourite haunt of the Viennese. From the Süd-Bahnhof we turn to the right, then follow the Haupt-Str. to the left. Beethoven composed his Missa Solemnis in 1818-19 in No. 79 of this street. Proceeding straight on viâ the Franz-Josefs-Platz and Schrannen-Platz, we come to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *St. Othmars-*

Kirche, a Gothic church of 1454-1523, restored in 1690-1700, with a crypt. Adjacent to the left is the *Pantaleons-Kapelle*, dating from the 12th cent. and altered in the 17th, originally a burial-chapel ('Karner'); the portal and the Romanesque wall-painting on the interior of the apse are noteworthy.

Pretty footpaths lead viâ the *Kalenderberg* to Vorderbrühl: from behind the St. Othmars-Kirche (guide-post) up to the (¼ hr.) *Schwarzer Turm* (1118 ft.); thence either by a rock-path running above the Klause (see below) to (½ hr.) Vorderbrühl, or to the right to the (20 min.) château of *Liechtenstein* (1821) and the ancestral castle of the Princes of Liechtenstein, restored in 1884-91, with freestone walls of the Romanesque period; then down to the left by the road near the Hotel Radetzky (see below) to (25 min.) Vorderbrühl.

The **Brühl** is a valley belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, watered by the *Mödlingbach* and enclosed by wooded heights. Tramway, see p. 145. The road leads from the Kursalon (Pl. a), passing under the aqueduct of the First Vienna Water Supply. The more interesting path leads to the left through the Kursalon garden short of the aqueduct, whence the Neuweg continues on the right bank of the Mödlingbach. The *Klause*, the nearer part of the valley, is a deep ravine, with numerous houses on the road-side, flanked with rugged limestone rocks on which grow black pines, with umbrella-shaped tops. At the upper end of the ravine, above on the left, is the ruin of the castle of Mödling. The valley then expands, 25 min. from Mödling, into the dale of *Vorderbrühl* (*Grand-Hôtel Hajek, Pl. e, first-class, with terrace, 200 beds at 4½-8, L. 4, D. 5½, P. 14½-20*S*, closed Oct.-April; Zwei Raben, Pl. f, 25 R., Goldener Stern, Pl. h, both plain; Café Zwierschütz). — To the N., ¼ hr. above Vorderbrühl, is the prettily situated *Hotel Radetzky* (Pl. c; 150 beds, P. 10-14*S*).

To reach the Husaren-Tempel from Vorderbrühl (¾ hr.) we either diverge to the left from the road beyond the Goldener Stern (see above; Husarentempelgasse), and follow first the road to the gravel-pit and then the footpath going on in the same direction, or we cross the wood to the right beyond the Café Zwierschütz. The *Husaren-Tempel* (1621 ft.), built by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813 over the grave of the officers of his regiment who fell at Aspern, crowns the summit of the *Kleiner Anninger*. It affords an extensive view of the wooded heights to the E., as far as the Leitha Mountains.

The terminus of the electric tramway is at *Hinterbrühl* (Paulinenhof, 160 beds from 5, P. 8-12*S*; Helmstreitmühle; Höldrichsmühle), whence the Husaren-Tempel is reached in 1 hr. (we ascend to the left to the Gaaden road and follow the blue way-marks).

The ascent of the **Anninger** (2211 ft.), 2¼ hrs. from Mödling by a red-marked path, is very repaying. From Neusiedler Strasse station on the Brühl tramway we either ascend to the right (red way-marks) by the 'Goldene Stiege', past the 'Krauste Linde' (1572 ft.; inn), to the (1¾ hr.) *Anninger-Haus* (2067 ft.; inn, open all the year round, 10 R.). Or we follow the green marks to the left, through the *Priessnitz-Tal*

and past the (1¾ hr.) *Kaisergerndl-Haus* (1670 ft.; inn, open all the year round), to the Anninger-Haus (25 min.; see p. 146). Hence we may either ascend to the (½ hr.) *Wilhelms-Warte*, on the summit of the Anninger plateau (superb view), or follow the yellow marks to the (¼ hr.) *Jubiläums-Warte* on the *Eschenkogel* (2129 ft.). Toboggan-run to Mödling. The Wilhelms-Warte is reached also from Gumpoldskirchen (p. 148) in 1½ hr. (preferable for the descent, 1 hr.): we first follow red marks to the 'Rotes Kreuz', then yellow marks to the right through the Siebenbrunn-Graben, in which is the *Drei-Dürrischen-Höhle*, a cavern made accessible in 1926, with stalactites.

From Mödling to Heiligenkreuz. We follow the road W. to Hinterbrühl (see p. 146), then proceed S.W. to (6¼ M.) *Gaaden* (1056 ft.; Stifts-Gasthof); thence to (10 M.) *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 152).

From Hinterbrühl (p. 146) a motor post runs W. viâ (4¼ M.) *Sparbach* (1125 ft.; Zur Therese Krones Inn), with a game-preserve of Prince Liechtenstein, and (5 M.) *Sittendorf* to (6¾ M.) *Sulz-Stangau* (1411 ft.; hydropathic). Comp. p. 144.

E. Laxenburg.

Motorbus from Vienna (terminus of tramway No. 66, see p. 13) to Laxenburg, 10 M. in 20 min. (1*S* 50*g*). — From Mödling (p. 145) a branch-railway runs S.E. in 10 min. and a motorbus in ¼ hr. to Laxenburg; from Biedermannsdorf (p. 173; 35 min. journey from Vienna), ¼ hr. on foot; from Achau (p. 175; ½ hr.'s journey from Vienna), 35 min. on foot. — Comp. the remarks at the beginning of R. 2d.

Road. *A.* 10 M.: leaving Vienna by the Laxenburger Str. (Pl. E 6, 7; *I*), we go on viâ the (3 M.) *Wiener Berg* (881 ft.) and (8¾ M.) *Biedermannsdorf.* — *B.* 12½ M., viâ *Wiener-Neudorf*, see p. 181.

Laxenburg. — Plan, see p. 148. — *Schloss-Restaurant & Café*, Bahnhof-Str., near the station, well spoken of. — Rfmts. in summer at the *Park-Kaffeehaus*, S. of the Turnier-Platz, beyond the canal, and on the Mariannen-Insel (Pl. 12), at the E. end of the park. — A visit to the park, which is open free, takes 1½ hr., and the inspection of the Neues Schloss and Franzenburg ½ hr. each.

The former imperial country-seat of *Laxenburg* (571 ft.), which is adjoined by a small village, lies in an old hunting-ground of the Dukes of Austria. — From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and then the Hof-Str. to the right to the Schloss-Platz, with the Hof-Kirche (Pl. 7), built in 1693. The *Neues Schloss* ('Blauer Hof'), opposite, a plain two-storied edifice with extensive out-buildings, begun in c. 1752, contains pretty rooms (open all day; 60*g*). The *Altes Schloss*, farther S., was restored in its old form after its destruction by the Turks in 1683; formerly used only by shooting-parties, it has been occupied since 1926 by the school of Dalcroze Eurythmics.

The *Park was laid out in the English style in 1782 and 1798, with numerous plantations, stately single trees, expanses of green sward, an island-dotted lake, and far-reaching vistas. Passing the house formerly belonging to Count Uhlefeld on the left (Pl. 17), we cross the little river Schwechat and reach a monument to Emperor Francis I. (Pl. 4). We then turn to the left, skirting the Great Pond (boats for hire), and turning again to the left, reach the ferry

(ring for the ferryman) to the **Franzensburg**, which is situated on an island. The castle (adm. 70*g*), erected in a modern Gothic style in 1801-36, has never been inhabited, but is richly furnished with wooden ceilings, panelling, leather wall-hangings, cabinets, and tables of the 16-17th cent., brought from older castles and convents. It also contains portraits of princes and ceremonial paintings by J. B. and J. N. Hoechle and other early 19th cent. artists and affords a good idea of the 'Romantic' conception of the middle ages. — From the Franzensburg we go on across the bridges to the *Turnier-Platz* (Tournament Ground), and then skirt the canal (beyond the Kaskaden-Brücke is the Park-Kaffeehaus) to the waterfall (Pl. 18), whence we cross the Löwen-Brücke (Pl. 10), pass the Altes Schloss, and regain the entrance.

F. Baden. Heiligenkreuz.

Comp. the remarks at the beginning of R. 2d.

Süd-Bahn (State Railway) from Vienna, $16^{3}/_{4}$ M. in $^{1}/_{2}$-1 hr. (5*S* 25*g*, 3*S* 15*g*, 2*S* 10*g*). — From Vienna to *Mödling*, 10 M., see R. 2d. The railway continues S., with the Wiener Wald on the right. Numerous vineyards. — 13 M. *Gumpoldskirchen* (725 ft.; Bayrischer Hof; Rathauskeller), to the right, is a market-village of 3000 inhabitants. The white wines of Gumpoldskirchen and Pfaffstätten are esteemed. Ascent of the Anninger, see p. 147. — Beyond a short tunnel we reach ($15^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Pfaffstätten* (Winzerhaus Inn, at the Rathaus), to the left. — $16^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Baden*, see p. 149.

About 20 min. W. of Pfaffstätten station (see above) is the Waldschnepfe Inn (well spoken of), in the Einöd, and 5 min. farther on is the Alte Einöde Inn. From the Waldschnepfe we follow first the yellow, then the blue way-marks (to the left) to the (6 min.) *Einöd-Höhle* and the *Elfen-Höhle* (to Baden, see p. 151), 2 min. farther on; adm. to both caves 30*g*. — From the Alte Einöde Inn we follow first the red, then the green way-marks (to the right) up to the (1 hr.) *Pfaffstättner Kogel* (1775 ft.; tobogganing), with the Klesheim-Warte.

Electric Railway from Vienna (starting from the Bösendorfer Str.; Pl. C 5, *II*), twice or thrice per hour, $18^{1}/_{2}$ M. in $1\text{-}1^{1}/_{4}$ hr. (2*S* 10*g*). — $2^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Meidling* (Süd-Bahnhof). — At (3 M.) *Philadelphia-Brücke* the line quits the rails of the municipal tramway. — $4^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Inzersdorf*. — We traverse the plain to the S., keeping some distance from the mountains and passing several brick-works. — 15 M. *Traiskirchen* (p. 173). — 18 M. *Baden* (Süd-Bahnhof); $18^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Baden* (Josefs-Platz; p. 149).

Motorbus from Vienna (starting from the Schiller-Platz, Pl. B 4, 5, *II*) about every hour to the Thermal Swimming Baths at Baden (p. 151), $17^{1}/_{2}$ M. in 1 hr. (2*S* 70*g*).

Road. *A.* $17^{1}/_{2}$ M.: from Vienna to *Wiener-Neudorf*, $9^{1}/_{4}$ M., see p. 181; $10^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Mödling* (705 ft.; p. 145); $14^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Gumpoldskirchen* (725 ft.; p. 148); $17^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Baden*. — *B.* $17^{1}/_{2}$ M.: viâ *Traiskirchen*, see p. 181.

LAXENBURG
1 : 30.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meter
Wien
Aspangbhf.
Bhf. Biedermannsdf. 0.5 Kil.
Bhf. Achau 1.6 Kil.
Sollenau
Mödling
Guntramsdorf 3 Kil.
Bhf. Münchendorf 2.8 Kil.
Wiener Straße
Post-Straße
Neues Schloss
Bahnhof
Einsiedelei
Fasanenhaus
Meierei
Schwechat
Johannes Pl.
Altes Schloss
Reitschule
Franzens-burg
Großer Teich
Tuchlauben
Tuffstein
Trüber
Schwimmschule
Karolinen-Hain
Obstbaum-Schule
Tempel d. Eintracht
Forsthaus
Schwechat
Baul
Triesting-Kanal
Großer Kanal
Zwischen-Kanal
1 Dianatempel
2 Fischerdörfel
3 Forstmeisterbrücke
4 Franz I.-Büste
5 Gotische Brücke
6 Grotte und Sophiental
7 Hofkirche
8 Karpfenteich, Schwed. Lusthaus
9 Kaskadenbrücke
10 Löwenbrücke
11 Lusthaus im Eichenhain
12 Marianneninsel
13 Rittergruft
14 Ritterssäule
15 Stapelplatz, Schiffsbrücke
16 Theater
17 Uhlefeldhaus
18 Wasserfall
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Baden. Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Grüner Baum* (Pl. a; E 2), Renngasse 2, corner of Theresiengasse, 500 beds (40 bathrooms) at 8-25, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 20*S*; **Sacher's Hotel*, see below; *Waldeck* (formerly Bristol; Pl. b, E 3), Josefs-Platz, with café, 100 beds at 6-8, B. 1¼, L. 3*S*; *Stadt Wien* (Pl. d; E 3), Kaiser-Karl-Platz 16, with garden, 50 beds at 8-10*S*, well spoken of. — *Goldner Löwe* (Pl. c; E 3), Weilburg-Str. 1, with garden, 16 R.; *Brusatti* (Pl. h; E 3), Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Ring 15, 60 beds from 5½*S*.

Pensions. *Julienhof*, Kaiser-Franz-Ring 15 (Pl. E F 2), with sulphur baths and garden, 105 beds, P. 14-24*S*; *Silvana*, Helenenstr. 91 (Pl. C D 3), 38 beds; *Park-Pension Hanausek*, Elisabeth-Str. 10 (Pl. D E 3, 4), 60 beds, P. from 14*S*; *Quisisana*, Elisabeth-Str. 63 (Pl. D E 4), 70 beds, P. from 15*S*; *Zellerhof*, Kaiser-Franz-Ring 9, 45 beds, P. from 16*S*. — Municipal Hydropathics. **Herzoghof* (Pl. 6), Theresiengasse 1, connected with the Herzogs-Bad and Antons-Bad (see below), 178 beds at 8-14*S*; *Mozarthof*, Renngasse 4 (Pl. E 2), *Theresienhof* (Pl. 13, E 2), Kaiser-Franz-Ring 10.

Sanatoria. *Gutenbrunn* (Pl. 5). Rolletgasse 6, 170 beds, P. from 24*S*; *Esplanade* (Pl. E; C 3), Helenen-Str., 150 beds, P. from 26*S*; *Sacher's Kurhaus Helenental* (Pl. i; A 2), connected with Sacher's Hotel, 140 beds (25 bathrooms) at 6-16, L. 6, S. 5, P. 18-26*S*; *Städtische Kuranstalt* (Pl. 1, E 2; no sulphur baths), in the Kur-Park.

Restaurants at the hotels and the *Kurhaus* (see below). — Wine and hot dishes at the *Batzenhäusel*, near the theatre (Pl. E 2).

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (Pl. D E 2); *Fischer*, *Bristol* (see above), *Josefsplatz*, all three in the Josefs-Platz (Pl. E 3); *Central*, Kaiser-Karl-Platz (Pl. E 3); *Clementinenhof*, near the Kur-Park (Pl. E 2); *Schopf*, Weilburg Str. 5 (Pl. C D 3); *Sachergarten*, in the Helenen-Tal (Pl. A 2). — Confectioners. *Wiedhalm*, Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Ring 49 (Pl. E 3), and Helenen-Str. 100a (Pl. C D 3), with café.

Post Office (Pl. E 3), Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Ring 35.

Baths (private 3½-5*S*, mixed 1-3*S*; usually half-price in the afternoon). *Karolinen-Frauenbad* (Pl. 9), *Herzogs-Bad*, and *Antons-Bad* (Pl. 6), all open in winter also; *Josefs-Bad* (Pl. 8); *Theresien-Bad* (Pl. 13); etc. — *Thermal Baths* or *Strandbad* (p. 151), Helenen-Strasse. — *Mineral Swimming Baths* (Pl. 12; water 73° Fahr.), Marchet-Str. 13. — *Baths Management* (Kurkommission), Renngasse 4 (Pl. E 2; week-days 8-12).

Visitors' Tax: 40*g*-1*S* 20*g* daily per person. — Concerts (May 1st to Oct. 15th) in the Stadt-Park or in the Kurhaus: week-days, except Mon., 11-12 & 5-6.30, Sun. 8-9, 11-12.30, & 6-7. — Reading Room (Pl. 1) in the Städtische Kuranstalt, open 8-12 & 2-6. — Theatre (Pl. E 2); plays in summer in the Arena (see p. 150). — Trotting Races (beyond Pl. F 1, 2) in July and August.

Tramways. From the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 3) viâ the Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Ring (Pl. E 3) and Helenen-Str. to *Rauhenstein* (Pl. A 1; 2¾ M. in 16 min.); from the *Josefs-Platz* (Pl. E 3) viâ Soos to *Vöslau* (p. 167; 3 M.). — Motorbus from the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 3) to the *Kur-Park* (Pl. D E 2) and from Rauhenstein to the *Krainer-Hütte* (10 min., p. 151).

Tourist Agency. *Prokopp & Co.*, Hauptplatz 17. — Charabanc Trips for the whole day to the Semmering (20*S*), Raxalpe (20*S*), Schneeberg (15*S*), and Neusiedler See (16*S*); for the half day to Laxenburg (4*S* 20*g*) and Heiligenkreuz (4½*S*).

Baden (768 ft.), the *Aquæ* of the Romans, a town of 24,000 inhab., is prettily situated at the point where the *Schwechat-Tal* or *Helenen-Tal* (p. 150) meets the plain. Its development as a watering-place was chiefly due to the regular summer visits of Emperor Francis I. in 1813-34. Most of the bathing establishments were built in 1802-27 in the classical style. The chief of the fourteen

radio-active sulphur springs (78-116° Fahr.) is the *Römerquelle* or *Ursprung* (Pl. 14), which emerges from the dolomitic limestone in the Trinkhalle (see below). An adit (22 yds. long) leads to a large cavern where the hot water (93° Fahr.) wells up in a tank 11-20 ft. deep (150,000 gallons daily; adm. on application to the Baths Management, see p. 149).

Beethoven lived at No. 26 Braitner-Str., a little S.W. of the station, in the summers of 1816 and 1818. On the N. side of the Kaiser-Karl-Platz is the *Rathaus* (Pl. E 3., altered in 1893-95; in the square itself is a Column of the Holy Trinity, by Stanetti (1714-18). — We proceed N. by the *Theresien-Strasse*, the main street, to the shady *Stadt-Park* or *Kur Park* (Pl. D E 2), with the *Städtische Kuranstalt*, the *Kurhaus*, the new *Trinkhalle* (pump room), with a fragment of a Roman wall, the *Arena* (see p. 149), bronze busts of *Grillparzer*, by Schrödl (1874), and *Emperor Joseph II.*, by Kann (1899), a bronze monument to the composers *Lanner* (standing) and the elder *Johann Strauss* (sitting; comp. p. 34), by Mauer (1912), and the *Undine Fountain*, by J. Kassin (1903). By the Grand-Hôtel Grüner Baum (p. 149), towards the courtyard, is a memorial with a marble bust of the pianist *Alfred Grünfeld* (1852-1924), by Hans Mauer (1924). The *Jubiläums-Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E 2) was built by Fellner and Helmer in 1909. The *Erato-Brunnen*, in front of it, is by Kassin (1912). Close by, to the E., is the *Stephans-Kirche* (Pl. E 2), built in the late-Gothic style at the end of the 15th cent., with a tower (220 ft. high) crowned by an onion-shaped cap, between the nave and choir. In the interior, above the stairs leading to the choir-gallery, is a tablet (1911) recording that Mozart wrote his 'Ave Verum' here in 1791. Another tablet on Antonsgasse No. 4 (Pl. E F 2) records the fact that Beethoven wrote his 'Zur Weihe des Hauses' there in the autumn of 1822.

To the W. of the old town is the *Doblhoff Park* (Pl. C D 3), with a café-restaurant, boats for hire, etc. The old Weikersdorf Rathaus, Elisabeth-Str. 61, contains the *Municipal Archives* and the *Rollett Museum* (Pl. 16, D 3; open Sun. & Thurs., 3-6; 50*g*). In the museum are prehistoric and Roman finds, objects of industrial art, the Gall collection of busts and skulls (c. 200 items, including the death-mask of the Duke of Reichstadt, comp. p. 128), etc.

The Stadt-Park is adjoined on the N. by the *Kalvarienberg* (1070 ft.), with several view-points (*Moritzruhe*, *Annahöhe*, *Raimundhöhe*; Pl. D 2). A pretty view is obtained also from the (1/2 hr.) *Theresien-Warte* (1365 ft.; Pl. D E 1; Restaurant Rudolfshof, lower down). — On the Gaminger Berg, reached by the Andreas-Hofer-Zeile, is the *Kaiser Franz Josef Museum* of the Lower Austrian 'Landesfreunde' (Pl. C D 1; adm. 20*g*), with prehistoric and ethnographical collections. The baptismal and confirmation medals are noteworthy.

The **Helenen-Tal,** in its upper part a woodland dale of great natural beauty (best to take the tramway as far as Sacher's Kurhaus Helenental), is reached by the Helenen-Str. (Pl. C D 3). To the left in this street, 20 min. from the Kaiser-Karl-Platz, are the *Thermal Baths* or *Strandbad* (Pl. C 3), with a restaurant, a sand-beach, and two large swimming-pools supplied by the warm Marien-Quelle (Pl. 15; E 3). Farther on the mouth of the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the First Vienna Water Supply (p. 175). Beyond it, to the left, on the opposite bank of the Schwechat, rises the *Weilburg* (Pl. B 3), built by J. Kornhäusel in 1820-23 for Archduke Charles. The castle garden contains a smaller copy of the statue of the Archduke in Vienna (p. 42). The large ruin of *Rauheneck* crowning the hill above the Weilburg, with a triangular keep (rfmts.), was destroyed by the Hungarians in 1477. Pretty grounds extend W. from the Weilburg, on the right bank of the Schwechat, as far as the *Hauswiese* (café) and the small ruin of *Scharfeneck.* Opposite, on the hill to the right, is the extensive ruin of *Rauhenstein* (Pl. A 1, 2; rfmts. in summer), to which a pleasant path leads through the Alexandrovitsch grounds (from the Marchet-Str., $^1/_2$ hr.).

Beyond Rauhenstein the valley is closed by the *Urtelstein* ($^1/_2$ hr. from Baden), a rock through which a tunnel was driven in 1827. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, with a pretty view of the densely wooded valley (Café Jammer-Pepi). Beyond the tunnel is the *Cholerakapelle Inn,* then (1 hr. from the tram terminus) the *Hotel-Restaurant Krainer-Hütte* (motorbus and omnibus, see p. 149) and the *Restaurant Zum Grünen Jäger.*

About 25 min. N.W. of the Stadt-Park (p. 150) is the *Elfen-Höhle* (p. 148). — The *Anninger* (p. 146) is $2^1/_2$ hrs. N. of Baden (path marked in red).

The attractive ascent of the ***Hoher Lindkogel** (*Eisernes Tor;* 2779 ft.), the highest mountain in the neighbourhood, is made from Baden in 3 hrs. From the Jägerhausgasse (Pl. B 3) we follow the blue-marked path S.W. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (restaurant), $1^3/_4$ hr. below the summit, on which are a view-tower and a shelter-hut (inn, open all the year round, 18 beds, telephone). — The Hoher Lindkogel is ascended also by marked paths from the *Krainer-Hütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 167) in $1^1/_2$ hr. Toboggan-runs in winter.

From Baden to Heiligenkreuz (p. 152), $8^3/_4$ M. viâ the Schwechat and Sattelbach valleys (motor post in $^3/_4$ hr., 1*S* 80*g*), or $11^1/_4$ M. viâ the Rosen-Tal, Siegenfeld, and Gaaden (p. 147; motor post in 1 hr., 2*S*). Walkers diverge to the right from the Schwechat valley beyond the Rosen-Tal and follow the yellow-marked path viâ Siegenfeld (3 hrs.).

From Baden to Alland, 10 M., motor post in 1 hr. The road threads the Schwechat valley, viâ ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Sattelbach,* to ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Mayerling* (1050 ft.; Zum Touristen Inn), with a Carmelite nunnery, formerly a shooting-box of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who committed suicide here on Jan. 30th, 1889; the room which was the scene of his death has been turned into a chapel. We continue to (10 M.) *Alland* (1083 ft.; Zum Löwen Inn), a village of 1900 inhab., with a sanatorium for consumptives $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. About $^1/_4$ hr. to the S. is a stalactite cavern. Motor post from Alland to Altenmarkt (p. 155) and Mariazell, see p. 185.

Heiligenkreuz.

Motor Post from Vienna (Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, p. 5) viâ Kaltenleutgeben, 18¾ M. in 1½ hr. (3½*S*); from Baden, see p. 151.

**Heiligenkreuz* (1004 ft.; Stifts-Gasthaus), in the valley of the Sattelbach, the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, was founded by St. Leopold (p. 140) in 1135. The abbey-buildings were rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries.

From the outer precincts of the abbey we pass through the early-baroque *Main Portal*, with an ancient organ in the tower, to the Court-yard, with two-storied arcades, a Column of the Holy Trinity (1729-39), and the Josefs-Brunnen, the last two by Giuliani. On the W. side is the *Stiftskeller*. The *Museum*, on the first floor, contains clay models by Giuliani and the *Picture Gallery*, with early German paintings (adm. on previous written application only). The Church, on the E. side, has an interesting façade (late-12th to mid-13th cent.). The lofty, narrow nave, consecrated in 1187, is a Romanesque pillared basilica of great severity. The large, early-Gothic choir, with aisles of equal size, was dedicated in 1295 and provided with neo-Gothic altars in 1885 (altar-pieces by M. Rottmayr, c. 1700); on the left is the tapestry of Dr. Fuchsmagen (d. 1510; probably Brussels work); the upper portions of the stained-glass windows are chiefly early-Gothic. — The sacristan shows the new sacristy, choir-gallery, cloisters, and refectory (fee). To the right next the choir is the *New Sacristy*, dating from 1667, with stuccoes of c. 1720 and a leaden crucifix by R. Donner; on the altar is a fragment of the True Cross. — The *Choir Gallery* in the nave, behind the organ, contains carved stalls (1707-8). — From the right aisle we enter the charming Cloisters, begun c. 1220 in a rich transitional style, with more than 300 little pillars of red marble. In the so-called foot-washing passage, skirting the church, with figure-groups by G. Giuliani, and opposite, in the dining-hall passage are windows with grisaille glass of the 13th cent., some of the oldest specimens of their kind. The E. wing is adjoined by the low Chapter House (1240), the burial-place of several margraves and dukes of the Babenberg family; in the centre is the tomb (mutilated by the Turks) of Duke Frederick II. (d. 1246), the last of the Babenbergs. By the dining-hall passage is the Gothic Well House (c. 1290), with brilliantly coloured windows of the same period, the one to the left containing portraits of the Babenbergs. — The Clausura contains the *Refectory* (1687), with baroque stucco-work; on the short wall is a large painting (1742) by Martin Altomonte. The *Library*, with valuable MSS. and incunabula, and the rich *Treasury* are open on application.

From Heiligenkreuz motor posts ply to *Alland* (p. 151), and *Unter-Tullnerbach* (p. 153).

G. From Vienna to St. Pölten.

Railway, 38 M. Express in 1¼ hr. (19*S*, 13*S* 70*g*, 7*S* 60*g*), ordinary train in 2 hrs. (12*S* 25*g*, 7*S* 35*g*, 4*S* 90*g*).

The Motorbus from Hütteldorf to Rekawinkel (11¾ M. in 40 min.) stops at the same places as the railway.

Road, 38½ M. *Vienna*, Stephans-Platz (558 ft.; p. 35). — 3¾ M. *Penzing*. — 6¼ M. *Hütteldorf* (699 ft.; p. 153). — 10 M. *Purkersdorf* (797 ft.; p. 153). — 15½ M. *Pressbaum* (1040 ft.; p. 153). — 18 M. *Rekawinkel* (919 ft.; p. 154). — 20¼ M. *Hutten* (951 ft.). — 24 M. *Neulengbach* (787 ft.; p. 154). — 38½ M. *St. Pölten* (896 ft.; p. 185).

Vienna (West-Bahnhof), see p. 3. Soon after starting we see Schönbrunn (p. 128) on the left. — 3 M. *Baumgarten*. On the right is the Am Steinhof Lunatic Asylum (p. 131), on the left Ober-St. Veit

(p. 130). — $3^3/_4$ M. *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (699 ft.; Hotel Schneller). Auhof and Lainzer Tiergarten, see p. 143; to the Sophienalpe, see pp. 143, 142. — The railway enters the Wiener Wald, and follows the valley of the *Wien* as far as Pressbaum. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Hadersdorf-Weidlingau* (755 ft.; Layer, 60 beds). About 10 min. S.E. is *Mariabrunn*, with a pilgrimage-church of 1639-55 and an institute of experimental forestry.

Mauerbach-Tal (motorbus to Zeiselmauer, $12^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr.). A little to the N. of Hadersdorf-Weidlingau station is *Hadersdorf* (Zum Bahnhof Inn), with the château of Baron von Laudon; in the park, close to the Mauerbach road and 20 min. N. of the station (path marked in green), is the tomb of Field-Marshal von Laudon (d. 1790), by F. Zauner. Thence we follow the green marks through the beautiful Mauerbach valley to (20 min.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (to the Franz-Karl-Aussicht, see p. 143), then proceed to the right through a narrow wooded valley (green marks) to reach (20 min.) *Hinter-Hainbach* (to the Sophienalpe, $^3/_4$ hr., see p. 142). — We continue to follow the green marks through the Mauerbach valley to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach* (now a home for the aged), founded by Frederick the Handsome in 1316, rebuilt in the early 17th cent., and dissolved in 1782. To Gablitz, see below. About $1^1/_2$ hr. N. of Mauerbach, by a yellow-marked path, is the **Tulbinger Kogel** (1624 ft.), with a view-tower affording a magnificent panorama; lower down, to the S., is a restaurant. We may descend either E. (red way-marks) to *Hainbach*, then N.E. via *Kirchbach* (Zum Grünen Baum Inn) to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) St. Andrä-Wördern (p. 160), or N. (blue way-marks) in 1 hr. to *Königstetten* and thence by a shadeless main road to (50 min.) Zeiselmauer-Königstetten (p. 160).

$7^1/_2$ M. *Unter-Purkersdorf* (797 ft.); 8 M. *Purkersdorf-Gablitz* (Goldener Hirsch, 20 R.; Purkersdorf Sanatorium, 120 beds; Sanatorium Westend, 180 beds), a frequented summer resort of 5000 inhabitants.

About 10 min. S. (yellow way-marks) is the *Schöffel-Warte* (1411 ft.). — A green-marked path leads N.W. to the (2 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1772 ft.), with a fine view. From the village of *Gablitz* (Zum Grünen Jäger Inn), $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.W. (motorbus from Unter-Purkersdorf) we may either follow a blue marked path W. up to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Troppberg, or a red-marked path N.E. to (1 hr.) Mauerbach (see above).

The railway ascends as far as Rekawinkel (p. 154). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Unter-Tullnerbach* (945 ft.; Hosemann's Inn, below the station).

Motorbus from Unter-Tullnerbach viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Hochrotherd* (see below) and ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 152) to ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Alland* (p. 151).

Below us to the left is a reservoir of the Wien aqueduct, called the *Wiener Wald Lake* ($^1/_2$ M. long and 1 M. wide). On the bank is a monument to Wilhelm Kress, who experimented with flying machine models here in 1877 (comp. p. 114). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Tullnerbach-Pressbaum* (1040 ft.). The village of Pressbaum is 10 min. S.W. — $13^3/_4$ M. *Pressbaum* (1040 ft.; Kühnel, 25 beds), a village of 4200 inhab., with numerous country-houses.

Motorbus from Pressbaum to (11 M.) *Alland* (p. 151).

A red-marked path leads S. viâ the *Bihaberg* (1398 ft.), the *Sattelberg*, and the *Drei Berge* (1813 ft.) to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Hochrotherd** (1706 ft.; Schöny zur Aussicht Inn), a group of houses with a splendid view. Motorbus to Alland or to Unter-Tullnerbach, see above. — A red-marked

woodland path leads S.W. viâ the *Grosser Pfalzberg* (1644 ft.) and the *Kaiserbrunnberg* (1873 ft.) up to the (1½ hr.) Jochgrabenberg (see below).

15½ M. *Rekawinkel* (1184 ft.; Kühnel, 30 beds; Sanatorium, 90 beds, P. from 17*S*) is a favourite summer resort.

A 5 hrs.' ridge-walk may be taken on the Schöpfl, to the S.W. (blue way-marks; from Neulengbach, see below): we proceed S. to the (1¼ hr.) *Jochgrabenberg* (2119 ft.), with an extensive view from the Wienerwald-Warte, whence we follow the ridge viâ (25 min.) *Schwabendörfl* (inn) to the (¾ hr.) woodland hamlet of *Hochstrass* (1919 ft.; Langer zur Linde Inn). Beyond the *Hasenriedl* (2106 ft.), the *Freiung* (2064 ft.), and the *Kramhofer Höhe* (1903 ft.) we reach the (2 hrs.) *Forsthof* (1847 ft.; inn), whence the route leads S. over meadows and through woods up to the (¾ hr.) **Schöpfl** (2930 ft.), the highest point of the Wiener Wald, with a view-tower and a shelter-hut (inn, open all the year, 14 beds and 10 mattresses). Descent S. viâ (¾ hr.) *St. Corona* (1900 ft.; Heiliger Brunnen Inn; to Altenmarkt an der Triesting, see p. 155) to (1¼ hr.) Kaumberg (p. 155).

The railway descends, and beyond two tunnels and a viaduct (144 ft. high) reaches (18¾ M.) *Eichgraben* (971 ft.; Eichgraben, well spoken of; Geissler Restaurant).

About 1½ hr. S.E., by a red-marked path, is *Hochstrass:* thence to the Schöpfl, see above. — The *Kohlreitberg* (1686 ft.), 1½ hr. W., with an inn and view-tower, is reached by a blue marked path leading as far as *Götzwiesen* (inn), whence we follow the red-marked path to the right. Descent N.E. (red way-marks) to (¾ hr.) Unter-Oberndorf.

20½ M. *Unter-Oberndorf* (843 ft.). Ascent of the Kohlreitberg, see above. — 23½ M. *Neulengbach-Markt* (787 ft.; Schedl Inn, 10 R.), with 2000 inhab., overlooked by a château of Prince Liechtenstein (now a convalescent home), rebuilt in the late 16th cent. and altered in 1813-23.

From Neulengbach we may follow a yellow-marked path N.E. (the red marked path viâ *Gross-Weinberg* is ¼ hr. shorter), viâ *Almersberg*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Buchberg* (1522 ft.), with a view-tower and shelter-hut (inn). — A motorbus runs S. through the thickly populated Laaben-Tal to the (7½ M.) village of *Laaben* (1168 ft.; Zur Post Inn), whence we may continue on foot by a red-marked path leading E. to (1¼ hr.) *Forsthof*, then a blue-marked path S. to the (¾ hr.) Schöpfl.

We cross a viaduct, with nine arches, spanning the Laaben-Tal, to reach (24¼ M.) *Neulengbach* (797 ft.), ¼ hr. from the village. — Beyond (26¾ M.) *Ollersbach*, with a church altered to the Empire style in 1780-83, is (34¼ M.) *Pottenbrunn* (876 ft.). The village, 20 min. N., has a 16th cent. château with a fine park. — We cross the *Traisen*.

38 M. *St. Pölten* (896 ft.), see p. 185.

H. From Leobersdorf to St. Pölten.

Railway, 50¼ M. in 3¼ hrs. (15*S*, 9*S*, 6*S*).

Road, 47¼ M. *Günselsdorf*, see p. 181. — 2¼ M. *Leobersdorf* (856 ft.; p. 168). — 7¾ M. *Berndorf* (1030 ft.; p. 155). — 16¾ M. *Altenmarkt* (1275 ft.; p. 155). — 23½ M. *Gerichtsberg* (1887 ft.; p. 155). — 35¾ M. *Scheibmühl* (1142 ft.). — 47¼ M. *St. Pölten* (896 ft.; p. 185).

Leobersdorf, on the railway from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt,

see p. 168. — The line turns W. and traverses the valley of the *Triesting* as far as Kaumberg (see below). — $1^3/_4$ M. *Wittmannsdorf*, see p. 168. — Beyond ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Berndorf-Fabrik*, with the large silver plate ware factory of Arthur Krupp, is ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Berndorf* (1030 ft.; König, opposite the station, 11 R.), a town of 6900 inhabitants. — To the right is the Wiener Wald. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Pottenstein an der Triesting* (1076 ft.; Wagner-Stifter, 30 beds; motor post to Vienna or Mariazell, see p. 185) is an industrial market-village with 3500 inhab.; $1^1/_2$ hr. N.E. (red-marked path) is Schloss Merkenstein (p. 167).

$11^3/_4$ M. *Weissenbach-Neuhaus* is the station for *Weissenbach an der Triesting* (1448 ft.; Weintraube, 62 beds), a market-village of 1500 inhab., at the entrance of the Further Tal. About $^3/_4$ hr. S. (yellow way-marks) is the *Ludwigshöhe* (1821 ft.; view-tower).

From Weissenbach we may follow a route S.W. through the beautiful *Further Tal* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Hönigsberger Inn (Furthnerwirt), at the entrance of the *Steinwand-Graben*, which we ascend to reach the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Steinwand-Klamm. At the entrance of the gorge is Hahn's Inn. From the (20 min.) upper end (path marked in blue) we traverse the *Türkenloch*, a natural rock-tunnel, to the (20 min.) hamlet *Am Kreuth* (2395 ft.; shelter-hut with inn on the Jagasitz), whence we descend in $^3/_4$ hr. to Muckendorf (p. 168). — From the Furthnerwirt a road leads W. viâ ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Furth* (1368 ft.) to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Saghäuseln* (1870 ft.), where a red-marked path diverges to the left through the *Staffgraben* up to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Kieneck* (p. 169).

About 20 min. N. of the station (motor post) is the village of *Neuhaus* (1378 ft.; Hôtel d'Orange, 200 beds at 3-15*S*), a summer resort with a château. Thence we may proceed either N., by a yellow-marked path ($1^1/_4$ hr. to the Peilstein), or N.E. by road in 1 hr. to *Schwarzensee* (inn), and on by a steep green-marked route to the (35 min.) top of the **Peilstein** (*Wexenberg*; 2356 ft.; view-tower; inn, open all the year, 15 beds), the rocky walls of which form a favourite practising ground for climbers.

$15^1/_2$ M. *Altenmarkt an der Triesting* (1332 ft.; Lamm Inn).

A road ($1^1/_4$ M.; footpath in $^1/_2$ hr.) leads N.E. to the double-towered pilgrimage-church of *Hafnerberg*, built in 1729-35, with effective rococo decoration, and thence to *Alland* ($5^1/_2$ M.; p. 151). — About 1 hr. N.W., by a red-marked path, is the village of *Klein-Mariazell*, with the Benedictine abbey of *Mariazell*, founded in 1136 and dissolved in 1782; the church, with frescoes by Johann Bergl, was altered to the baroque style in 1752-82. A yellow-marked path diverges to the N.W. 10 min. S. of Klein-Mariazell for ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *St. Corona* (to the Schöpfl, see p. 154). — From *Dornau*, 12 min. W. of Altenmarkt station, a blue-marked path leads S. up to the (2 hrs.) *Hocheck* (3399 ft.), with the Franziska-Warte and a shelter-hut (inn, open all the year, 22 beds and 20 mattresses).

Motor post from Altenmarkt to Vienna or Mariazell, see p. 185.

20 M. *Kaumberg* (1614 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz, 20 beds) is a market-village and summer resort. Ascent of the Schöpfl, see p. 154.

A green-marked path leads S.W. in 1 hr. to the imposing ruins of the *Araburg* (2461 ft.), destroyed in 1683, with a view-tower and an inn.

The line pierces the *Kaumberger Sattel* (1887 ft.) by a tunnel, and beyond ($24^1/_4$ M.) *Gerichtsberg* (1854 ft.) enters the valley of the *Gölsen*, which separates the Wiener Wald (right) from the limestone fore-alps (left). — $30^1/_2$ M. **Hainfeld** (1427 ft.; Edelbacher;

Goldener Löwe), a market-village of 4000 inhab., with ironware factories, frequented as a summer resort.

From Hainfeld a pretty excursion may be made S.E. viâ (1 hr.) *Ramsau* (1542 ft.; Zum Touristen Inn to the (1¼ hr.) *Adamtal Inn* (1798 ft.), whence the *Unterberg* (4400 ft.; p. 168) may be ascended in 2¾ hrs. (first yellow, then red way-marks). — From Ramsau up to the *Kieneck* (p. 169), 3 hrs. by a green-marked path. — From Hainfeld we may follow a blue-marked path S.W. to the (1½ hr.) *Kirchenberg* (3032 ft.), with a shelter-hut (inn, open all the year, 9 mattresses).

31¾ M. *Rohrbach* (1322 ft.; Zum Touristen Inn). About 1¾ hr. N. (blue way-marks) is the *Kukubauer-Wiese* (2556 ft.), with view. — 33½ M. *Rainfeld-Kleinzell.*

From Rainfeld a road leads S. through the *Hallbach-Tal* to (2½ hrs.) *Kleinzell* (1542 ft.; Zum Touristen, a village of 1200 inhabitants. About ¼ hr. N.E. of Kleinzell is the little health resort of *Salzerbad* (1650 ft.; 60 beds, P. from 7*S*). The *Schwarzwaldeck* (3507 ft.) is ascended from Kleinzell by a red-marked path leading N.W. in 1¾ hr. (on the top are a view-tower and a plain inn). About 3½ hrs. S.W. of Kleinzell (path marked in blue) is the *Reisalpe* (p. 162).

38½ M. *Traisen* (1142 ft.). Branch-line S. to Kernhof, see pp. 191-192. — The line turns N., traversing the valley of the *Traisen.* — Short of (43 M.) *Wilhelmsburg an der Traisen* (1047 ft.; Roter Krebs Inn), with 3100 inhab., we cross the river. — 44¾ M. *St. Georgen* (1004 ft.); 25 min. S.E. is the *Ochsenburg*, a castle of the bishops of St. Pölten (early 18th cent.).

50½ M. *St. Pölten*, see p. 185.

3. The Bisamberg. Burg Kreuzenstein. The Marchfeld. Hainburg.

The vine-clad **Bisamberg**, with a steep escarpment to the S., lies on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Klosterneuburg (p. 140). The summit (1181 ft.; restaurant), also called the *Elisabeth-Höhe*, affords a pretty view. It is reached in 1 hr. from *Langenzersdorf* (p. 164; 25 min.'s journey from the Nord-Bahnhof at Vienna) by following the red marks N. (easier to follow the blue marks from the church for 1 hr., then green marks to the left for 20 min.). We may descend N. (green marks) to the (20 min.) village of Bisamberg, whence the main road leads N.W. in ½ hr. to Korneuburg (p. 164).

From *Korneuburg* (p. 164; ½ hr.'s journey from the Nord-Bahnhof at Vienna; road, see p. 160) the main road leads N.W. to (1¼ hr.) ***Burg Kreuzenstein** (860 ft.; 344 ft. above the Danube; circular motor trip from Vienna, see p. 10). First mentioned in 1115 and destroyed by the Swedes in 1645, it was acquired in 1739 by Baron von Wilczek, and rebuilt by K. G. Kaiser in 1876-1908 in the style of an early 16th cent. castle for the art-loving Count Johann von Wilczek (d. 1922; buried in the chapel crypt). The castle contains many art treasures (adm. daily, except Mon. & Fri., 8-12 & 1-6 or 4, 1*S*; duration of visit 1 hr.).

The **Marchfeld,** a thinly populated alluvial plain, lies in the angle between the Danube and the March, and extends on the N. into a hilly district. It has frequently been the scene of decisive battles. Aspern and the Vienna Aerodrome, see p. 120. — The Romans fought on the Marchfeld against the Marcomanni and the Quadi (p. 28). In 1260, at *Kroissenbrunn,* King Ottocar II. of Bohemia defeated King Bela IV. of Hungary, but was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Habsburg at *Dürnkrut* (p. 425) on Aug. 26th, 1278. — At *Aspern* and *Essling,* on May 21st and 22nd, 1809, Napoleon, who after the capitulation of Vienna had crossed the island of *Lobau* (p. 120) to the left bank of the Danube, was defeated for the first time by Archduke Charles. On the second day, after sanguinary struggles with varying fortunes, the archduke succeeded in storming Aspern, flag in hand, and compelling the French by his artillery fire to retreat across the Danube. The Austrians lost 23,300 dead and wounded, or nearly one-third of their army, while the French loss amounted to 44,300, including prisoners, being nearly half of their whole forces. — On the line to Brünn (see p. 425) is *Deutsch-Wagram* (1/2 hr.'s journey from the Nord-Bahnhof), the scene of the battle of Wagram, at which Napoleon, with 160,000 men and 584 cannon, defeated Archduke Charles (110,000 men and 452 cannon) on July 5th and 6th, 1809.

From Vienna viâ Hainburg to Pressburg, 44 3/4 M., electric railway in 2 3/4 hrs., starting from the Gross-Markthalle (Pl. E 4; *II*).

Railway viâ Brucknеudorf to *Petronell* (34 3/4 M. in 2 hrs.), see p. 165. — Steamer viâ *Hainburg* to *Budapest,* see R. 44b.

Road, 34 3/4 M. *Vienna* (558 ft.; p. 3). We leave by the Simmeringer Haupt-Strasse (Pl. G H 6, 7; *I*). — 3 3/4 M. *Simmering.* — 6 3/4 M. *Schwechat* (528 ft.; p. 121). — 25 1/2 M. *Petronell* (568 ft.; see below). — 28 M. *Bad Deutsch-Altenburg* (551 ft.; see p. 158). — 30 1/2 M. *Hainburg* (561 ft.; p. 158). — 34 3/4 M. *Pressburg* (538 ft.; p. 432).

The electric tramway first skirts the Danube Canal. — 5 1/2 M. *Kaiser-Ebersdorf* (p. 124). — 7 1/2 M. *Gross-Schwechat* (p. 124). — 14 3/4 M. *Fischamend,* with a lofty market-tower.

27 1/2 M. **Petronell** (Herl Inn) is a market-village of 1200 inhabitants on the right bank of the Danube. About 1/4 hr. W. of the station, amid fields, is the *Heidentor,* consisting of two massive pillars joined by an arch, once forming part of a square Roman building (perhaps a tomb; beginning of 2nd cent. A.D.). To the N. of the Heidentor is a (1/4 hr.) circular Romanesque chapel of the early 12th century, and 5 min. farther N. is the château of *Count Traun,* remodelled in the late 17th cent., with a museum on the garden side (adm. on application to the porter) containing finds from Carnuntum (see below).

The Roman civil settlement of Carnuntum was situated on the W. side of Petronell; the remains of a large *Amphitheatre* are being brought to light between the road and the tramway (since 1924). — The road running N.E. from Petronell to Deutsch-Altenburg (p. 158) intersects the (1/2 hr.) permanent Roman camp of **Carnuntum,** 520 yds. long and 365-435 yds. wide, built c. 73 A.D. as a strategic point for the defence of the Danube frontier, and destroyed c. 400. The Via Principalis, or chief street, corresponds almost exactly to the modern road, while the main part of the camp lay to the right of it. About 12 min. farther on, in a hollow to the left of our road, are the remains of another Roman *Amphitheatre,* measuring 105 by 80 yds. Thence to Deutsch-Altenburg, 1/4 hr.

Just before reaching Deutsch-Altenburg, on the right, we see the wireless transmitting station of the Radio-Austria Co. (p. 16), with three towers, two of which are 492 ft. high.

29^{3}/$_{4}$ M. **Bad Deutsch-Altenburg** (Kurhaus, 90 beds from 3^{1}/$_{4}$*S*), a village of 1300 inhab. with an iodine and sulphur spring (80° Fahr.), lies on the Danube. From the station we descend to the left to the (8 min.) Kurhaus, and thence in 2 min. to the *Museum Carnuntinum* (open daily, 9-12 & 2-5; 40*g*, with numerous objects found at Carnuntum (p. 157).

Ground Floor. In the central hall is a mosaic pavement; we descend to a reconstruction of a Mithraic shrine. The adjoining halls contain tombstones. — Upper Floor. In the central room, coins. In the first room in the left wing: on the left wall-shelf, marble torso of the statuette of a dancing maenad; busts, notably (in Case XI) a small bronze head of Athena, in the style of the Athena Parthenos by Phidias; bronze implements. Second room in the left wing: weapons. First room in the right wing: objects in ivory, horn, glass, bronze, silver, and iron. Second room in the right wing: household utensils, etc.

In front of the museum is a bronze statue of Emperor Francis Joseph I., by E. von Hofmann (1906). The *Parish Church*, on a hill to the E. of the village, has a Romanesque nave (early 13th cent.), an octagonal early-Gothic tower, and a late-Gothic choir (c. 1400). Adjacent to the S. is the mortuary chapel ('Karner'), now called the Leonhards-Kapelle, a Romanesque circular building of freestone with an interesting portal. The *Hütelberg*, opposite the church, is a conical tumulus, 50 ft. high, of the early mediæval period. From the church a shady path leads N.E. to (1/2 hr.) Hainburg.

32^{1}/$_{4}$ M. **Hainburg** (Bilsky, 24 beds), a town of 7500 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Danube, with considerable remains of the town-walls, dating from the time of the Babenbergs. The wooded Schlossberg (951 ft.; 1/2 hr.), on the S.E., is crowned with a large ruined castle. On the W. side of the town is the handsome *Wiener Tor* (12th and 15th cent.), adorned on the outside with two semicircular turrets and two stone figures in relief, of which that to the left is alleged to be King Etzel, traditionally supposed to have spent a night here (Nibelungen-Lied, verse 1376). In the main square is a Column of the Virgin (1749). The deanery garden contains a charming Gothic 'lanterne des morts' (15th cent.). A large tobacco factory lies on the Danube. — About 20 min. below Hainburg, on a rock rising abruptly from the river is the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*.

The tramway goes on to (38^{1}/$_{2}$ M.) *Bery* (passport and customs examination) and crosses the Danube.

44^{3}/$_{4}$ M. *Pressburg* (p. 432).

II. LOWER AUSTRIA. BURGENLAND.

Route		Page
4.	From Vienna to Gmünd or Znaim (Prague)	160
	A. From Vienna to Gmünd (Prague) — Eggenburg, 161. — Zwettl Abbey, 162.	160
	B. From Vienna to Znaim (Prague)	164
5.	From Vienna to Strass-Sommerein or Marchegg (Budapest)	165
	A. From Vienna to Strass-Sommerein (Budapest) — Eisenstadt, 166. — Neusiedler See, 166.	165
	B. From Vienna to Marchegg (Budapest)	167
6.	From Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt or Aspang (Graz)	167
	A. From Vienna viâ Baden to Wiener-Neustadt — Hohe Wand; Unterberg, 168; Kieneck, 169. — Wiener-Neustadt, 169. — Ödenburg, 172.	167
	B. From Vienna viâ Sollenau (Hochschneeberg) and Wiener-Neustadt to Aspang — Mönichkirchen, Wechsel, 174.	172
	C. From Vienna viâ Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt	175
7.	The Wiener Schneeberg	175
	A. Railway from Vienna viâ Puchberg to the Schneeberg	175
	B. On Foot to the Schneeberg	176
8.	The Höllen-Tal — Reichenau, 178. — Nasswald, 178.	178
9.	The Raxalpe — Prein, 179; Karl-Ludwig-Haus, 180. — Otto-Haus, 180. — Grosses Höllental, 180.	179
10.	From Vienna to the Semmering — Gloggnitz, 182. — Payerbach, 182. — Semmering, 183; Sonnwendstein, 184.	181
11.	From St. Pölten to Mariazell, to Lilienfeld, and to Herzogenburg	185
	A. From St. Pölten to Mariazell and Gusswerk — St. Pölten, 185. — Puchenstuben, Tormäuer, 187. — Ötscher, 188. — Mariazell, 189; Bürger-Alpe, Erlauf-See, 190.	185
	B. From St. Pölten viâ Lilienfeld to Kernhof (Mariazell) — Lilienfeld Abbey, 191. — Reis-Alpe, 192.	191
	C. From St. Pölten viâ Herzogenburg to Krems or Tulln	193

Route		Page
12.	From Pöchlarn to Waidhofen an der Ybbs . . . Gaming, 194. — Lunzer See, 195. — Hochkar, 196. — Waidhofen, 196; Sonntagberg, 197.	194
13.	From Vienna to Linz (Salzburg)	198
	A. Viâ St. Pölten. . . . . Ardagger Abbey, 198. — Seitenstetten Abbey, 199. — Enns, 199.	198
	B. Viâ Krems . . . . . Rosenburg, 200. — Altenburg Abbey, 201.	200
14.	The Danube from Linz to Vienna. The Wachau . . Maria-Taferl, 204. — Melk Abbey, 205; Schallaburg, 206. — Wachau, 207. — Aggstein, 207; Maria-Laach, 208. — Spitz, Jauerling, 208. — Weissenkirchen, 209. — Dürnstein, 209. — Stein, 211. — Krems, 211; Göttweig Abbey, 213.	202

4. From Vienna to Gmünd or Znaim (Prague).

A. From Vienna to Gmünd (Prague).

Railway, $100^3/_4$ M. in $3\text{-}5^1/_2$ hrs.

Road, $84^1/_2$ M. (motor post from the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, Pl. B 5, *II*, to Waidhofen an der Thaya in $4^1/_4$ hrs., 98 80*g*). — *Vienna* (558 ft.; p. 3). — Over the Floridsdorfer Brücke (Pl. F 1; *I*) to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Floridsdorf* (p. 119). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Korneuburg* (548 ft.; p. 164). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Stockerau* (574 ft., p. 164; thence to Znaim, see p. 164). — $41^3/_4$ M. *Maissau* 1119 ft.). — $53^1/_2$ M. *Horn* (1014 ft.; p. 200). — $75^3/_4$ M. *Waidhofen an der Thaya* (1673 ft.; p. 163). — $84^1/_2$ M. *Heidenreichstein* (1841 ft.; p. 163) Thence viâ Tábor to Prague, see p. 436.

From Vienna to ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Klosterneuburg-Kierling*, see R. 2b. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Kritzendorf* (561 ft.; Preissecker Inn), with 1900 inhab. and a large bathing beach on the Danube. — The *Danube* (comp. p. 214) approaches the N. base of the Wiener Wald, which the railway skirts. — $11^3/_4$ M. *Greifenstein-Altenberg* (564 ft.; Brauner Hirsch Restaurant) is dominated by ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Burg Greifenstein*, partly restored. To Kierling, see p. 142. — The Danube valley expands into the broad basin of the Tullner Feld. — $13^3/_4$ M. *St. Andrä-Wördern*. Hagenbach-Klamm, see p. 142; Tulbinger Kogel, p. 153.

$15^1/_2$ M. *Zeiselmauer-Königstetten* (Tulbinger Kogel, see p. 153).

$21^1/_4$ M. (r.) **Tulln** (594 ft.; railway restaurant; Hirsch Inn), a town of 4300 inhab. with a bridge over the Danube, lies in the Tullner Feld, on the right bank. It is one of the oldest towns in the province, being the *Comagena* of the Romans and the *Tulne* mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (verse 1301). The parish church of St. Stephen, with two towers, originally a Romanesque pillared basilica, was altered in 1486-1513 to the Gothic and in 1753-55 to the baroque style.

The main portal has Romanesque busts of the Twelve Apostles; the choir-stalls came from the Carthusian church at Gaming (c. 1470; p. 194). The adjoining Romanesque mortuary chapel ('Karner'; mid-13th cent.), dedicated to the Magi, has an elaborate N. portal and contemporary wall-paintings. The Minoriten-Kirche, rebuilt in 1732-39, has a rococo interior.

From Tulln viâ *Herzogenburg* to *St. Pölten*, see p. 193.

The railway crosses the Danube and turns N. — At (27¼ M.) *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (600 ft.; railway restaurant) the line to Krems and Linz diverges to the left (see p. 200). — The Gmünd train quits the Danube flats. — 36 M. *Glaubendorf-Wetzdorf.*

A little to the W. of *Schloss Wetzdorf* is the **Heldenberg** (883 ft.), a temple of fame erected in honour of the army, with 142 busts of Austrian rulers and generals and statues of Emperor Francis Joseph I. (d. 1916) and Field-Marshals Count Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854); the two marshals are buried beneath an obelisk 75 ft. high.

Farther on the line winds up the flat ridge of the *Manhartsberg.*

49 M. (r.) **Eggenburg** (1119 ft.; railway restaurant; Sonne, Kremser Str. 8, 20 R. at 1¾-3*S*, well spoken of), a town of 3600 inhab. first mentioned in 1126, is enclosed by 15th cent. walls. To the N.E. of the station we descend to the right to the *Krahuletz Museum* (open daily, 9-11 & 2-6 or 1-4, 20*g*; catalogue of 1923, 2*S*), containing natural history, prehistoric, folklore, and historical collections. The fossils from the Upper Tertiary strata of the district are interesting. We proceed N. by the Kremser Str., at the end of which, at the corner of the main square, is the *Bemaltes Haus* (painted house), with graffito paintings of 1547, some after wood-carvings by Hans Burgkmair. The square, which is surrounded by houses of the 16-18th cent., contains a late 16th cent. *Pillory* crowned by a figure of the warrior Roland, a Column of the Trinity (1715), and the *Franz-Josef-Brunnen*, by W. Heida (1909). From the main square we proceed W. to the *Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Stephen, with a Gothic nave, aisles, and choir dating from the second half of the 15th cent. and two Romanesque towers adjoining the choir (12th cent.). The pulpit, on the left, is in the style of that in the Viennese Stephans-Kirche (comp. p. 36), and near the choir a sacrament-house of 1505. We pass through a postern in the town-walls behind the church, then skirt the wall to the right to reach the (35 min.) above-mentioned Krahuletz Museum.

Motor post from Eggenburg N.E. in 1¾ hr. to (16¼ M.) *Retz* (p. 164); and W. in 3¾ hrs. (6*S* 60*g*) to *Zwettl-Stadt* (37 M.; p. 162), viâ *Dreieichen* (4½ M.; see below), *Horn* (8¾ M.; p. 200), *Altenburg* (12½ M.; p. 201), and *Röhrenbach* (16¾ M.). Close to the last-named is *Schloss Greillenstein*, rebuilt in the second half of the 16th cent. and altered in the 17th, with a charming S. front.

52¾ M. *Klein Meiseldorf-Maria Dreieichen* (1181 ft.).

From the station we may follow the road S.W., and beyond the village of *Stockern*, with a 16th cent. château, turn right for the (¾ hr.) village of **Dreieichen** (1240 ft.; Goldener Engel Inn). The conspicuous pil-

grimage-church, with its two towers, was built in 1741-50 after the model of the Altenburg church (p. 201). The delicately coloured dome-fresco, representing the Heavenly Glory, is by Paul Troger (1760). On the high altar is a miracle working Pietà of carved and painted wood (mid-18th cent.). Motor post to Eggenburg or Horn (reached on foot in $^3/_4$ hr.), see p. 161.

55 $^1/_4$ M. *Sigmundsherberg* (1427 ft.; railway restaurant). Branch-line to Hadersdorf viâ Horn and Rosenburg, see pp. 201, 200.

61 M. *Hötzelsdorf-Geras* (1667 ft.). About $^3/_4$ hr. W. is the village of *Pernegg*, and $^1/_4$ hr. farther S. is the partly ruined Premonstratensian abbey of Pernegg, rebuilt in the 17th cent. and dissolved in 1783; the church was rebuilt at the end of the 16th and altered to the baroque style in the second half of the 17th century. — 75 $^3/_4$ M. *Göpfritz* (1890 ft.).

From Göpfritz to Raabs, 14 $^3/_4$ M., railway in 1 hr. — The line turns N.E. — 6 $^1/_4$ M. *Gross-Siegharts* (1775 ft.). In the N. transept of the 18th cent. church is the fine tomb of J. M. von Grosser (d. 1784), with the deceased parting from his family and following the skeleton into the depths. — 14 $^3/_4$ M. *Raabs* (1381 ft.; Eder, 20 R.; Thaya, 16 R.), a town of 1050 inhab., lies on the Thaya. *Obermdorf*, adjacent to the S., is overlooked by Schloss Raabs (16th cent.), on a rocky ridge. The parish church, in the Kirch-Platz, was altered in the 15th century. The ruined castle of *Kollmitz*, 1 hr. S.E., overlooks a loop of the Thaya. A motor post runs in summer E. from Raabs to Drosendorf (7 $^1/_2$ M.; p. 164) and Hardegg (23 M.; p. 165).

86 $^1/_4$ M. *Schwarzenau* (1647 ft.; Sallmayer Inn), a village on the Thaya, has a late 16th cent. château with stuccoes of 1732-41.

From Schwarzenau to Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn, 4 $^3/_4$ M., railway in 1 hrs. — The railway turns S. and traverses numerous poppy fields. — 18 M. (r.) *Zwettl* (1755 ft.; Einfalt, 12 beds at 2, D. 2*S*, well spoken of) is a town of 2950 inhab., situated on the floor of the Kamptal, with partly preserved mediæval town-walls. The interior of the loftily situated Romanesque abbey-church was redecorated in the baroque style in 1718. The post office building contains a small museum. Motor posts, see p. 163.

A road leads N.E. to the (2 M.) Cistercian ***Abbey of Zwettl** (Hutmann's Inn, near the abbey), founded in 1137, with extensive buildings, partly rebuilt in the 17-18th cent., around which the river Kamp flows on two sides. Beyond the second courtyard we pass into the unostentatious but imposing *Cloisters*, completed in the transitional style in 1217, with the well-house; the capitals of the columns show the most varied forms. From the E. wing we enter the Romanesque *Chapter House*, completed in 1159, with vaulting borne by a central column of granite. The N. wing of the cloisters is adjoined by the *Church*, also of granite. The imposing choir, with an ambulatory and a chevet of chapels, was built in the noblest form of Gothic by Meister Johann in 1343-48. The slightly projecting transepts and the two adjacent bays of the nave were added in 1490-95. The W. part of the nave and the façade, with a tower 295 ft. high, were erected in the baroque style in 1722-27 by Josef Munkenast. The interior, with its slender, lofty pillars, was fitted up in the baroque style in 1732-49. Noteworthy are a late-Gothic winged altar of 1451 (second to the left), with scenes from the life of St. Bernard painted on the wings, and a large wood-carving on the high altar by J. M. Götz (1733), with the empty tomb of the Virgin surrounded by the Apostles below and the Assumption above. The stained-glass windows date from 1881-90. — The so-called Prelates' Garden contains the *Abbey Museum*. — The *Library* (shown on written application only), built by Munkenast in 1729-32 and comprising 420 MSS., 297 incunabula, and over 35,000 vols., is in the cloistered part of the building. In the main hall are five ceiling-paintings by P. Troger (1733).

The railway crosses the Kamptal by a lofty bridge, beyond Zwettl turns first S.E., then S.W., and beyond (32¼ M.) *Grafenschlag* (2428 ft.) proceeds S. — 39¼ M. *Ottenschlag* (2726 ft.). Motor post either E. viâ *Ottenschlag-Markt* (2 M.; 2763 ft.), with a three-towered château (16th cent.), to *Spitz* (17½ M.; p. 208), or W. to *Schönbach* (10 M.; 2411 ft.); the interior of the parish church (1450-57) was fitted up in the baroque style in 1702. — The line continues S., reaching its terminus at (44¾ M.) *Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn* (2687 ft.). Motor post to Pöchlarn, see p. 204.

From Zwettl to Krems, 34¼ M., motor post in 3 hrs. — 5 M. *Friedersbach* has a church with Gothic stained glass of the 15th cent. in the choir. — 8¾ M. *Rastenfeld*. A main road leads hence to the N. to the (25 min.) profound valley of the *Grosser Kamp;* diverging to the left short of this, we come to the (¼ hr.) castle-ruin of *Lichtenfels* (15-17th cent.), at the mouth of the Purzel-Kamp, overlooking a spruce forest. Crossing the Grosser Kamp, we reach (20 min.) **Schloss Ottenstein** (Count Lamberg), crowning a granite rock, altered in the middle of the 17th cent., with noteworthy ancestral portraits, furniture, armoury, etc. — At (23 M.) *Unter-Meisling* (1109 ft.) we reach the wooded *Kremstal* (to Burg Hartenstein, see p. 209). — 28½ M. *Senftenberg* (Hintenberger, 22 R.) has a late-Gothic fortified church and a ruined castle. — 30¾ M. *Imbach* (771 ft.; Fürstenzellerhof Inn), with the early-Gothic Josefs-Kapelle (c. 1300) on the N. side of the church. — 34¼ M. *Krems*, see p. 211.

Other motor posts from Zwettl. To the W. to *Gross-Gerungs* (17½ M.; see below), viâ (9½ M.) *Rapottenstein*, 20 min. S.E. of which, above the Kleiner Kamp, is the well-preserved château (15-16th cent.) of Count von Abensberg-Traun. To the N.W. to *Weitra* (17½ M.; see below), viâ (5 M.) *Schloss Rosenau* (a little S. of the motor post stop), remodelled in the rococo style in 1730-47, and (11¾ M.) *Engelstein*, with a château (16-17th cent.) surrounded by ponds. To the E. to Horn and Eggenburg, see p. 161.

From Schwarzenau to Zlabings, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line runs N., through the valley of the *Thaya*. — 6¾ M. (r.) **Waidhofen an der Thaya** (1673 ft.; Tiefenböck Inn) is a town of 2650 inhab., still surrounded by walls. In the aisleless church (1716-23) are ceiling-frescoes of 1764. Motor post to Vienna, see p. 160. — 16¼ M. *Dobersberg* (1476 ft.) has a 16th cent. château, charmingly fitted up in the Empire style after 1805. — Beyond (20½ M.) *Gilgenberg* the train crosses the Czechoslovakian frontier. — 23½ M. *Zlabings*, Czech *Slavonice* (1693 ft.; Hotel Stark; passport and customs examination), is a quaint town of 2300 inhab., most of whom are German.

We traverse the valley of the Thaya and cross a plateau studded with ponds on the watershed between the Danube and the Elbe.

100¾ M. *Gmünd* (1637 ft.; Hotel Moser), a town of 2700 inhabitants. — The railway goes on to (102 M.) *Ceské Velenice* (railway restaurant; Austrian and Czechoslovakian passport and customs examination). Thence by the Czechoslovakian State Railway either to Eger (see R. 51) or Prague (see R. 48).

From Gmünd to Gross-Gerungs, 33½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — Beyond (10½ M.; r.) *Weitra* (1883 ft.; railway restaurant; motor post to Zwettl, see above), a town of 2000 inhab. with a château (1590-1606), is (13 M.) *Langfeld*. About ½ hr. S. is *St. Wolfgang bei Weitra*, with a Gothic church consecrated in 1408 (baroque furniture and fittings of 1692-94). — 33½ M. *Gross-Gerungs* (2228 ft.), a market-village with 750 inhabitants. Motor post to Zwettl, see above.

From Gmünd to Litschau, 18 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 8¾ M. *Alt-Nagelberg* (1624 ft.), with glass factories. A branch-line runs N.E. to (8¾ M.) *Heidenreichstein* (1841 ft.), a market-village with a fine, well-preserved moated castle. — 18 M. *Litschau* (1732 ft.), a town of 1500 inhab., also has a castle, partly restored.

B. From Vienna to Znaim (Prague).

RAILWAY, 52¼ M. in 3 hrs.

ROAD, 54½ M. (motorbus from the Wallenstein-Platz, Pl. E 2, in 3 hrs.). — From Vienna to *Stockerau*, 17½ M., see p. 160. — 32¼ M. *Ober-Hollabrunn* (715 ft.; see below). — 43 M. *Haugsdorf* (669 ft.), with vineyards. — 46½ M. *Klein-Haugsdorf*, on the Czechoslovakian frontier. 54½ M. *Znaim* (948 ft.; p. 434). The road continues viâ Iglau to Prague (comp. p. 434).

Vienna (Nord-Bahnhof), see p. 4. — The railway crosses the *Danube* (to the left, pretty view up-stream as far as the Kahlenberg) and enters the grassy Danube valley. — Beyond (3¾ M.) *Floridsdorf* (comp. pp. 119, 125) and (5 M.) *Jedlersdorf* (p. 119), both with factories, we reach (8 M.) *Langenzersdorf* (532 ft.). To the right is the Bisamberg (p. 156) and to the left, on the right bank of the Danube, the abbey of Klosterneuburg (p. 140). — 9¼ M. *Bisamberg*, 25 min. S.W. of the village.

11¼ M. (r.) **Korneuburg** (548 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz Inn) is a town of 8600 inhab., with a late-Gothic parish church (15th cent.) and a local museum in the former barracks.

From Korneuburg a branch-line runs N.E. to (49 M.) *Hohenau* (p. 425), beyond (18¾ M.) *Ernstbrunn* (978 ft.) skirting the S.E. foot of the *Leiser Berge* (1614 ft.), which consist of Jurassic limestone.

To the right is *Burg Kreuzenstein* (p. 156). — Beyond (17½ M.; r.) *Stockerau* (574 ft.), a town with 11,000 inhab. and a small local museum, the train quits the Danube valley and turns N. — 25½ M. *Schönborn-Mallebern. Schloss Schönborn*, in a beautiful park ¼ hr. W., was built c. 1723 by J. L. von Hildebrandt. Close by is the Nepomuk-Kapelle (1733). — 27 M. *Göllersdorf* (646 ft.), with a well-preserved mediæval castle. — 33½ M. *Ober-Hollabrunn* (715 ft.). The late-Romanesque church of *Schöngrabern*, 1 hr. N., has a remarkable relief (The Fall, etc.) on the exterior of the apse.

52¼ M. *Retz* (784 ft.; Austrian passport and customs examination), a wine-growing town of 1300 inhab., has partly preserved old fortifications, a parish church of 1728, and a local museum.

FROM RETZ TO DROSENDORF, 31¾ M. to the N.W., railway in 2 hrs. — 20 M. *Hessendorf*. The château of *Riegersburg*, an imposing baroque edifice 1 hr. N., dates from c. 1715. — 24¾ M. *Geras-Kottaun*. About ¼ hr. S.E. is the Premonstratensian abbey of **Geras**, founded c. 1150 and rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. The church, a pillared basilica, was originally Romanesque, but was altered to the baroque style in the second half of the 17th cent.; the interior decoration dates from the first half of the 18th century. The 17th cent. part of the abbey is adjoined on the W. by the newer portion, built by Josef Munkenast in 1736-40, with the main portal and the summer dining room (ceiling-painting of 1738 by Troger). The library, with a ceiling-painting by Winterhalter (1805), contains 150 MSS. and 14,000 books. — 31¾ M. **Drosendorf** (1411 ft.; Schneider Inn; motor post to Raabs or Hardegg, see pp. 162, 165), a town of 650 inhab., is prettily situated on a plateau round which flows the Thaya, and is still encircled by the old fortifications. In the long Stadt-Platz is the late-Gothic Martins-Kirche (1461-64), altered to the baroque style in the early 18th century. To the E. of the church is a Roland Column (16th cent.) and a Column of the Trinity (1714). On the

S. side of the town is the château of Count von Hoyos-Sprinzenstein, rebuilt in the 17th century. The *Altstadt-Drosendorf*, opposite the town on the E., has a parish church containing a ceiling-painting by Stipperger (c. 1780) and a sacrament-house (early 16th cent.) on the left in the choir.

Motor post from Retz to the S.W. to Eggenburg, see p. 161. — Another motor post runs N.W. to (11¼ M.) *Hardegg* (1247 ft.; Hotel Rose), a town of 350 inhab., frequented in summer. It is prettily situated in a deep winding valley of the Thaya, which here forms the Moravian boundary, overlooked by the imposing castle (partly restored), with its four towers.

Beyond Retz the train crosses the Czechoslovakian frontier and runs viâ (57¼ M.) *Schattau* (Czechoslovakian passport and customs examination) to (64 M.) *Znaim* (p. 434).

5. From Vienna to Strass-Sommerein or Marchegg (Budapest).

A. From Vienna to Strass-Sommerein (Budapest).

Railway, 46 M. in 1½-2¼ hrs.

Motor Post from Vienna (Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, Pl. B 5, *II*; to the S. to *Eisenstadt* (p. 166), 29¼ M. in 2 hrs. (5½ *S*), viâ *Laxenburg* (9½ M.) p. 147), *Ebreichsdorf* (16¼ M.; p. 175), and *Wampersdorf* (19¼ M.; p. 175).

Motorbus from Vienna (Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, Pl. B 5, *II*) to the S.E. to *Neusiedl* (p. 166), 33½ M. in 1½ hr. (5 *S*), viâ *Bruck* (24¾ M.; see below) and *Parndorf* (29 M.; see below).

Road, 41 M. *Vienna* (558 ft.; p. 3). — 6¾ M. *Schwechat*. — 23½ M. *Bruck* (518 ft.; see below). — 41 M. *Nikelsdorf*. The road goes on viâ Győr (Raab) to Budapest (see p. 388).

Vienna (Ost-Bahnhof), see p. 4. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Simmering* comes the Central Cemetery (p. 123; l.); on the Laaer Berg (840 ft.; r.) are the aerials of the Radio-Austria Co. (p. 16). — To the right, beyond (5 M.) *Schwechat-Kledering* (p. 124), the Schneeberg (p. 175) is visible far away, and beyond (16¾ M.) *Götzendorf* the *Leitha Mountains*.

26 M. *Bruckneudorf* (515 ft.; railway restaurant), station for the town of *Bruck* (see below), lying a little to the N. (motor post).

To the S. of the station, beyond the *Leitha*, which formerly formed the boundary between Austria and Hungary but now divides the former from the Burgenland (p. 166), is *Bruckneudorf-Kaisersteinbruch*, the manœuvre-ground of the Austrian army.

From Bruckneudorf to Petronell, 10 M., railway in ¾ hr. - 1¾ M. *Bruck an der Leitha* (see above), with 6000 inhab., has a park and château of Count Harrach. — 6¾ M. *Rohrau*, where the composer Josef Haydn (see p. 166) was born on March 31st, 1732. — 10 M. *Petronell* (p. 157).

The line crosses the Leitha (see above) and runs S.E. through the Burgenland (p. 166). — 31 M. *Parndorf* (railway restaurant).

From Parndorf to Wulkaprodersdorf, 26 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — 4¼ M. *Neusiedl am See* station (p. 166). — Farther on we skirt the Neusiedler See (p. 166), which however is almost concealed by the reeds. — 8 M. *Breitenbrunn*, with a watch-tower 72 ft. high. — Beyond (11¾ M.; r.) *Purbach*, which is still partly enclosed by walls erected for defence against the Turks in the 16th and 17th cent., we reach (17½ M.) *Schützen am Gebirge*. Hence a branch-line runs S. to (3¾ M.) *St. Margareten-Rust*,

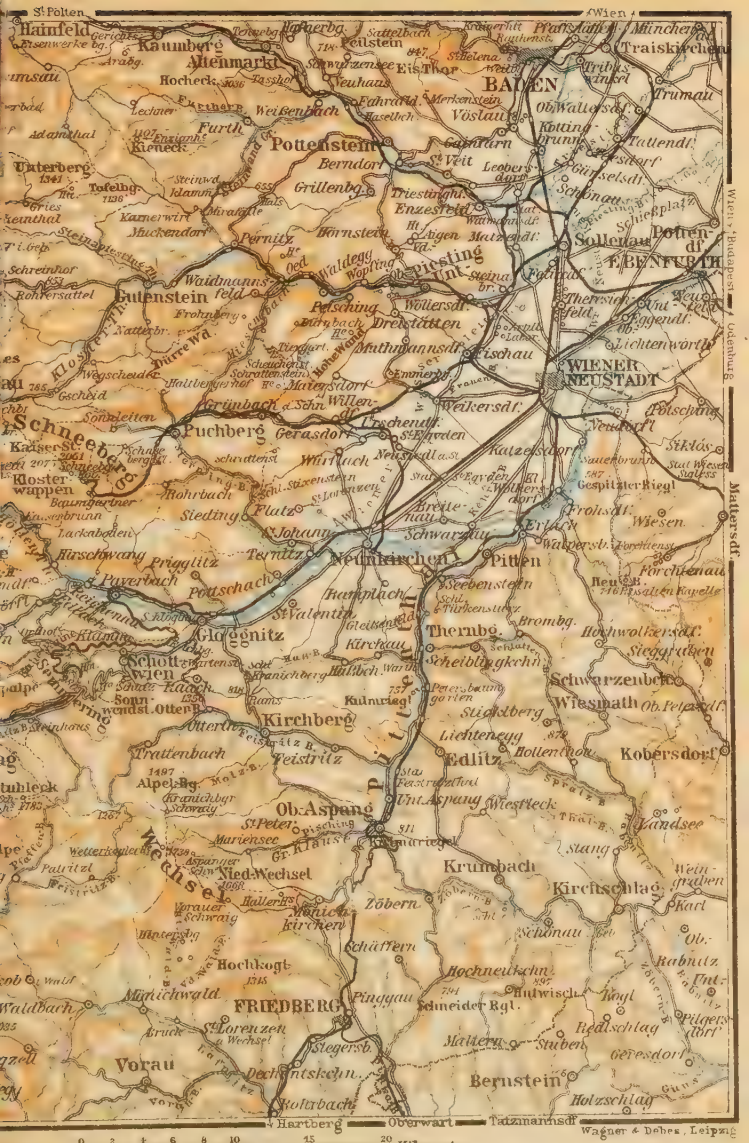
with a large limestone-quarry. About $1^1/_4$ hr. E. (motor post in 10 min., from Eisenstadt in 1 hr.), on the Neusiedler See, is the town of *Rust* (Schlager Inn; Rathauskeller Restaurant; lake-bathing), with 1350 inhab.; its wine was well-known as far back as the 15th century. Motor-boat to Neusiedl, see below. — $21^3/_4$ M. (r.) **Eisenstadt** (590 ft.; Weisse Rose, 10 R. at 3-4, D. $1^1/_2S$, with café, good, Goldener Adler, both in the Haupt-Str.), with 3300 inhab., is the capital of the *Burgenland*, which passed from Hungary to Austria in 1921. It lies at the S.W. base of the Leitha Mountains. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. N.W.; to the left is the little Provincial Museum. Farther on, $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, is the handsome château of Prince Esterházy (no visitors), rebuilt by Carlo Martino Carlone in 1663-72 and enlarged by Moreau in 1805. Opposite, to the S., are the stables, with valuable old carriages (fee to the custodian); parts of the fine park, to the N., are open to visitors (entrance up the road to the left of the château). To the E. of the château is the Haupt-Strasse of the old town, with the Rathaus (15th cent.) and a Column of the Trinity (1713). The parish-church of St. Martin (1450-1520) lies S. (to the right) of the Haupt-Strasse; the Haydngasse, to the N., contains the house (No. 92) where Haydn (see below) lived in 1766-1778 and the Franciscan Monastery, with the family vault of the Esterházy princes. New government-buildings have been under construction at the E. end of the town since 1926. To the W. of the château, beyond an arch over the road, is the interesting Wolf Collection (house No. 159, to the right; adm. on application), with prehistoric, Roman, and historical objects. Thence through the Jewish quarter (to the right, the old cemetery) and along the main road to the Berg-Kirche, with a Kalvarienberg (Calvary; 1707); the bones of Josef Haydn (comp. pp. 33, 165, and below; sacristan in the school-house, to the left, at the corner) were transferred to the crypt here in 1820. The *Burgstallberg*, $^3/_4$ hr. N.W. of Eisenstadt, has a view-tower and a shelter-hut (inn). Motor post from Eisenstadt to Neusiedl am See (see below); to Vienna, see p. 165; to Rust, see above; to Wiener-Neustadt, see p. 172; to Ebenfurth, see p. 175. — From (26 M.) *Wulkaprodersdorf* (558 ft.) branch-lines run to Ebenfurth ($11^1/_4$ M.; p. 175) and to Ödenburg ($10^1/_2$ M.; p. 172).

From Parndorf to Esztergaza, $34^1/_4$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. — $4^1/_4$ M. *Neusiedl am See* station (p. 165). — $17^3/_4$ M. *Bad Neusiedl am See* (Hotels Mikesch, Leiner; Café Heinrichshof, with bedrooms), a town of 2800 inhab., lies on the **Neusiedler See** (371 ft.), a slightly salt lake 130 sq. M. in area and 6-10 ft. deep; the banks, of which the E. one extends to the Puszta (Hungarian steppes), are fringed with a broad, almost uninterrupted girdle of reeds (numerous waterfowl). Motorbus to Vienna, see p. 165; motor post to Podersdorf ($9^1/_2$ M. to the S.; see below). From the station an embankment brings us to the (1 M.; tram 20*g*, motor-boat 50*g*) bathing-establishment (restaurant; rowing and sailing boats for hire), at the edge of the water. Hence a motor-boat ($1^3/_4$ hr.; 3*S*) plies in summer to Rust (see above), viâ *Podersdorf* (Karner's See-Hotel; motor post to Neusiedl, see above), on the E. bank, with a sandy beach. — Beyond (8 M.) *Weiden* the train quits the Neusiedler See. — $16^1/_4$ M. *Frauenkirchen*, with a Franciscan convent. — $26^3/_4$ M. *Pamhagen* (passport and customs examination). — The line crosses the Hungarian frontier to ($34^1/_4$ M.) *Esztergaza*, with a large château of Prince Esterházy built by Jacoby in 1764-1766. The park formerly contained the theatre in which the compositions of Haydn (see above), who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra in 1760-90, were performed for the first time.

From Parndorf a branch-line runs N.E. viâ ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Kittsee*, the birthplace of the violinist Joseph Joachim (1831-1907), to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Pressburg-Petržalka*, a suburb of Pressburg (p. 432) on the S. bank of the Danube.

Beyond ($42^1/_4$ M.) *Nikelsdorf* the train enters Hungary. — 46 M. *Strass-Sommerein*, Magyar *Hegyeshalom* (passport and customs examination), whence the line goes on to Budapest (see R. 44).

Pochlarn
St. Pölten
St. Pölten
Waidhofen
Sonnschienalpe
Scheibbs
Ginselberg
Gaming
Gamingerhütte
Grätzalpe
Fröbaum
Ötscher
Gemeinde-A
Buchalpe
Zwiesel-B.
Gr. Zellerhut
Rothwald
Hochstadl
Türnach
Hochschwab
Kaiserin
Metmerin
Oberort
Etmißl
Floning
Kletschach-Kgl.
Stegg
Niklasdorf
Proleb
Kirchberg
Lilienfeld
Klosterneuburg
Reisalpe
Türnitz
Hohenberg
Hennesteck
Josefsberg
Lackenhof
Gaisberg
Mitterbach
Bürger-A.
Neuhaus
Mariazell
Gr. Göller
Wildalpe
Student
Gusswerk
Zinken
Zellerhütte
Veitsch-A.
Rauschkogl
Roßeck
Bocheck
Rauschkogel
Troiseck
Turnau
Aflenz
Kindberg
Mürzsteg
Kapellen
Krieglach
Mürzzuschlag
Bärenkgl.
Langenwang
Mitterdorf
Wartberg
Sonnberg-A.
Allerheiligen
Mürzhofen
Teufelstein
Fischbach
Kapfenberg
Schwarzkgl.
BRUCK
a.d. Mur
Bucheck
Hochschlag
Sauerunkgl.
Rennfeld
St. Jakob
Gasen
LEOBEN
Graz
Mürzthal
Mürzer
Engl. Miles
0
2
4
6
8
10
12


St Polten
Wien
Hainfeld
Kaumberg
Altenmarkt
Rocheck
Arabg
Fasshof
Lechner
Farrnbach
Weißenbach
Furth
Kieneck
Pottenstein
Adamthal
Unterberg
Tofelbg
Steinwd
Klamm
Grieskenthal
Kameriwirt
Muckendorf
Pernitz
Steinhof
Schreinhof
Rohrersattel
Waidmanns feld
Gutenstein
Frohnbg
Natterbg
Wegscheid
Gschaid
Sonnleiten
Puchberg
Kaiserstein
Schneeberg
Kloster wappen
Baumgartner
Lackabauer
Hirschwang
Prigglitz
Payerbach
Reichenau
Schwarzau
Gloggnitz
Schottwien
Semmering
Kalch
Otten
Kirchberg
Trattenbach
Alpel Bg
Grauschbr
Schwarza
Wechsel
Ob Aspang
St Peter
Marienseee
Ned Wechsel
Hallerhs
Vorauer Schwaig
Monichkirchen
Hochkogl
Mönichwald
FRIEDBERG
St Lorenzen
Wechsel
Vorau
Hartberg
Oberwart
Tatzmannsdf
Bernstein
Holzschlag
Gerersdorf
Pilgersdorf
Rabnitz
Unt
Kogl
Redlschlag
Hochneukch
Schneider Rgl
Pinggau
Zöbern
Schäffern
Krumbach
Kirchschlag
Karl
Wien Budapester
Odenburg
Sollenau
Pottendf
F BENDORF
Theresienfeld
Traiskirchen
Trumau
Tattendf
Schönau
Schlickplatz
BADEN
Ob Waltersd
Kottingbrunn
Gainfarn
Leobersdorf
Vöslau
Merkenstein
Eisenstein
Stickelberg
Sattelbach
Kaumberglift
Pfaffstätten
Münchendf
Stollhofen
Schwarzensee
Eisenthor
Neuhaus
Fahrafeld
Hasenbch
Berndorf
St Veit
Grillenbg
Triestingthal
Enzesfeld
Hirtenberg
Mitterndf
Matzendf
Lugen
Hornstein
Pernitz
Oed
Waldegg
Wopfing
Piesting
Unt
Steinabr
Fahrafeld
Pelsching
Wollersdf
Dreistätten
Muthmannsdf
Fischau
Lichtenwörth
WIENER NEUSTADT
Theresienfeld
Grimbach
Willendf
Weikersdf
Pottschach
Gerasdorf
Trenchendf
Neudörfl
Sollenau
Katzelsdorf
Sauerbrunn
Gespitzter Riegl
Frohsdf
Wiesen
Erlach
Walpersbach
Forchtenau
Neudörfl
Pitten
Seebenstein
Brombg
Thernbg
Hochwolkersdf
Siegraben
Schwarzenbach
Wiesmath
Ob Petersdf
Kobersdorf
Edlitz
Hollenthon
Stickelberg
Lichtenegg
Kulmriegel
Scheiblingkchn
Perchtoldsbaum
Gerhaus
Halbach
Franchenau
Kranichberg
Ramsau
Otterthal
Feistritz
Feistritz Bach
Alpel
Ob Aspang
Unt Aspang
Wiesfleck
Landsee
Stang
Wein gärten
Mariensee
Gr Klausen
Krumbach
Kirchschlag
Karl
Zöbern
Schönau
Rabnitz
Unt
Kogl
Redlschlag
Pilgersdorf
Gerersdorf
Stuben
Maltersdf
Hochneukch
Schneider Rgl
Pinggau
Hochkogl
Mönichwald
FRIEDBERG
St Lorenzen
Vorau
Stegersb
Bernstein
Holzschlag
Rotterbach
Dechantskirchen
Waldbach
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

B. From Vienna to Marchegg (Budapest).

$28^1/_2$ M. Railway in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr. The Orient Express traverses this line.

Vienna (Ost-Bahnhof), see p. 3. — The train crosses the Danube Canal to reach (5 M.) *Stadlauer Brücke-Lusthaus*, in the S.E. part of the Prater (p. 120), and then crosses the Danube. — $6^3/_4$ M. *Stadlau* (railway restaurant) belongs to the Viennese district of Floridsdorf (p. 119). — We proceed E. through the Marchfeld (p. 157). — From ($18^3/_4$ M.) *Siebenbrunn-Leopoldsdorf* a branch-line runs S. to (15 M.) *Engelhartstetten*, viâ ($11^1/_4$ M.) *Kopfstetten-Eckartsau* (Eckartsau hunting-lodge, see p. 120).

$28^1/_2$ M. *Marchegg* (463 ft.; railway restaurant) has a Gothic church. Austrian and Czechoslovakian passport and customs examination. The railway goes on viâ Pressburg to Budapest (see R. 46 b).

About 4 M. to the S. of Marchegg (motorbus) is *Schloss Schlosshof*, rebuilt in the baroque style by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1725, enlarged in 1755 by Empress Maria Theresa, and now an army riding-school. The fine chapel should be noted.

6. From Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt or Aspang (Graz).

A. From Vienna viâ Baden to Wiener-Neustadt.

$30^1/_2$ M. Süd-Bahn (State Railway). Express in $^3/_4$ hr. (12*S* 50*g*, 9*S*, 5*S*), ordinary train in $1^1/_2$ hr. (8*S* 75*g*, 5*S* 25*g*, 3*S* 50*g*). — Road, see pp. 181, 182.

From Vienna to ($16^3/_4$ M.) *Baden*, see p. 148. — To the left as we proceed is a wide plain, dotted with villages and bounded by the *Leitha Mountains*.

$19^1/_4$ M. **Vöslau-Gainfarn** (810 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue, 80 R., open June-Sept.; Schweizerhof, 60 beds at 5-7, P. 14-18*S*; Hallmayer, 34 R.; Zwierschütz, 70 R.; Vöslauer Hof, 15 R.; Café Kursalon). *Bad Vöslau*, a watering-place with 4600 inhab., produces a well-known red wine. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. S.W. to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) former château of Count von Fries, altered in 1740-63 and parish property since 1897; a pavilion in the park contains the marble tomb of Count Johann von Fries and his son Franz Josef, by Franz Zauner (c. 1790). The bathing establishment (1925-27; motorbus from the Schiller-Platz in Vienna in 1 hr., 3*S*), with medical baths, three large swimming pools, a sand-beach, sports grounds, and a restaurant, are fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.) which springs from the side of a cliff.

About 1 hr. W. of the station (yellow way-marks) is the *Harzberg*, with the stone *Jubiläums-Warte* (1444 ft.; rfmts.), 74 ft. high. — About $^1/_4$ hr. W. of Vöslau ($^1/_2$ hr. from the station, omnibus also) lies *Gainfarn* (935 ft.; Weintraube Inn), with two hydropathics. Thence we may follow a green-marked path to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Schloss Merkenstein** (1493 ft.), erected in 1829, with a park (adm. on application to the forester in charge of the

game-preserve, which is closed to the public), the ruins of the old castle (destroyed in 1683), a view-tower (1883 ft.), and a restaurant. Thence N. up the Hoher Lindkogel (p. 151) in 1½ hr.; E. (blue way-marks) up the Harzberg (p. 167) in 2 hrs.; S.W. to Pottenstein, see p. 155.

Beyond Vöslau the Schneeberg (p. 175) becomes prominent on the right. — 20½ M. *Kottingbrunn* (850 ft.), with a steeplechase course.

21¼ M. **Leobersdorf** (856 ft.; railway restaurant; Fuchs Inn) is an industrial place with 4000 inhabitants. To St. Pölten, see R. 2b.

From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 23 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — The line diverges to the left from that to St. Pölten (p. 155) beyond (1¾ M.) *Wittmannsdorf* (railway to Sollenau, 2½ M., p. 173), and at (6¾ M.) *Steinabrückl* (p. 175) turns W. into the *Piesting-Tal*. — 8 M. *Wöllersdorf* (1040 ft.), with sandstone quarries.

12½ M. *Dreistätten*. About ¾ hr. S. (red way-marks) is the village (Scherrerwirt). An attractive excursion hence is up the **Hohe Wand**, a wooded limestone plateau whose S.E. cliffs are frequently climbed (numerous shelter-huts): from Dreistatten we ascend S.W. (red marks) to the (1 hr.) *Wandeck* (2953 ft.) on the Vordere Wand, with the *Herrgottschnitzer-Hütte* (inn, open all the year round, 30 beds and 40 mattresses). Continuing by green way-marks, we skirt the margin of the Hohe Wand viâ the (1 hr.) *Wieser Inn* (½ hr. N.W., by a green-marked route, is the Grosse Klause, see below) and (yellow marks) the (1¾ hr.) *Hubertus-Haus* (3314 ft.; inn, open all the year, 80 hay-beds) to the (¼ hr.) *Grosse Kanzel* (see below).

12½ M. *Ober-Piesting* (1152 ft.; Reisinger Inn), with the imposing ruined castle of *Starhemberg* (1703 ft.) 25 min. S.

11¼ M. *Waldegg* (1207 ft.; Kuchner, near the station; Zum Touristen, at Peisching). To the Hohe Wand (see above), attractive: we follow the road S.W. into the *Dürrenbach-Tal* and after ½ hr. ascend to the left (blue marks as far as the Grosse Kanzel) by the *Waldegger-Steig* (wire-ropes and wooden ladders), through the *Grosse Klause* (to the Wieser Inn, see above), to the (2 hrs.) *Waldegger-Hütte* on the Hintere Wand (3287 ft.; inn in summer, 14 mattresses). Thence viâ a shooting-box (milk) to the (50 min.) *Kleine Kanzel* (3583 ft.), with the *Rottner-Hütte* (rfmts.), and viâ the (10 min.) *Grünbacher Hütte* (3396 ft.; inn, open all the year round) up to the (¼ hr.) *Grosse Kanzel* (3478 ft.), on the S. margin of the Hohe Wand (see above), with the *Wilhelm-Eichert-Hütte* (inn, open all the year round, 40 beds and 60 mattresses). Fine view. Descent to Grünbach, see p. 176; to Winzendorf, see p. 175. From the Grosse Kanzel a yellow-marked path runs W. viâ the (½ hr.) *Placklesberg* (3724 ft.; rfmts. in the 'Pfarrer-Hütte'), the highest point on the Hohe Wand (see above), and the (¾ hr.) *Rastberg-Sattel* (2851 ft.) up to the (¾ hr.) Geländberg (p. 176). — From Waldegg a red-marked path leads N. in 2 hrs. to the *Vordere Mandling* (3041 ft.), with the *Lindkogler-Hütte* (inn, open all the year round, 40 hay-beds).

The valley narrows. — 16¼ M. *Öd* (1283 ft.; inn), with metal-works. — From (17½ M.) *Miesenbach* (Sedlmayer Inn) a road leads S.W. to (3¼ hrs.) Puchberg (p. 176), and from (19¼ M.) *Ortmann* we may follow a steep yellow-marked path E. up the (2 hrs.) *Hohe Mandling* (3179 ft.), with the *Berndorfer Hütte* (inn, open all the year round, 10 beds and 30 mattresses).

20 M. *Pernitz-Muckendorf* (1408 ft.). Pernitz (Singer Inn; motor post to Vienna, see p. 185), a village with a resin refinery, is pleasantly situated in the broad valley. From *Muckendorf*, 35 min. N.W., the **Unterberg** (4400 ft.) is ascended in 4 hrs. by a red-marked path: we follow the road to the (35 min.) *Karnerwirt*, ascend the Lehmweg-Tal to the (1½ hr.) *Miralucke*, then traverse numerous woods to the (1½ hr.) *Unterberg-Schutzhaus* (3924 ft.; inn, open all the year round, 16 beds and 20 mattresses), ½ hr. S. of the summit. Admirable view of the Rax, Schnee-

berg, and Ötscher. The descent may be made to Hainfeld (see p. 156) or Gutenstein (see below). — From Muckendorf viâ the *Am Kreuth* saddle and the *Steinwand-Klamm* to Weissenbach, see p. 155. — To ascend the **Kieneck** (3632 ft.), with the *Enzian-Hütte* (inn, open all the year, 40 mattresses), we follow either the blue-marked 'Matras-Steig' N.W. from the Karnerwirt (p. 168) in 2 hrs., or a red-marked path N.E. from the Unterberg Schutzhaus in $1^3/_4$ hr. Descent to Ramsau, see p. 156; to Furth, see p. 155.

23 M. **Gutenstein** (1532 ft.; Gutensteiner Hof, 52 beds, near the station) is 25 min. E. of the prettily situated market-village (1581 ft.; Goldener Löwe, 110 beds from 4, P. 9-12*S*; Schwarzer Bär), a summer resort with 1750 inhabitants. Fine views from the Gutenstein ruins (1903 ft.; accessible by the Steinapiesting gorge), on a precipitous rock, from numerous points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the *Mariahilfer Berg* (2313 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr. S.W.), with a pilgrimage-church and inns. Motor post to Vienna or viâ Rohr (see below) to Mariazell, see p. 185. — To the Unterberg (p. 168), $3^3/_4$ hrs.: we follow the Rohr road N.W. through the *Steinapiesting-Tal*, then turn to the right after 50 min. through the *Radersbach-Tal* (red marks) to reach the $(2^1/_2$ hrs.) Unterberg-Schutzhaus and the summit. — To Puchberg, 4 hrs.: we proceed S. through the valley of the *Längapiesting* to the (35 min.) *Natterbauer*, then follow the blue marks to the left to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Öhlerbauer and the (1 hr.) *Öhlerkreuz* (3369 ft.), near the summit of the saddle (Öhler-Hütte, inn open Sat. and Sun.); thence down viâ the *Haltbergerhof* to Puchberg ($1^1/_2$ hr.; p. 176). — A road (13 M.; motorbus to Schwarzau im Gebirge, p. 178) leads S.W. through the *Kloster-Tal* viâ the *Klostertaler Gscheid*, ($2^3/_4$ hrs.; 2411 ft.) and the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Vois-Mühle* (p. 178), to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Singerin Inn*, at the upper end of the Höllen-Tal (p. 178). — For *Rohr im Gebirge* (2270 ft.; Schruf Inn), a prettily situated market-village, we either follow the road through the *Steinapiesting-Tal* and cross the saddle by the *Haselrast* (2664 ft.; $3^3/_4$ hrs.; unsuitable for motor-cars), or take the road over the *Rohrer Sattel* (2799 ft.; $10^1/_2$ M.). From Rohr roads lead S. (motorbus) to Schwarzau (8 M.; p. 178) and W. to Hohenberg (see p. 192).

$24^1/_4$ M. *Sollenau-Südbahnhof* (902 ft.). Aspang station, see p. 173. — The train traverses the *Steinfeld*, with pine-forests.

$30^1/_2$ M. (l.) **Wiener-Neustadt.** — Plan, see p. 177. — Railway Stations. The *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. A 4; restaurant) is on the W. side of the town; close by is the *Schneeberg-Bahnhof*, for Fischau and Puchberg and for Gutenstein. — Hotels. *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. a; B 4), Neukirchner Str., with garden, 57 beds from $6^1/_2$*S*, good; *Zentral* (Pl. c; C 3, 4), Haupt-Platz 27, 115 beds at 3-4*S*; *Südbahn*, opposite the Haupt-Bahnhof, 25 R. at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$*S*. — Wine at the *Peterskeller*, Petersgasse 2 (Pl. B 3). — Café. *Lehn*, Wiener Str. 10 (Pl. B C 3). — Post Office (Pl. 3; B 3), Pfarrgasse.

Wiener-Neustadt (886 ft.), a town on the S. margin of the Steinfeld (see above), with 36,900 inhab., has important locomotive, machine, and leather factories.

Wiener-Neustadt, founded as a fortress in 1192, fell to Duke Leopold of Styria at the division of Austria in 1379. Emperor Frederick III. (1440-93), who reunited the Austrian provinces and founded the bishopric in 1477, proved a generous benefactor to the town. In 1487 Wiener-Neustadt surrendered to King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary after a long siege, but four years later it was recaptured by Maximilian I. (b. 1459 in Wiener-Neustadt Castle). In 1785 the bishopric was transferred to St. Pölten.

From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. A 4) we proceed straight on by the Bahngasse, to the right in which stands the *Kapuziner-Kirche* (Pl. B 4), of which only the Gothic choir (1389) has been completed.

Farther E. (10 min.) is the old **Castle** (*Burg;* Pl. C 4), founded by Duke Leopold V. at the end of the 12th cent. and subsequently many times altered, notably under Frederick III. (see p. 169) and Empress Maria Theresa. In 1752 the castle was converted into the *Theresianische Militär-Akademie*, which was dissolved in 1919, and it is now a state school for boys.

Above the entrance-passage on the W. side is the late-Gothic *Schloss-Kapelle* or Georgs-Kirche, projecting into the Burg-Platz and built as a mortuary chapel by Peter von Pusica, in the middle of the 15th cent., for Frederick III. (ascend the outside staircase to the left in the court and turn left, past the geological collections; ring at the door to the right of the sacristy; 70*g*). The chapel consists of a nave and two aisles. On the E. side are three superb stained-glass windows (c. 1500) by Netherlandish masters, that in the middle with the Baptism of Christ and portraits of Maximilian I., his two wives, and his son Philip. On the high altar (1851), beneath which lie the remains of Maximilian I. (comp. p. 369), is an admirable bronze statue of St. George, dating from the 15th century. On the N. wall is a terracotta relief of Archduke Maximilian III. praying to the Virgin (16th cent.). — The *Geological* (entrance, see above) and *Prehistoric Collections* (on the second floor) are open on Wed. & Sat. 2-6, Sun. 9-12 (20*g*).

In the castle courtyard, on the wall above the entrance-passage, are the armorial bearings (107 coats of arms; in part imaginary) of Emperor Frederick III. (1453), with his motto: A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima' or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo'). — In the open *Park* on the E. side of the castle are shady avenues and several monuments, including a statue of Empress Maria Theresa (Pl. 2; C 4), by Hans Gasser (1862).

The old *Arsenal*, opposite the castle (W.), at the corner of the Burg-Platz and Burggasse, has a fine Renaissance portal (1524).

To the N. of the castle is the Cistercian abbey of **Neukloster** (Pl. C 4). The Gothic *Church* (15th cent.) received its elaborate baroque fittings in the early 18th cent.; behind the high altar and approached through the sacristy is the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Emperor Frederick III., by Niklas von Leyden (comp. p. 37); the Heiligenkreuz-Kapelle, on the S. side of the church, has finely carved stalls (1740). The *Abbey Buildings* date from the 18th cent. (entrance in the Neuklostergasse); in the first courtyard is a wrought-iron well-house in the Renaissance style (16th cent.). Noteworthy are the baroque library (2nd half of 18th cent.) and the Abbey Museum (closed at present), with objects of industrial art, stained glass, and early Austrian pictures.

To the W. of the Neukloster is the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B C 3), still partly surrounded by arcades, with a Column of the Virgin erected in 1678. The *Rathaus*, on the S. side of the square, was built in c. 1600 and altered in the late 18th century.

The **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. B 3), formerly a cathedral, lies N. of the Haupt-Platz, in the Pfarr-Platz. It has a Romanesque nave (13th cent.), Gothic transepts and choir (mid-15th cent.), and W.

towers rebuilt in 1899. On the S. side is a late-Romanesque portal (Braut-Tor; c. 1250).

By the pillars of the nave and transept are painted wooden statues of the Twelve Apostles (15th cent.), in the style of Veit Stoss, and a similar St. Sebastian (early 16th cent.) by the pillar opposite the Renaissance pulpit (1609). A fresco on the triumphal arch represents the Last Judgment (14th cent.). The choir contains stalls of 1777 and a baroque high altar (1769-75). Among the numerous tombs, to the right in the choir, is the cenotaph of Bishop Melchior Khlesl (d. 1630; buried in the Stephans-Kirche in Vienna), minister of Emperor Matthias.

No. 19 on the W. side of the Pfarr-Platz is the Bürger-Spital, a hospital with an arcaded courtyard (mid-16th cent.). — To the N.W. of the Pfarr-Platz, in a corner of the old town-walls, is the *Reck-Turm* or *Folter-Turm* ('Rack or Torture Tower'; Pl. 4, B 3; 12th cent.), with four corner-turrets added in 1902.

In the Wiener Str. (Pl. B C 2, 3), which runs N. from the Haupt-Platz, No. 25 (formerly the cathredral school) has a pretty late-Gothic oriel, with a representation of the Expulsion from Paradise carved in stone. — The **Municipal Museum** (*Stadt-Museum;* Pl. C 2) is at the N. end of the street (visitors ring on the W. side; fee).

The museum has finds from the Roman period, objects of industrial art, old house-signs, views of the town, etc. In a room on the first floor we note the so-called Corvinus tankard, 3 ft. high, of silver-gilt and enamel (German work of 1462), and a copy of the Gospels of 1325 with a silver relief of Christ on the cover.

The Volks-Park, N. of the museum, contains the *Spinnerin am Kreuz* (Pl. C 1), a Gothic monument (26 ft. high) erected in 1382-84. About 20 min. N.W., at the former aerodrome, a concrete arch serves to commemorate President Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'.

From Wiener-Neustadt to Ödenburg, $20^1/_2$ M., railway in 40-75 minutes. — Beyond (3 M.) *Katzelsdorf* the train crosses the Leitha, here often dried up, and then runs S.E., traversing a hilly and fertile district in the Burgenland (p. 166). — $6^1/_4$ M. *Sauerbrunn* (1083 ft.; Bogner; Lehner; Kur-Hotel), a spa of 1350 inhab., at the E. foot of the *Rosalien-Gebirge*, has a spring containing lithium. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Wiesen-Sigless.* On the hill to the right is the Rosalien-Kapelle, and lower down lies Schloss Forchtenstein (see below). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Mattersburg* (800 ft.; Steiger zur Post Inn) is a little town with an important horse-market. Motorbuses run S. to St. Martin im Burgenland ($14^1/_4$ M.; p. 172) and S.W. ($4^1/_4$ M. in 25 min.) to *Neustift* (1214 ft.). Hence a winding road (Spanish chestnut-trees) ascends in 35 min. to **Schloss Forchtenstein** (1650 ft.), situated on an abrupt dolomite rock and belonging to Prince Esterházy. The castle, which was built in 1340, was altered in the 17th cent. and provided with bastions. Near the entrance is a plain restaurant. Inside (week-days 8-11 & 1-5, Sun. after Mass; 1*S* per pers., minimum fee 4*S*) is the chapel, with Italian baroque stucco and a collection of weapons, some captured in battle and some from the armoury of the old Esterházy regiments; most of the old furniture was removed during the Communist rule in Hungary. In the courtyard on the S. side is a well 466 ft. deep (echo), sunk in the rock in 1660-90 by Turkish prisoners. The *Rosalien-Kapelle* (2148 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. S.W. (green way-marks) of Forchtenstein, in the Rosalien-Gebirge, dates from 1695 and commands a beautiful view. Close by is an inn. Thence we may descend N.W. through the *Kaiser-Wald* to the *Ofenbach-Graben*, 2 hrs. from Klein-Wolkersdorf (p. 173). — Just beyond ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Loipersbach-Schattendorf* the line crosses the Hungarian

frontier. — 20½ M. (l.) **Ödenburg,** Magyar *Sopron* (696 ft.; railway restaurant; Pannonia, 61 R., Weisse Rose, 20 R., both in the Graben-Runde; good restaurant in the station of the Raab-Ebenfurth railway, S. of the Deák-Platz; Café Royal, Grabenrunde 88), a free Hungarian town of over 35,000 inhab., half of whom are Germans. From the Süd-Bahn station we follow first the Kossuth-Str., then the Képezde Utca to the right to the Municipal Museum (Sun. 2-5, 20*f.* at other times 1*P*), with well-arranged collections of Pannonian and W. European objects from prehistoric times onwards; note the gilded 'Cundpald Goblet' (probably S. German work of the 8th cent. A.D.) and the souvenirs of Liszt (comp. below). We go on to the left, skirting the Deák-Platz, and follow the Erzsébet Utca to the left to the Széchenyi-Platz, with the Dominikaner-Kirche, built in 1773, with its two towers. Hence we take the 'Graben-Runde' (Várkerület) to the N.E. and, near the Column of the Virgin (1745), proceed to the left to the Rathaus (1895) and below the Stadt-Turm (200 ft. high), with a Renaissance gallery added in 1676, into the Rathaus-Platz, in which are a Column of the Trinity (1701) and an early-Gothic Benedictine church. Branch-line to Wulkaprodersdorf, see p. 166.

From Ödenburg to Güns, 36¾ M., Austrian State Railway in 3¼ hrs., starting from the station for the Ebenfurth-Raab line (Hungarian passport and customs examination). — Beyond (3 M.) *Harkau-Kohlnhof* the train enters the Austrian Burgenland. — 12½ M. *Raiding-Lackendorf*. About ½ hr. S. is the village of *Raiding:* the dairy-farm belonging to Prince Esterházy near the Liszt Memorial Church contains the room in which Franz Liszt (1811-86), the composer, was born, with various souvenirs. — About 2½ hrs. W. of (18¾ M.) *St. Martin im Burgenland* (motorbus to Mattersburg, see p. 171, to Wiener-Neustadt, see below) is the village of *Landsee* (2057 ft.), with the impressive remains of Burg Landsee, burnt out in 1772. — From (29¾ M.) *Oberloisdorf* (Austrian passport examination) a branch-line runs N.E. to (8 M.) *Lutzmannsburg*. — 33½ M. *Rattersdorf-Liebing* (968 ft.; Austrian customs examination). — The train enters Hungary. — 36¾ M. *Güns*, Magyar *Köszeg*, is a small town on the Köszeg. About 1¼ hr. S.W. is *Altenhaus* (Magyar Óház; 1998 ft.), with a beautiful view.

Railway from Wiener-Neustadt (Haupt-Bahnhof) to the Semmering (Graz), see R. 10; viâ *Pottendorf* to *Vienna*, see R. 6c; viâ *Sollenau* to *Vienna*, see R. 6b; to *Aspang* (Wechsel), see R. 6b. — A branch-line runs W. from the Schneeberg-Bahnhof to (3¾ M.) *Bad Fischau* (p. 175; Schneeberg).

Motorbus from Wiener-Neustadt to *St. Martin* (see above), 27½ M. to the S.E., in 1¾ hr., viâ *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (5 M.; p. 166) and (5½ M.) *Frohsdorf*, with a château altered in the late 18th cent., in which the Comte de Chambord died in 1883 (comp. p. 136). — Motor post from Wiener-Neustadt E. to *Eisenstadt* (p. 166), 18 M. in 1½ hr. (3*S* 10*g*).

B. From Vienna viâ Sollenau (Hochschneeberg) and Wiener-Neustadt to Aspang and Mönichkirchen (Wechsel).

Railway from Vienna to *Aspang*, 62¾ M. in 2¾-4 hrs.

Road, 56 M. From Vienna to *Wiener-Neustadt*, 28 M., see pp. 181, 182. — 31½ M. *Waldhof* (965 ft.). — 38¼ M. *Seebenstein* (1142 ft.; p. 173). — 49¾ M. *Ober-Aspang* (1660 ft.; p. 174). — 56 M. *Mönichkirchen* (3215 ft.; p. 174).

Vienna (Aspang-Bahnhof), see p. 4. — The train traverses the district of Simmering (p. 123) to (3¾ M.) *Zentralfriedhof* station, on the W. side of the cemetery (p. 123). — 7½ M. *Maria-Lanzendorf* has a conspicuous pilgrimage-church (1699-1703),

with two towers. — 11¼ M. *Biedermannsdorf* (610 ft.; railway restaurant) is ¼ N. of Laxenburg (p. 147). — 15½ M. *Traiskirchen*, a town of 6600 inhabitants. The parish-church, which was altered in 1755, is prettily decorated in the rococo style. — Beyond (18 M.) *Trumau* we cross the Schwechat.

25½ M. **Sollenau** (*Aspang-Bahnhof*; 869 ft.; railway restaurant), an industrial village with 2700 inhab., is the junction for the railway to Puchberg and Hochschneeberg (p. 175), which diverges to the right. Other branch-lines lead E. to Ebenfurth (7½ M.; p. 175) and W. to Wittmannsdorf (2½ M.; p. 168). About 20 min. S.W. of the Aspang-Bahnhof is the Süd-Bahnhof (p. 169). — The line traverses the Steinfeld (p. 169).

32¼ M. (l.) **Wiener-Neustadt**, see p. 169.

The train follows a section of the Ödenburg line for a short time, then diverges to the right. — 36¾ M. *Klein-Wolkersdorf*. To the Rosalien-Kapelle, see p. 171; motorbus to St. Martin, see p. 172. — At (38½ M.) *Erlach* the line begins to follow the Pitten-Tal, traversing the hilly wooded district called the *Bucklige Welt* (Hutwischberg, 2936 ft.). — 40½ M. *Pitten* (1109 ft.; Manhalter; Reitbauer), an industrial market-village of 2000 inhab., has an old castle.

43 M. **Seebenstein** (1142 ft.; Fuchs, near the station, 20 R. from 3, L. 2*S*; Schwarzer Adler, in the village, 10 R. from 3*S*), a village of 800 inhab., is commanded by a castle (2011 ft.; 25 min. S. of the station) belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, the finest in the Pitten-Tal, and comprising the well-preserved remains of an 11th cent. castle and a 17th cent. château (pictures, etc., in the interior). From the castle woodland-paths (red way-marks) lead S. to the Türkensturz (¾ hr.; see below). To the S. in the valley extends the Liechtenstein Park, with a château built in 1863. — From (44¾ M.) *Gleissenfeld* (1181 ft.; Müller Inn) a blue-marked footpath leads E. up the (50 min.) *Türkensturz* (1598 ft.), a cliff with an artificial ruin of 1826 and a view.

49 M. *Edlitz-Grimmenstein* (1329 ft.; Müller Inn).

From Edlitz-Grimmenstein station we may proceed N.W. (blue, then, after 25 min., red way-marks to the right) to the (1 hr.) ruined castle of *Grimmenstein*, whence the *Kulmriegel* (2484 ft.), with a view-tower, may be reached in ½ hr. more. — From the station a motor post runs S.E. viâ the (1¾ M.) market village of *Edlitz* (1473 ft.; Lackner; Dauss), the (3¾ M.) imposing castle-ruin of *Thomasberg*, and (7¾ M.) *Krumbach* (1775 ft.), with a castle rebuilt in the 16th cent., to (15 M. in 1¼ hr.) *Kirchschlag in Niederösterreich* (1358 ft.; Koglbauer Inn), with the remains of a castle destroyed in 1683. Thence to Bad Tatzmannsdorf, see p. 322. — From Kirchschlag a motor post runs S.E. to the (10 M.) prettily situated village of **Lockenhaus** (1093 ft.), with a church built by Count Nádasdy in 1655-69. The château of Prince Esterházy was once a convent, and the ancient Schloss Lockenhaus (1198 ft.) consists of a mediæval castle with 17th cent. additions ('Ritter-Saal', chapel with late-Romanesque paintings).

54 M. **Aspang** (1558 ft.; railway restaurant; Bahnhof Hotel). About $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the station (motor post in 5 min.) is the pleasant market-village of *Ober-Aspang* (1660 ft.; Post, main square, 66 beds at $2^1/_2$-5, P. $8^1/_2$-11*S*; Schwarzer Adler, 21 R.; Goldener Brunnen, 20 R. at 2-6*S*; Goldener Hirsch, main square, 14 R.; Rottler Café), with 2100 inhab., including *Unter-Aspang*, and frequented as a summer resort. At Ober-Aspang is the castle of Count Pergen, restored in the 19th century. Ski-ing. Motor post to Mönichkirchen, see below; excursion to the Wechsel, see below.

About $1^1/_2$ hr. E. (blue marks from the village, red from the station) is the *Kulmaricgel* (2661 ft.; tavern), with view. — The *Kampstein* (4810 ft.), $3^1/_4$ hrs. W. (yellow marks as far as the Schandlbauer, then blue), has a club-hut (inn, open all the year, 10 beds and 30 mattresses) and affords a view of the Wechsel (see below).

A motor post runs N.W. from Aspang viâ the (5 M.) pilgrimage-church of *St. Corona* (2756 ft.; Waldhof Inn) to (8 M.) **Kirchberg am Wechsel** (1893 ft.; Linde; Löwe; Post, 30 R. at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$ 9*S*), a summer resort with 1500 inhabitants. The Gothic St. Wolfgang-Kirche (restored in 1928) has a fine stone pulpit adorned with tracery (15th cent.). About 20 min. N. is the *Hermanns-Höhle*, an extensive series of limestone caverns (visitors shown round in 1 hr.). To the Wechsel viâ the Kranichberger Schwaig, see below; motor post to Gloggnitz, see p. 182.

The line (henceforward a State Railway) sweeps round the W. side of Aspang and ascends over viaducts and through four tunnels to ($62^3/_4$ M.) *Mönichkirchen* station (2182 ft.), short of the Hartberg Tunnel (p. 322). — From Mönichkirchen station we may follow a road S.W. in 1 hr., or take the motor post ($61/_4$ M. in 35 min.) from Aspang station to **Mönichkirchen** (3215 ft.; Binder, 60 beds at 3-5, L. 4*S*, Hochwechsel, 60 beds at 3-$4^1/_2$, P. $10^1/_2$-$12^1/_2$*S*, Lang, 40 R. from $2^3/_4$*S*, all three good), the most loftily situated village in Lower Austria, with 600 inhab., frequented as a health resort and for ski-ing.

To the S.W. of Aspang and W. of Mönichkirchen stretches the **Wechsel** (5702 ft.), a broad gneiss ridge, covered with Alpine pastures and dotted with chalets ('Schwaigen'), overlooking the wooded valleys below.

From Mönichkirchen to the Wechsel, 4 hrs. From the village we follow a red-marked route viâ the *Mönichkirchner Schwaig* (4003 ft.; inn, open all the year) to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Haller-Haus* (4291 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 16 R. with 50 beds and 30 mattresses). Thence to the boulder-covered slope of the *Steinerne Stiege* (4908 ft.) and by the crest, viâ the *Nieder-Wechsel* (5473 ft.), to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Hoch-Wechsel* (5702 ft.), the summit of the Wechsel, with the *Wetterkogler-Haus* (inn, open all the year, 5 R. with 18 beds and 16 mattresses) and a panorama. — From Aspang, $5^1/_4$ hrs. We follow the road leading S.W. in the valley of the *Grosser Pischingbach*, through the *Grosse Klause*, to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) hamlet of *Mariensee* (2812 ft.; Zum Touristen Inn), whence a footpath (blue marks) continues to the *Hoch-Wechsel* (3 hrs.; see above.) — Descent to Kirchberg, $3^3/_4$ hrs. We descend N. (red way-marks) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Kranichberger Schwaig* (4912 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 36 mattresses) and the ($1/_2$ hr.) *Steiersberger Schwaig* (4432 ft.; inn, open all the year), 2 hrs. S.W. of *Kirchberg am Wechsel* (see above).

C. From Vienna viâ Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt.

RAILWAY, 34¼ M. in 1-1¾ hr.

Vienna (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 4. — At (2½ M.) *Meidling* (p. 126) our line diverges to the left from the Süd-Bahn. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Achau* (to Laxenburg, see p. 147) we reach (19¼ M.) *Ebreichsdorf*, with a moated castle rebuilt in 1581-88. — 23½ M. *Pottendorf-Landegg*. — 26 M. **Ebenfurth**, an industrial town with 2400 inhab., has a moated castle restored at the end of the 17th cent. and an electric power station. Hence branch-lines lead W. to Sollenau (7½ M.; p. 173) and S.E. viâ Wulkaprodersdorf (11¼ M.; p. 166) to Ödenburg (21¾ M.; p. 172). Motor post in 1 hr. to Eisenstadt (10 M.; p. 166). — 34¼ M. *Wiener-Neustadt*, see p. 169.

7. The Wiener Schneeberg.

The **Schneeberg** (6808 ft.), the highest mountain in Lower Austria, and the **Raxalpe** (6591 ft.; R. 9) are the easternmost massifs of the N. Limestone Alps, and are separated by the narrow *Höllen-Tal* (p. 178). The mountain-sides, with magnificent cliffs towering above the Alpine forest, rise precipitously on almost every side. The great number of interesting ascents (over 200 in all) offer equal opportunities to the novice and the most practised rock-climber (aerial railway to the Raxalpe, comp. p. 179). The hills on the barren Alpine plateaux afford easy high-level excursions in summer, and in winter opportunities for ski-ing, which lasts till May. The rain percolates through the cleft stone on the plateau on the mountains and emerges at the base in the form of copious springs (Kaiser-Brunnen, see p. 178). The conduit of the *First Vienna Water Supply*, constructed in 1869-73 and lengthened in 1886-97, conveys the water from the Wasseralm-Quelle, 20 min. W. of the Nasswald (p. 178), to (67¾ M., 2½ M. of aqueduct) the main reservoir on the Rosenhügel in Vienna, a fall of 1830 ft. — Both mountains are usually thronged with excursionists on Saturdays and Sundays.

A. Railway from Vienna to the Schneeberg.

VIENNA-ASPANG RAILWAY viâ *Bad Fischau* (junction for Wiener-Neustadt) and *Willendorf* (junction for Semmering) to *Puchberg*, 69½ M. in 2 hrs. 20 min. (10*S* 50*g*, 7*S*); thence by rack-and-pinion (in winter on Sat. & Sun. only, as far as the snow-line) to *Hochschneeberg*, 6¼ M. in 1 hr. 10 min. (10*S*, 6½*S*). Return ticket from Vienna to Hochschneeberg (valid 10 days; 3rd class only), 15*S* 10*g*. — The Schneeberg may conveniently be visited in one day by railway from Vienna or Wiener-Neustadt.

From Vienna to (25½ M.) *Sollenau*, see R. 6 b. — The Puchberg line diverges to the right from that to Wiener-Neustadt. — 30½ M. *Steinabrückl* (997 ft.), see p. 168. — 33½ M. **Bad Fischau** (922 ft.; Habeler; Pension Marienhof; Haller Wine Room) has 1600 inhab. and a copious radio-active thermal spring (69° Fahr.). Branch-line S.E. to (3¾ M.) Wiener-Neustadt (p. 169).

38 M. *Winzendorf* (1086 ft.; Mayerhofer Inn).

From Winzendorf we may walk N.W. through the *Prosset-Schlucht* to the (20 min.) Teichmühle Inn, and on to the large ruined castle of *Emmerberg*, ¼ hr. farther N. — From the Teichmühle a road leads N.W. to (¾ hr.) *Meiersdorf*; thence through the débris-strewn *Leiter-Graben* (yellow marks) up to the Grosse Kanzel (2 hrs.; p. 168).

On the right is the precipice of the Hohe Wand (p. 168). The train enters the mountainous district and makes a steep ascent to reach (54 M.) *Grünbach* (1827 ft.; railway restaurant), with coal-mines. About $1^1/_2$ hr. N.E. (blue way-marks) is the Grosse Kanzel (p. 168) and $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W. (green marks; interesting) is the *Geländberg* (3366 ft.), with the Martin-Schäffler-Hütte (inn, open all the year, 20 mattresses). — Beyond ($62^1/_4$ M.) *Grünbach-Klaus* (2224 ft.) the line descends to ($68^1/_4$ M.) *Pfennigbach* (1936 ft.).

$69^1/_2$ M. **Puchberg** (1926 ft.; railway restaurant; Rode, 25 R. from 2, P. 9-12*S*; Puchberger Hof, 24 R. from 2, L. 2-3, P. from 8*S*; Schwarzer Adler; Zwinz Café; ski-ing), a prettily situated market-village and summer resort of 3050 inhabitants. A fine view of the broad Puchberger Tal is obtained from the *Romeikogel*, close by. Ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 177. From Puchberg to Gutenstein, see p. 169; motorbus to Ternitz, see p. 182.

At Puchberg begins the Schneeberg Railway, a rack-and-pinion line constructed in 1895-97 (maximum gradient 1 in 5; best views to the left). This line passes ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Schneebergdörfl* station (2008 ft.; village 20 min. W.) and ascends through the *Hengst-Tal* to the ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Hauslitz-Sattel* (2713 ft.), with a fine retrospect of the Puchberger Tal. — Beyond the *Kaltwasser-Sattel* (4357 ft.; shelter-hut with 20 mattresses) we reach (5 M.) *Baumgartner* (4583 ft.), 25 min. N.E. of the Baumgartner-Haus (p. 177). — We next make a steep ascent (view to the right) and thread two curved tunnels before reaching *Hoch-Schneeberg* terminus (5889 ft.; railway restaurant). Close by is the large Hotel Hochschneeberg (50 R. at 4-7, D. 4-8, P. 10-16*S*, well spoken of), with a terrace affording a beautiful view (magnificent sunrises), and above to the S. stands the Elisabeth-Kirchlein, built in 1901. From the hotel we may skirt the E. and N. sides of the *Waxriegel* (6181 ft.; ascent in 20 min.) by the broad Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Weg, and beyond the *Damböck-Haus* (5912 ft.; inn, open all the year, 10 beds and 36 mattresses) follow either the green way-marks to the right to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Kaiserstein* (6762 ft.), with the *Fischer-Hütte* (inn open all the year, 15 beds and 20 mattresses), or the yellow marks to the left to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Klosterwappen* or *Alpengipfel* (6808 ft.), the highest point of the ***Wiener Schneeberg.** A wonderful view is enjoyed from both peaks (from the Kaiserstein to the Klosterwappen, 20 min.).

B. On Foot to the Schneeberg.

From Payerbach (1621 ft.; p. 182), on the Semmering railway, the shortest and most attractive ascent (6 hrs.; red marks to the Baumgartner-Haus). From the station we proceed to the right, under the railway, and ascend a steep footpath to ($1/_4$ hr.) *Schneedörfl* (Holzer Inn). Then through woods to the ($1/_2$ hr.) *Eng*, a

defile, whence we follow the *Karl-Wolfgang-Weg*, with a disused timber-slide, to the (1¼ hr.) *Lakaboden* (3711 ft.; inn open all the year, 22 beds and 8 mattresses). We ascend straight on, then to the left viâ the *Alpelleiten* to the (1 hr.) *Krummbach-Sattel* (4298 ft.; to Kaiserbrunn, see below), whence a green-marked path runs S. to the (50 min.) *Krummbachstein* (5256 ft.), with a shelter-hut and a beautiful view. About ¼ hr. N. of the saddle is the **Baumgartner-Haus** (4718 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 65 beds and 64 mattresses; post office and telephone; Baumgartner, on the Schneeberg railway, see p. 176), situated on the steep S. slope of the Schneeberg. From this point we follow the green-marked *Fischer-Steig* (the yellow-marked Emmy-Steig, diverging to the left after 10 min., is shorter but very steep) viâ the *Kühplacke*, circling the S. and W. sides of the *Waxriegel* (p. 176) and leaving the Schneeberg railway terminus and the hotel to the right. From the (1½ hr.) *Damböck-Haus* (p. 176) the marked routes described on p. 176 (1¼ hr. each) lead either to the Kaiserstein or the Klosterwappen.

From the Baumgartner-Haus two interesting routes are the red-marked *Südlicher Grafen-Steig* to the Kientaler-Hütte (see below; 3½ hrs.) and the red-marked *Nördlicher Grafen-Steig*, beginning at the Baumgartner station (p. 176), to the Sparbacher-Hütte (see below; 4½ hrs.).

From Puchberg (p. 176; green way-marks), 6¼ hrs. We follow an easy path to the right near the Schneeberg railway to (3 hrs.) *Baumgartner* station (p. 176), proceeding thence to the (25 min.) *Baumgartner-Haus* and as above to the (2¾ hrs.) Klosterwappen.

Another route, especially suitable for the descent, leads viâ the Sparbacher-Hütte (5-5¼ hrs.). From Puchberg we follow a road W. (yellow marks) to *Sonnleiten* (1 hr.; 2179 ft.), whence we either take the blue-marked route to the right through the wood in 1¾ hr., or follow the yellow marks straight on, viâ the ruined castle of *Losenheim*, in 1½ hr. to the *Sparbacher-Hütte* (4183 ft.; inn, open all the year, 4 beds and 18 mattresses). Hence the yellow-marked Faden-Steig (not difficult for experts) leads below the *Fadenwände* to the (2½ hrs.) Kaiserstein (p. 176).

From Kaiserbrunn (p. 178), in the Höllen-Tal, 5¼ hrs. Following a bridle-path E. through the *Krummbach-Graben*, after ½ hr. we turn sharp to the N. through rocky gorges and then E. again to the *Krummbach-Sattel* (1¾ hr.; 4298 ft.), where the yellow marks stop. Thence viâ the Baumgartner-Haus to the (3 hrs.) Klosterwappen, see above.

From Weichtal Inn (p. 178), in the Höllen-Tal, 5¼ hrs. About 3 min. from the inn is the entrance of the *Weichtal* (Naturfreunde-Haus, 1788 ft.; inn, open all the year). Hence we may either follow a somewhat toilsome red-marked path to the right through the waterless ravine in 2¼ hrs., or (easier but less repaying) take a yellow-marked path to the left in 2½ hrs. to the *Kientaler-Hütte* (4462 ft.; inn in summer, 30 mattresses), beyond which we follow the red marks to the Ferdinand Fleischer Monument (5020 ft.) and then the green marks to the right to the Kaiserstein (2¾ hrs.; p. 176).

8. The Höllen-Tal.

Motor Post in summer from Payerbach-Reichenau viâ (1¾ M.) Reichenau, (2½ M.) Hirschwang, (5½ M.) Kaiserbrunn, (10 M.; 2¼ *S*) *Singerin* (whence some cars diverge for *Nasswald*, 14 M.), (15 M.) *Schwarzau*, and (29 M.) *St. Aegyd* (p. 192) to *Mariazell* (48½ M. in 4 hrs., 10¼ *S*; p. 189). — Tram and motorbus to the aerial railway see p. 179. — Ascent of the Schneeberg from Payerbach, Kaiserbrunn, or Weichtal Inn, see R. 7b. Ascent of the Raxalpe from Reichenau, see R. 9. — *Map*, see p. 176.

Payerbach (1621 ft.), on the Semmering railway, see p. 182. — From the station the road (motor post, see above) leads straight on through the village, then to the right along the Schwarza, under the railway viaduct and across the stream.

1¾ M. **Reichenau.** — Hotels. *Thalhof*, 20 min. N., 186 beds (12 bathrooms) from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, P. from 12*S*; *Fischer*, 120 beds at 4-12, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 10-14*S*; *Hochwartner*, 77 beds at 3-5, L. 3, P. from 12*S*; *Kromaus*, *Kutsenits*, both patronized by passing travellers. — Pensions. *Bellevue*; *Oberdorfer*; *Kurhaus*. — Theatre.

Reichenau (1591 ft.), once an iron-mining village, is now a popular summer resort with 5000 inhab., numerous country-houses, and a park. Ascent of the Grünschacher, see p. 180.

The road continues through the valley of the *Schwarza*, passing the mouth of the Preiner Tal (p. 179) and the park of the *Villa Wartholz*, property of the ex-Empress Zita, to (3¾ M.) *Hirschwang* (1621 ft.; Rosenmayer, 20 R.; Fink). At the N. end of the village, to the left, is the Raxalpe aerial railway (p. 179). — The valley now contracts, and we enter the ***Höllen-Tal.** To the right is the Schneeberg. 5½ M. *Kaiserbrunn* (1762 ft.). In the garden of the Kaiserbrunnen Inn (36 R., good) stands the straining-tower of the Kaiser-Brunnen, the most copious of the springs which provide the First Vienna Water Supply (comp. p. 175).

From Kaiserbrunn to the (3½ hrs.) *Otto-Haus* on the Raxalpe, see p. 180; to the (5¼ hrs.) Schneeberg, see p. 177.

We now traverse an especially picturesque part of the valley. — 7½ M. *Weichtal* (1778 ft.; plain inn). To the Schneeberg, see p. 177; to the Raxalpe, see p. 180. — The road next passes (l.) the mouth of the Grosses Höllen-Tal (p. 180) to reach the (10 M.) *Inn zur Singerin* (1890 ft.), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Nassbach* with the Schwarza. To Nasswald and Kapellen, see below and p. 179. — At (11¾ M.) *Voismühle* or *Voismaut* (1965 ft.) the road to Gutenstein (11½ M.; see p. 169) branches off to the right. — 15 M. *Schwarzau im Gebirge* (2028 ft.; Singer; Stiegler) is a summer resort with 1600 inhabitants.

About 2¾ hrs. W. of Schwarzau (red way-marks) is the *Obersberg* (4803 ft.; inn; view). — From Schwarzau a motorbus runs N. to *Rohr* (8 M.; p. 169); motor post to *Mariazell*, see above.

From the Singerin to Kapellen, 5½ hrs., attractive. From the Singerin a pretty road diverges W. through the narrow *Nasstal* to (1½ hr.; motor post, see above) **Nasswald** (2329 ft.; Schütter Inn). Hence red-marked routes ascend N.W. to the *Grosser Sonnleitstein*

(5374 ft.; 3 hrs.; for experts only), with a good view, and S.W. viâ the *Karl Alp* (2 hrs.; 4675 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) Windberg-Hütten on the Schnee-Alpe (p. 319). — From Nasswald the road continues S. through the *Reisstal*, a narrow ravine, to the (3/4 hr.) *Binder Inn* (2802 ft.), in a grand position at the head of the valley; to the E. is the *Scheibwaldmauer*. To the Raxalpe, see p. 181. — From the inn a woodland route, marked in red, ascends steeply S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Nasskamm* (3957 ft.), the saddle between the Raxalpe and Schnee-Alpe (by the Gamseck-Steig to the Raxalpe, see p. 181), whence we may descend viâ *Altenberg* (p. 181) to *Kapellen* (2 1/4 hrs.; p. 319).

9. The Raxalpe.

(Comp. the description on p. 175).

From Payerbach-Reichenau station (p. 182) to the lower station of the aerial railway we may either take the Motorbus in 10 min. (60*g*), or the Electric Tramway viâ (1 3/4 M.) *Reichenau* (p. 178) to (3 3/4 M.) *Hirschwang* (p. 178) in 22 min. (60*g*). Comp. p. 178. — The ***Aerial Railway** (lower station 1732 ft.), constructed in 1925-26, is 2360 yds. long, with only five iron supports (highest 94 ft.). The average gradient is 1 in 3 1/2, and the difference in altitude between the lower and the upper station 3340 ft. The cars (4 seats and standing room for 19), which are open in summer, ascend in 10 min. to the upper station (5072 ft.; large restaurant with view-terrace; hotel projected), with a meteorological station. Thence an easy path (first red, then blue marks) leads in 1/2 hr. to the Otto-Haus (p. 180). Fare up 5, down 4*S*.

Motor Post from Payerbach-Reichenau viâ (1 3/4 M.) Reichenau and (3 M.; 1*S*) Edlach to (5 1/2 M.; 1 1/2*S*) *Prein* in 40 minutes. Thence (in winter on Sat. & Sun. only) up to the (10 M.; 2 1/2*S*) *Preiner Gscheid*.

For the road from *Payerbach* (p. 182), on the Semmering railway, to the Villa Wartholz, see p. 178. Our road here diverges S.W. into the *Preiner Tal* and leads to (3 M.) *Edlach* (1903 ft.; Edlacher Hof, 160 beds at 4-10, L. 5 1/2, P. 14-24*S*, good; Finkenhof, 15 R.; Edlach Sanatorium; bathing beach), a frequented summer resort. Ascent of the Semmering, see p. 185. — 3 3/4 M. *Dörfl.* Hence a road leads N. in 1 hr. and a red-marked footpath in 50 min. to the Knappendorf (p. 180).

5 1/2 M. **Prein.** — Hotels. *Preinerwand* (2723 ft.), in the upper village, 70 beds at 3-4, P. 8-12*S*, good; *Kaiserhof*, 25 R. from 2 1/2, P. from 8 1/2*S*, good; *Unterer Eggl*, next to the church. — Pension. *Hubertus*.

Prein (2261 ft. at the church), a frequented summer resort, is situated in a wooded district on the S. side of the Raxalpe. The *Haarkogel* (2874 ft.), 1 hr. S., commands a view of the Raxalpe and Schneeberg. To the Orthof, see p. 185.

From Prein to the Heukuppe, 3 3/4 hrs. — A beautiful road (motor post, see above and p. 182) leads W. to the (4 1/4 M.) *Preiner Gscheid* (3511 ft.; good inn 10 min. E.), on the boundary between Lower Austria and Styria. After 25 min., at the first bend, we take a red-marked footpath to the right past the (1/2 hr.) inn mentioned above to the (10 min.) Gscheid. The road descends S.W. beyond the Gscheid and follows the *Raxen-Tal* (p. 181) to Kapellen (2 1/4 hrs.; p. 319). — From the Gscheid we may follow the easy Liechtenstein-

Strasse N. (short-cut by the red-marked path) to the *Siebenbrunnen-Wiese* (¾ hr.; 4429 ft.), then ascend the broad *Schlangen-Weg* to the (1¼ hr.) **Karl-Ludwig-Haus** (5915 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 74 beds and 40 mattresses; post office and telephone). Thence a red-marked route leads past the *Lackenhofer-Hütte* (6381 ft.; no inn) up to the (¾ hr.) **Heukuppe** (6591 ft.), the highest summit of the Raxalpe, with a magnificent and extensive view.

From the Karl-Ludwig-Haus to the Otto-Haus. We first make for the *Schröckenfuchs-Kreuz* (5163 ft.), either by a red-marked route viâ the *Trinkstein-Sattel* (6076 ft.), with a club shelter-hut, in 1½ hr., or by the *Bismarck-Steig* (red way-marks), a rock-climb (protected, but fit for the steady-headed only), in 1¼ hr. From the Schröckenfuchs we may descend either N.E. through the Grosses Höllental to the Weichtal Inn (3 hrs.; see p. 181 and below) or S.E. to Edlach (2 hrs.; see below). A third alternative (1½ hr.; see below) is to proceed viâ the Preiner Wand to the Otto-Haus.

From the Karl-Ludwig-Haus we may follow the red-marked route to the Trinkstein-Sattel (see above), then the blue marks to the left to the (1 hr.) **Habsburg-Haus** (5830 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 38 beds and 50 mattresses), with a fine view and an Alpine garden. Thence N.W. by a blue-marked route, and to the left by the green-marked *Kaiser-Steig* down to the Binder Inn (1¾ hr.; p. 179).

From Reichenau to the Grünschacher, 4 hrs. — *Reichenau*, see p. 178. — We follow the Höllen-Tal road for 20 min., then, beyond the Villa Wartholz (p. 178), cross a bridge and immediately ascend to the left (red way-marks) to the (1 hr.) *Knappendorf* (2700 ft.; Knappenhof, 30 R., well spoken of; Pensions: Kronichhof, Marienhof). We next ascend the winding *Törlweg* (red marks) to the *Kohlbergbrünnl* (4232 ft.; open shelter-hut a little short of the spring), farther on following the 'Raxgmoa-Weg' and 'Gelber-Weg' to the (2½ hrs.) finely situated **Otto-Haus** (5381 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 80 beds and 20 mattresses; post office, with telephone; aerial railway, see p. 179; winter sports). Hence we may either proceed to the (¼ hr.) *Jakobskogel* (5702 ft.; view), on the *Grünschacher*, or follow a blue-marked route N.W. to the (25 min.) *Höllental-Aussicht* on the *Loosbühel* (5308 ft.), which commands a beautiful view of the Grosses Höllen-Tal (see below), far below.

From the Otto-Haus to the E. to the (½ hr.) upper station of the aerial railway, see p. 179. Hence a yellow-marked track (for steady heads only) leads N.E. viâ the *Brandschneide*, a sharp ridge covered with black pines, down to Kaiserbrunn (2 hrs.; p. 178). — From the Jakobskogel we may follow a red-marked path S.W., skirting the edge of the plateau, to the *Preiner Wand* (¾ hr.; 5889 ft.), and to the right to the *Schröckenfuchs-Kreuz* (¼ hr.; see above). A little short of this point we may descend to the left viâ the débris-filled Preiner Schütt by the red-marked 'Holzknecht-Steig', skirting the cliff above us and traversing woods, to Edlach (2 hrs.; p. 179).

The ***Grosses Höllen-Tal**, a S. lateral valley of the Höllen-Tal (p. 178), is a magnificent valley 1¼ M. long enclosed by the cliffs (c. 3300 ft. high) of the *Loswand* (E.) and the *Klobenwand* (W.). The marked paths diverge to the left from the valley-road 10 min. W. of the Weichtal Inn (p. 178). The blue-marked 'Edmund-Hanisch-Steig' (wooden ladders; fine views) ascends viâ the *Wachthüttel-Kamm*; after 2 hrs. we are joined on

the right by the Teufelsbadstube path (see below), and then follow the red marks for another 1¼ hr. to the Otto-Haus (p. 180). — A much used yellow-marked path leads S. through the bottom of the Grosses Höllen-Tal to the head of the valley and ascends to the *Gaisloch* (2 hrs.; 3806 ft.), a low cave. We then follow a protected rock-path (not difficult for proficients but dangerous in winter) to the (50 min.) open *Wolfgang-Dirnbacher-Hütte* (4823 ft.), and continue below the *Scheibwaldhöhe* (6378 ft.; r.) to the *Schröckenfuchs-Kreuz* (1¼ hr.: p. 180). — About 1 hr. from Weichtal, near the third meadow in the valley-floor, a protected rock-path (red marks; for steady heads only) diverges to the left through the *Teufelsbadstube*, joining the Edmund-Hanisch-Steig after 2 hrs. (4413 ft.); from this point to the (1 hr.) Otto-Haus, see p. 180. — Close to the upper end of the Grosses Höllen-Tal (1¼ hr. from the Weichtal, p. 178) the attractive blue-marked *Alpenvereins-Steig* (a protected rock-climb with ladders, for adepts and the level-headed only) branches off to the left; in 2 hrs. we ascend to the *Loosbühel* (p. 180), whence the Otto-Haus (p. 180) is reached in 25 minutes.

From the Reisstal (p. 179). We ascend a red-marked route from the Binder Inn to the (1 hr.) *Nasskamm* (3957 ft.; p. 179), proceed to the left to the (½ hr.) *Gamsecker-Hütte* (4357 ft.; no inn), and continue viâ the *Gupf-Sattel* (4889 ft.) by the protected *Gamseck-Steig* (for steady heads only) to the plateau (1½ hr.; 6063 ft.), and viâ the (½ hr.) Heukuppe to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus (½ hr.; comp. p. 180). — From the Binder Inn to the (2½ hrs.) Habsburg-Haus, see p. 180.

From the Mürztal. We follow a road N.E. from *Kapellen* (p. 319) to the (25 min.) Inn zum Steirischen Alpenjäger, then the road to the right through the *Raxen-Tal* to the (2 hrs.; motor post, see p. 182) *Preiner Gscheid*; thence to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus, see pp. 179, 180. — From Kapellen we may follow the road (motorbus, see p. 319) leading N. viâ the above-mentioned Inn zum Steirischen Alpenjäger to (1¼ hr.) **Altenberg** (2575 ft.; Perl, good), with iron-mines. Hence a red-marked path leads N. past the Schruf Inn (¾ hr.; 3133 ft.) to the *Nasskamm* (¾ hr.; 3957 ft.; p. 179).

10. From Vienna to the Semmering.

The **Semmering** (3215 ft.) is a mountain-pass on the boundary between Lower Austria and Styria, 50 M. to the S.W. of Vienna. The different types of rock, together with a good deal of forest, form an interesting and varied landscape. In the 13th cent. the pass was crossed by a bridle-path, which was replaced by a road completed in 1728 under Emperor Charles VI. Until the beginning of the 19th cent. this was, with the exception of the Brenner and the Radstädter Tauern, the only important pass in the Eastern Alps traversed by a road. A new Semmering road was constructed in 1839-42. — The *Semmering Railway*, a section of the Süd-Bahn from Vienna to Trieste and the first of the great Alpine railways, was built in 1848-54. Its general plan, with a main tunnel 1565 yds. long (highest point of the railway, 2913 ft., inside it) and its bold engineering, were in advance of their time. Its length from Gloggnitz to Mürzzuschlag is 26¼ M.; there are fifteen tunnels and sixteen viaducts, all of brick; the maximum gradient is 1 in 40. The line accomplishes an ascent of 1539 ft. by means of gigantic loops in the lateral valleys.

Süd-Bahn (State Railway) from Vienna to Semmering, 79½ M., express in 2¼ hrs. (2*8S*, 20*S* 20*g*, 11*S* 20*g*), ordinary train in 4 hrs. (20*S* 50*g*, 12*S* 30*g*, 8*S* 20*g*). Best views to the right as far as Gloggnitz, then mostly to the left. — **Motor trip from Vienna, see p. 10.**

Road, 79½ M. *Vienna* (Stephans-Platz, 558 ft.; p. 35). We leave by the Triester Str. (Pl. D 7; *I*). — 9¼ M. *Wiener-Neudorf* (669 ft.; r. for Mödling, 1¼ M.; l. for Biedermannsdorf, 1¾ M., and Laxenburg, 3 M.). — 14¼ M. *Traiskirchen* (656 ft.; r. for Baden, 3 M.). — 20 M. *Günselsdorf*

(798 ft.; to Leobersdorf and St. Pölten, see p. 154). — 23 M. *Sollenau* (906 ft.). — 28 M. *Wiener-Neustadt* (886 ft.; p. 169), where motor-cars pay a toll of 3*S*. — 38½ M. *Neunkirchen* (1207 ft.; see below). — 46½ M. *Gloggnitz* (1404 ft.; see below). — 50¼ M. *Schottwien* (1791 ft.; p. 183). — 56½ M. *Semmering* (3215 ft.; p. 183).

From Vienna viâ Baden to (30½ M.) *Wiener-Neustadt*, see R. 6 a. — The train turns S.W.; to the right is the Schneeberg (p. 175), with its reddish-grey E. cliffs, and to the left are the Leitha Mountains and the Wechsel (p. 174). — 39¼ M. (l.) *Neunkirchen* (1207 ft.; Goldener Löwe; Goldene Birne) is an industrial place with 11,500 inhabitants. — The Süd-Bahn skirts the *Schwarza* to (42¼ M.) *Ternitz* (1293 ft.), with iron-foundries. Hence a motorbus runs N.W. through the picturesque *Sierning-Tal*, past *Schloss Stixenstein*, partly restored in 1843, with a fine park, to Puchberg (9¼ M.; p. 176). — 43½ M. (r.) *Pottschach*, with a 16th cent. château.

46½ M. (l.) **Gloggnitz** (1404 ft.; Anton Baumgartner, good; Schwarzer Adler; Neue Welt) is a market-town and summer resort (7200 inhab.) at the foot of the Schlossberg, which is crowned by a Benedictine abbey suppressed in 1803.

About 35 min. N. of the station (red way-marks) is the *Heinrichshöhe* (view). - A road leads S. in 1¼ hr. to the largely rebuilt *Burg Wartenstein* (2490 ft.), belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, and in another 10 min. to the little village of (3¼ M.) *Schlagl* (2582 ft.; Zum Schloss Wartenstein, 14 R.), with a view. Thence we may either follow the red marks W. to Maria-Schutz (1½ hr.; p. 183), or a road E. to (12 min.) *Raach* (2638 ft.; Raacherhof), from which a blue-marked path leads back to Gloggnitz in 1¼ hr. From Schlagl the road goes on S.E. to *Kirchberg am Wechsel* (8 M.; motor post from Gloggnitz in ¾ hr.), which is also reached by a road from Gloggnitz (8½ M.; motor post in 1 hr.) viâ (4 M.) *Kranichberg* (2034 ft.; inn), with a château restored in 1745. — A motorbus runs from Gloggnitz viâ Schottwien to Maria-Schutz (p. 183) in ½ hr.

The *Semmering Railway and Semmering Road (see p. 181) begin at Gloggnitz. — 48½ M. *Schlöglmühl* (1506 ft.) has a large paper-mill. To the left is the Sonnwendstein (p. 184), and farther ahead the Raxalpe (p. 175).

51 M. **Payerbach**-*Reichenau* (1621 ft.; railway restaurant; Kampitsch, 106 beds at 2½-5, L. 3-4, P. 9-12*S*, well spoken of; Hübner, 30 R. at 2½-4, L. 2½-3, P. 10-12*S*; Bahnhof, 10 R.), a summer and winter sports resort, with 3300 inhab. and numerous villas. To Reichenau and the Höllen-Tal, see p. 178; to the Schneeberg, see p. 176; to the Raxalpe, see p. 180.

About 1 hr. S., on the *Kotstein* or *Steinhöflerkogel* (2756 ft.), is a view-tower. — We may walk S.W. through the *Payerbach-Graben* (tobogganing in winter) to the (¾ hr.) *Hellbronn Inn* (2362 ft.; 14 R.); thence N. and then S.W. viâ the *Stojerhöhe* (2641 ft.) and the *Gaisbühel* (3160 ft.) to the *Kreuzberg* (1¼ hr.; 3550 ft.), with a view-tower and the *Speckbacher-Hütte* (inn, open all the year, 40 beds). Descent W. in ½ hr. to the Orthof (p. 185) or S. in 40 min. to Breitenstein (p. 183).

Motor Post in summer from Payerbach-Reichenau station to *Mariazell* (p. 189), 46½ M. in 4½ hrs. (11*S*), viâ the *Preiner Gscheid* (10 M.; comp. p. 179) and *Kapellen* (15½ M.), comp. p. 325; viâ the Höllen-Tal (47¼ M.; 10¼*S*), comp. p. 178.

The train now quits the Schwarza valley by a viaduct, 250 yds. long and 82 ft. high, and ascends the steep S. slope of the valley (gradient 1 in 40). — Beyond (54¾ M.) *Küb* (1788 ft.; Pension Kastell Küb) several short tunnels and three viaducts are traversed. — 59 M. *Eichberg* (2001 ft.). To the left we have an extensive view over the plain; Gloggnitz is 564 ft. lower down. The line next skirts the *Gotschachkogel* and threads three tunnels.

65¼ M. *Klamm-Schottwien* (2297 ft.; Deininger Inn, at the station). A little to the S.W. is the hamlet of *Klamm* (2313 ft.; Zur Ruine Inn), overlooked by a castle (belonging to Prince Liechtenstein), perched on the precipitous Heubachkogel and partly restored after 1830 (view from the donjon).

About ½ hr. S., below the station, is **Schottwien** (1791 ft.; Zum Touristen, 30 R. at 1½-2, P. 9-10*S*, well spoken of; Drei Lerchen), a market-village (1000 inhab.) situated amid rocky walls and woods, at the foot of the Semmering, and frequented in summer and for winter sports. Motorbus to Gloggnitz or Maria-Schutz, see p. 182. — From the N. side of Schottwien a narrow road leads through the pretty valley of the **Adlitz-Graben** to the *Forsthaus Spiestal* (1½ hr.; p. 184). — About ½ hr. S., above Schottwien, is the conspicuous double-towered pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Schutz* (2490 ft.), built in 1728-39 on a terrace on the S. slope of the Sonnwendstein. Close by stand the Kur-Hotel Maria-Schutz (47 R. at 8-10, P. 18-22*S*) and the Petterhof Inn. Ascent of the (2 hrs.) Sonnwendstein, see pp. 185, 184; to Semmering station (p. 184), 1¼ hr. — Motor-racing takes place every year on the section of the Semmering road (p. 181) leading S.W. from Schottwien to the Semmering (6¼ M.).

Beyond the next tunnel we have a retrospect to the left of Burg Klamm, and farther on a pretty view is obtained of the Adlitz-Graben (see above). The train is then carried along the steep *Weinzettelwand* by four tunnels with apertures for light and connected by passages. — 72 M. *Breitenstein* (2598 ft.; Post Inn).

The *Forsthaus Spiestal* (p. 184) is ¼ hr. below the station. — Blue way-marks lead W. from the station to the *Orthof* (¾ hr.; p. 185) and N. to the *Kreuzberg* (1 hr.; p. 182).

We skirt the *Polleroswand* by two tunnels, then cross the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 151 ft. high. The train ascends in long windings to the last large viaduct, which spans the *Unterer Adlitz-Graben*, and threads three more tunnels, beyond the second of which is (79 M.) *Wolfsbergkogel*.

79½ M. **Semmering.** — Map, see p. 177. — Hotels (rooms should be engaged in advance). **Panhans* (3363 ft.), above the Neue Hochweg-Str., 25 min. W. of the station, with sanatorium, café, and view of the Sonnwendstein, 500 beds (250 bathrooms) from 14, B. 3, L. or D. 8, P. from 33*S*, **Südbahn-Hotel Semmering* (3261 ft.), Südbahn-Str., ½ hr. N. of the station, splendid view from the terrace, with a café, the Restaurant Bürgerstüberl, the Waldhof Sanatorium, and the annexe *Wolfsbergkogel* (10 min. N.), 500 beds (100 bathrooms) from 11, B. 2½, L. or D. 8, P. from 30*S*, both first-class; **Erzherzog Johann* (3215 ft.), 20 min. S. of the station, 177 beds from 6, P. 14-18*S*; *Stefanie*, opposite the station, 70 beds at 5-7, B. 2, L. 3, S. 2½, P. 14-16*S*., well spoken of.

Pensions. *Sonnhof*, 40 R., P. 19-26*S*; *Wallner* (three houses), 65 R., P. 17-22*S*; *Alpenrose*, 10 R., P. from 15*S*; *Silbererschlössel*, 14 R., P. from 14*S*; *Waldruhe*, 15 R., P. from 14*S*; *Villa Anna*, 16 R., P. 16-18*S*.

Sanatoria. *Kurhaus Semmering*, near Wolfsbergkogel station, 120 R., P. 33-50*S*; *Palace Sanatorium & Kur-Pension Dr. Hecht* (3412 ft.), 80 R., P. 25-32*S*; *Sanatorium Vecsey*, 40 R., P. from 12*S*.

Tennis Courts near the Hotel Erzherzog Johann. — Golf Course (9 holes), belonging to the Südbahn-Hotel, near the Meierei (see below).

Winter Sports. *Skating Rink* (curling, hockey) near the Hotel Erzherzog Johann. — *Toboggan Runs* from the Sonnwendstein to the Hotel Erzherzog Johann and from the Pinkenkogel. — *Bob Run* from the Sonnwendstein to the Hotel Erzherzog Johann, with electric lift. — *Ski-ing* on the Sonnwendstein, Stuhleck, and Wechsel; Liechtenstein Ski Jump S. of the Hotel Erzherzog Johann.

Semmering (2936-3215 ft.), a village colony of 1800 inhab., founded in 1886 and situated on the mountain of the same name (tunnel, see p. 318), is surrounded by fir-clad heights. It is a favourite excursion from Vienna and is also much frequented as a health resort and for winter sports.

The following is an attractive circular walk through Semmering (1¼ hr.). From the station we follow the road to the left (after 3 min. the Südbahn-Str. diverges to the right for the Südbahn-Hotel, 25 min.), and after 12 min. ascend the footpath to the right (signpost 'to the Hotel Erzherzog Johann'); in another 3 min. we take the Semmering-Str. to the left to the (4 min.) *Hotel Erzherzog Johann*, on the summit of the pass (3215 ft.).

Close by are a monument (1728) to Emperor Charles VI., who built the old Semmering road (p. 181), and another (1914) to Lieutenant Nittner, who flew over the Semmering for the first time in 1912.

From the Hotel Erzherzog Johann we return by the Semmering-Str., after 2 min. following the Neue Hochweg-Str. to the left, past the *Hotel Panhans*, to the (½ hr.) *Südbahn-Hotel*. Hence we descend S. by the Südbahn-Str. to the (25 min.) station.

The following pretty walks all have way-marks: from the Südbahn-Hotel S.W. to the *Meierei* (dairy), either by a green or a yellow marked route, 25 min. each; from the Kurhaus Semmering (see above) N.E. to the (1¼ hr.) *Doppelreiterkogel* (3012 ft.; view of the Semmering railway as far as Payerbach from the pavilion); to the *Pinkenkogel* (4236 ft.), with a shelter-hut (inn) and view, by a red-marked route leading S.W. from the Südbahn-Hotel in 1 hr.; to *Maria-Schutz* (p. 183), by the route (red marks) leading N.E. from the Hotel Erzherzog Johann in 1 hr.; by the Alte Semmering-Str. to *Bären-Wirtshaus* and back by the Neue Semmering-Str., 2 hrs. in all; and from the Südbahn-Hotel (p. 183) to the N. through the *Spiestal* (green marks) to the (35 min.) Forsthaus (2329 ft.), ¼ hr. below Breitenstein station (p. 183). From the Forsthaus we may either go on to the right through the *Adlitz-Graben* to Schottwien (1¼ M.; p. 183), or to the left to the Orthof (p. 185).

From the Hotel Erzherzog Johann a road ascends first S. and then E. to the ***Sonnwendstein** (4997 ft.; 2 hrs.), which affords an extensive panorama, with the Semmering railway far below in the foreground. About 8 min. below the summit are the *Friedrich-Schüler-Alpenhaus* (4767 ft.; inn, open all the year, 40 beds; telephone) and the Lindner Inn.

— We may descend N. by the green-marked *Fischer-Steig* to the (1½ hr.) pilgrimage-church of Maria-Schutz (p. 183).

From the Südbahn-Hotel to EDLACH or PREIN (Raxalpe). We proceed as on p. 184 to the (35 min.) Forsthaus Spiestal, then follow the road to the left, under the viaduct over the *Kalte Rinne* (p. 183), to the (40 min.) **Orthof** (3028 ft., inn, 6 R.; reached also by the Liechtenstein-Str. from the Südbahn-Hotel in 3 hrs., viâ the *Forsthaus Talhof*). The *Luckete Wand* (3701 ft.), ¾ hr. S.W. of the Orthof (green way-marks), affords a view. From the Orthof to the E. to the Kreuzberg, see p. 182; to Breitenstein, see p. 183; N.E. by a road in many windings to *Edlach* (1¾ hr.; p. 179) or N.W. (yellow way-marks) to *Prein* (1 hr.; p. 179).

RAILWAY from Semmering to *Graz*, see R. 31a. — MOTORBUS from the Semmering (Hotel Erzherzog Johann) to the W. viâ *Spital* (4¾ M.; p. 318) to *Mürzzuschlag* (9 M.; p. 318).

11. From St. Pölten to Mariazell, to Lilienfeld, and to Herzogenburg.

A. From St. Pölten to Mariazell and Gusswerk.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY (NIEDER-ÖSTERREICHISCHE LANDES-BAHN), 68¼ M. in 3¾ hrs., to Mariazell in 3 hrs. From Vienna to Mariazell, by express 36*S* 50*g*, 24*S* 20*g*, 11*S* 60*g*, by ordinary train 29*S* 75*g*, 17*S* 85*g*, 11*S* 90*g*.

MOTOR POST from Vienna to Mariazell, in summer only, 6¼ hrs. (16*S*).

A. 91 M. We start from the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau (p. 5). — 9¼ M. *Mödling* (p. 145). — 16¾ M. *Baden* (p. 149). — 27¼ M. *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 152). — 30½ M. *Alland* (p. 151). — 36 M. *Altenmarkt* (p. 155). — 56 M. *Lilienfeld* (p. 191). — 65¼ M. *Türnitz* (p. 192). Thence to Mariazell, see p. 191. — *B.* 83 M. As far as Baden, see above. — 20 M. *Vöslau* (p. 167). — 26 M. *Pottenstein* (p. 155). — 36½ M. *Pernitz* (p. 168). — 40½ M. *Gutenstein* (p. 169). — 51 M. *Rohr im Gebirge* (p. 169). — 63 M. *St. Aegyd* (p. 192). — 66 M. *Kernhof* (p. 192). — 83 M. *Mariazell* (p. 189).

ROAD, 45¼ M. *St. Pölten* (896 ft.; see below). — 2½ M. *Spratzern* (935 ft.). — 11½ M. *Scheibmühl* (1142 ft.). — 15 M. *Lilienfeld* (1237 ft.; p. 191). — 18¾ M. *Freiland* (1332 ft.; p. 192). — 24¼ M. *Türnitz* (1512 ft.; p. 192). Thence to (45¼ M.) *Mariazell* (2828 ft.; p. 189), see p. 191.

St. Pölten. — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS (all close to the station). **Grand-Hôtel Pittner*, Kremser Gasse 18, 214 beds (12 bath-rooms) from 4, L. 4½*S*; *Kaiserin von Österreich* (Böck), Kremser Gasse 20, 60 beds from 3¼*S*, well spoken of; *Bahnhof*, Park-Promenade 4, opposite the station, no restaurant, 100 beds at 2¾-4*S*. — RESTAURANTS. *Pittner* (see above); *Kaiserkrone*, Kremser Gasse, opposite the station; wine at *Michl's*, Wiener Str. 22, hot dishes also. — CAFÉS. *Dom*, Dom-Platz; *Bahnhof*, opposite the station; *Stadtkeller*, Kremser Gasse 20.

St. Pölten (896 ft.), an industrial town with 23,000 inhab., the junction of several railways and a bishopric since 1785, lies on the left bank of the *Traisen*. — From the station we proceed straight on viâ the Bahnhof-Platz and the Kremser Gasse to the (5 min.) Riemer-Platz, whence radiate the short Rathausgasse, to the right, the Linzer Str., half-right, and the Wiener Str., to the left.

We follow the Rathausgasse to the Rathaus-Platz, with a Column of the Trinity (1767-82). The *Rathaus*, on the left, was built in the 16th cent. and subsequently altered to the baroque style, with an octagonal tower. The *Franziskaner-Kirche*, on the N. side of the square, was erected in the rococo style in 1757-68.

To the left in the Linzer Str. stands the handsome baroque building of the *Institute of the Englische Fräulein* (an order founded by Mary Ward in Rome in 1622), erected in the 18th century. No. 37, farther on the left, contains the *Municipal Museum* (week-days in summer, 8-12 & 2-5; apply at the Rathaus).

In the Herren-Platz, to the left of the Wiener Str., is a Column of the Virgin (1718). On the E. side of the quiet Dom-Platz, adjacent to the N.E., is the old abbey church, now the **Cathedral**, originally a Romanesque pillared basilica, with a S.W. tower of the 16th cent. (255 ft. high; N.W. tower incomplete). The interior was superbly fitted up in the first half of the 18th cent. from plans by Jakob Prandauer. Note the ceiling-paintings by Daniel Gran, B. Altomonte, and Gedon, the carved choir-stalls of 1722, and, on the right of the high altar, the tomb of the first bishop, H. J. von Kerens (d. 1792), by J. M. Fischer. The *Bischofshof* (bishop's residence), on the N. side of the Dom-Platz, built in the mid-17th cent., was formerly a priory of Augustinian canons, founded in 1081 and suppressed in 1784. The library, with ceiling-paintings by D. Gran and P. Troger, and the Diocesan Museum (open on application at the Konsistorium or chapter office) are interesting.

Motor post from St. Pölten N.W. through the *Dunkelsteiner Wald* and viâ *Langegg* (17 M.; p. 207), *Aggsbach-Dorf* (20½ M.; p. 207), and *Arnsdorf* (25½ M.; p. 209) to *Spitz* (26 M.; ferry; p. 208).

Railway from St. Pölten to *Vienna*, see R. 2g; to *Linz*, see R. 13a; to *Leobersdorf* (Wiener-Neustadt), see R. 2b; viâ *Lilienfeld* to *Kernhof*, see R. 11b; to *Herzogenburg* and thence either to *Tulln* or viâ *Göttweig* (abbey, see p. 213) to *Krems*, see R. 11c.

The *Mariazell Railway, constructed in 1898-1907, sweeps round the W. side of St. Pölten, diverges to the right from the Leobersdorf line short of (1¼ M.) *St. Pölten-Alpenbahnhof* and traverses hilly country to (7½ M.) *Ober-Grafendorf* (915 ft.; Binder, 6 R.), a market-village on the *Pielach*. *Schloss Friedau*, ¼ hr. E., was built in the rococo style in the late 18th cent.; the main hall has a ceiling-painting by Daniel Gran (1755).

From Ober-Grafendorf to Gresten, 4¾ M., light railway in 5 hrs. — The line turns W. — 9¼ M. *Kilb* (984 ft.) is a market-village with 1000 inhabitants. The late-Gothic parish-church (c. 1470), with a baroque tower-cap, has an interesting high altar (1801-7). — Beyond (13 M.) *Mank* (974 ft.), with a late-Gothic pilgrimage-church (baroque furniture and fittings), we reach (26¾ M.) *Wieselburg an der Erlauf* (p. 194). — 41¾ M. *Gresten* (1332 ft.; Weintraube Inn), a market-village of 1200 inhabitants. Motor post to Scheibbs, see p. 194.

We continue through the Pielach-Tal. — 16¼ M. *Rabenstein* (1119 ft.; Weiss, 60 beds from 2, L. 2½*S*), a pleasant market-village of 2200 inhab., lies in a valley-basin. To the left of the railway, ¾ hr. S. of the village (red way-marks), is the wooded Schlossberg, with a ruined castle, and 1¾ hr. E. (green, then red marks) is the *Kaiserkogel* (2372 ft.), with the *Ritzengruber-Hütte* (inn, open all the year, 10 mattresses).

20 M. *Kirchberg an der Pielach* (1220 ft.; Potuschak, near the station, 22 R. at 1-2*S*), a market-village with 2500 inhab., has a 16th cent. château.

An attractive excursion is S. through the *Soistal* (red way-marks), then to the left through the *Prinzbach-Graben* and viâ the *Reitel* up to the (3½ hrs.) *Hohenstein* (3894 ft.; Otto-Kandler-Haus, inn in summer, 20 mattresses), with a view. We may descend (red marks) to Schrambach (2½ hrs.; p. 192). — From Kirchberg we may follow a green-marked route W. viâ *Schwerbach*, then to the left through the Loichtal viâ Loich (see below), and near the *Loicheck* to the left again up to the *Eisenstein* (4 hrs.; 3888 ft.), with the Seitner-Hütte (inn in summer, 18 mattresses) and a beautiful view. Descent (blue marks) to Türnitz (2 hrs.; p. 192).

Beyond (22¼ M.) *Loich* (1312 ft.) the Pielach-Tal contracts. To the right, on a narrow mountain-ridge, is the ruined castle of *Weissenburg*. — We thread several tunnels. The train quits the Pielach and enters the *Natters-Tal*. — About 2 hrs. S.E. of (28 M.) *Frankenfels* (1585 ft.; Pögner Inn) is the *Höhenberg* (3061 ft.), with an interesting view. — 32¼ M. **Laubenbachmühle** (1752 ft.; railway restaurant; Laubenbachmühle, 10 min. from the station, 9 R. at 1*S*), whence an interesting walk may be taken to Puchenstuben (2 hrs.; see below).

The section of the railway from Laubenbachmühle to Mariazell is remarkable for its bold engineering and its beautiful scenery, in places scarcely inferior to the Semmering line. We ascend S. (best views to the right) along the Nattersbach, bend to the N., and turn S. again, passing through several short tunnels. To the left we have a view of the Natters-Tal and the section of the line just traversed. — 40½ M. *Winterbach* (2346 ft.; Koller, near the station, 22 R.; motor post to Scheibbs, see p. 194). About ¾ hr. S. (red way-marks) is the Kreuztanne, with a view of the Ötscher; hence the Treffling Fall (see below) may be reached in another 1¼ hr. — The best views are now to the left.

44 M. **Puchenstuben** (2635 ft.), on the watershed between the Pielach and Erlauf. A road leads W. in 20 min. to the village (2759 ft.; Burger, 50 R. at 2½-3½, P. 8½-9½*S*; Weinberger, 16 R.), a beautifully situated summer resort with 700 inhabitants. Motor post to Scheibbs, see p. 194.

From the village a red-marked path descends the *Treffling-Tal*, finally passing the *Treffling Fall*, which dashes down a wild ravine in five leaps, to the (2 hrs.) *Erlauf-Tal*. We then either descend N.W., following yellow marks, to Kienberg-Gaming (3 hrs.; p. 191), or proceed S.E. up the valley (yellow marks), through the magnificent defile of the **Tormäuer** proper and past the *Trübenbach* shooting-box, the 'Teufelskirche' and the power-station of *Erlaufboden* (2200 h.p.; 1922-24), to the (1¼ hr.) *Sommerer Inn* or Unteres Spielbüchler-Gasthaus and the *Erlaufboden* (¾ hr.; Bader Inn). Thence S. through the wild gorge of the *Stierwaschmäuer* or Hintere Tormäuer to the Wienerbruck power-station (p. 188), and on viâ the *Lassing Fall* (1½ hr.; p. 188) to Wienerbruck (½ hr.; p. 188). — Gösing (p. 188) lies 1½ hr. S. of Puchenstuben (red way-marks; view of the Ötscher on the right).

We pass through two short tunnels and then the *Gösing Tunnel* (2600 yds.), in which the railway reaches its highest point (2927 ft.). Just beyond the exit is (48½ M.) **Gösing** (2920 ft.; *Hotel Gösing, near the station, 100 R. from 3*S*), a summer resort visited also for winter sports, commanding (r.) a splendid view of the Ötscher and the Erlauf-Tal. The environs afford pretty walks. About 1¾ M. to the W. is the Erlaufboden power-station (p. 187). — The line descends (best views to the right) over viaducts and through tunnels to (52¾ M.) *Annaberg* station (2644 ft.; Steiner, near the station).

A road (motor post to Türnitz, see p. 191) leads E. in 1½ hr. to the village of *Annaberg* (3179 ft.; Post; Zum Touristen), with a Gothic church of the mid-15th century. About 1¾ hr. E. of Annaberg (red way-marks) is the *Tiroler Kogel* (4547 ft.), with the *Annaberger Hütte* (inn, open all the year, 40 hay-beds) and a fine view; descent to Türnitz, see p. 192.

As we proceed the *Wienerbruck Reservoir* (1650 yds. long; 25 acres in area) is visible on the right. — 53½ M. **Wienerbruck-*Josefsberg*** (2608 ft.; Lassingfall, 50 R. at 2-4, P. 7-8*S*, good; Gamsjäger, 60 beds at 2-2¾, L. 3¼, P. 7½-8½*S*). To Gaming, see p. 195; motor post to Josefsberg and Mariazell, see p. 191.

The **Lassing Fall**, 300 ft. high (worth seeing only when the river is full), ½ hr. S.W. of the station (red marked rock-path, for those with steady heads only), is amid magnificent rocky scenery. At a point on a level with the middle of the fall we cross the Lassing and descend the right bank to its (20 min.) junction with the *Erlauf* (2264 ft.), where the *Wienerbruck Power Station* (2300 h.p.) is situated. Through the Ötscher-Graben to the Ötscher, see below.

From Wienerbruck to the Ötscher, 6½ hrs. To the (50 min.) Wienerbruck power-station, see above. We cross a foot-bridge to the left bank of the Erlauf, where we are joined on the right by the path from the Tormäuer (see p. 187; to Gaming 6 hrs.). We then follow a narrow path (for steady heads only, yellow way-marks), skirting the cliffs, through the wildly romantic **Ötscher-Graben**, past the *Mira Fall* (beyond which a red marked path diverges to the right for the Ötscher Caverns mentioned below, 4 hrs. from Wienerbruck station), to the *Ötscher-Klause* (2 hrs.; 2680 ft.); thence through woods to the (1 hr.) *Spielbüchler Inn* and by a steep ascent to the *Riffel-Sattel* (1 hr.; 4213 ft.), where we are joined on the left by the route from Lackenhof (see p. 195). We next follow the red marks to the (½ hr.) *Ötscher-Haus* (4659 ft.; new building opened in 1927, inn all the year round, 36 beds and 70 mattresses), and continue E. by the crest to the (1¼ hr.) *Ötscher-Kreuz* on the summit of the ***Ötscher** (6207 ft.), the most beautifully shaped mountain in Lower Austria, commanding a magnificent and extensive panorama. About ½ hr. N.E. (blue way-marks; for those free from giddiness only, with guide) are the *Ötscher Caverns*, ice-grottoes on the S.E. slope. — From the Ötscher to Gaming, see p. 195. — We return from the Spielbüchler Inn (2 hrs.; see above) by a route leading S.E. to the *Diegruber-Klause* (1¼ hr.; inn), then viâ *Vorderhagen* to *Erlaufklause* (1½ hr.; see below).

The train ascends the Erlauf-Tal, traversing tunnels and viaducts; beyond the third tunnel, to the right, the wildly fissured 'Zinken' are seen. — 57¾ M. *Erlaufklause* (2674 ft.). — We pass the Erlaufklause reservoir (57 acres; r.) to reach (59¾ M.) *Mitterbach* (2602 ft.; Zur Österreichischen Grenze, 18 R.; Zur Steirischen Grenze; Pension Erika; ski-ing), a village with 700 inhabitants. Hence a red-marked route leads W. to the Gemeinde Alp (2½ hrs.; p. 190).

62$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Mariazell*, see below. — The train descends the valley of the *Salza*. — Beyond (67 M.) *Sigmundsberg*, with the Sigmunds-Kapelle (2477 ft.) above on the right, we reach (68$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Gusswerk* (2448 ft.; Bogensberger, 15 R.), with a saw-mill and a wood-pulp factory. Motor post to Hieflau, see p. 190; to Au-Seewiesen, see p. 191.

Mariazell. — Hotels (advisable to engage rooms in advance). *Laufenstein*, Haupt-Platz 30-31, 200 beds (16 bathrooms) from 4, B. 1$^{1}/_{4}$, L. 3$^{1}/_{2}$, S. 3, P. from 11*S*, good; *Weisser Ochse*, Wiener Gasse 61, 280 beds at 3$^{1}/_{2}$-7, P. 10$^{1}/_{2}$-14$^{1}/_{2}$*S*, well spoken of; *Lang* or *Goldenes Kreuz*, Wiener Gasse 34, 170 beds at 2$^{3}/_{4}$-4$^{1}/_{2}$,, P. 8$^{1}/_{2}$-14*S*, good: *Rohrbacherhof*, Haupt-Platz 26, 80 beds: *Surböck* or *Drei Hasen*, Wiener Gasse 36, 220 beds at 3$^{1}/_{2}$-6, L. 4$^{1}/_{2}$, S. 3$^{1}/_{2}$, P. 11-15*S*; *Drei Hufeisen*, Neustädter Gasse 74, 80 beds at 4-8, L. 4$^{1}/_{2}$, S. 3, P. 12-15*S*.

Mariazell (station 2785, village 2828 ft.), a well-built Styrian market-village of 1900 inhab., the most famous pilgrimage-shrine in Austria and much frequented in summer and also for winter sports, is magnificently situated in a wide, verdant valley, enclosed by wooded mountains.

From the station we follow the 'Promenaden-Weg' (views) to the right (S.E.) or the Wiener Gasse to the (20 min.) Haupt-Platz, where the Grazer Gasse (S.W.) and the Neustädter Gasse (S.E.) unite. On the W. side of the square is a fountain (1912) commemorating Abbot Otker of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht, under whom Mariazell was founded in 1157. In the centre of the Haupt-Platz rises the **Gnaden-Kirche**, built in the mid-14th cent. and altered by D. Sciassia in 1644-83. Of the three W. towers the fine central one (275 ft.) is Gothic and the other two (235 ft.) have baroque onion-shaped tops. A dome rises above the crossing.

The interior is adorned with stuccoes and ceiling-paintings. In the marble *Gnaden-Kapelle* (mid-17th cent.), behind a silver railing in the nave, is a miraculous image of the Virgin, 2 ft. high, in lime-wood, on a silver altar made in Augsburg (1727) from designs by J.E. Fischer von Erlach. By the rear-wall of the chapel is an altar erected in 1920 to the memory of Austrian soldiers killed in the war. — Beneath the dome stands the *Frauen-Säule*, a marble column (20 ft. high) of 1682 with a 16th cent. figure of the Virgin. — The *High Altar*, erected in 1693-1704 from the plans of J.B. Fischer von Erlach, has a large ebony crucifix with a silver figure, below a terrestrial globe covered with silver-leaf, and surrounded by silvered wooden figures of the Virgin, St. John, and two angels. — The *Treasury* (open May-Oct., 8-12 & 2-5; closed during the services), reached by the stairs to the left of the choir, contains numerous valuable objects. On the altar is a Madonna by an early-Italian master, from the treasury of King Lewis of Hungary (d. 1382). — A staircase in the S.W. tower ascends to a room containing a sculptured group of the Nativity, with the Adoration of the Magi to the right, and a number of Styrian peasants bearing gifts to the left.

About 10 min. N.E. of the church is the *Heilige Brunn-Kapelle* (1711), close to which (to the N.) the *Kalvarienberg* (3018 ft.) affords a pretty view of the village. — Religious plays are performed in the *Festspielhaus*, 10 min. S.E. of the Haupt-Platz. From the *Kreuzberg* (2995 ft.), $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. farther on, we have a view of the Hochschwab.

The **Bürger-Alpe** (4157 ft., N.E. of Mariazell, commands a splendid panorama (view-tower) of the N.E. Limestone Alps, especially the Ötscher, Hochschwab, and Schneeberg. — The AERIAL RAILWAY (fare up $3^1{}_2$, up and down 5*S*), with an average gradient of 1 in 4, is $^3{}_4$ M. long (lower station in the Wiener Gasse). The cars (7 seats and standing-room for 16) ascend above the woods in 8 min. to the upper station (4114 ft.; hotel), just S. of the view-tower. — PEDESTRIANS, bearing to the right from the lower station, pass the rifle-range (red marks) and traverse woods to the view-point called *Rudolfshöhe* (3215 ft.; 25 min. from the Haupt-Platz and the same distance from the station by a blue-marked path), whence they pass several times below the aerial railway to reach the (1 hr.) summit. Descent E. (white marks) to the *Hohlenstein* (3445 ft.; 25 min.), with a small cave, then S. viâ the *Heilige Brunn-Kapelle* (p. 189) back to ($1^1{}_4$ hr.) Mariazell.

The pretty **Erlauf-See** (2740 ft.; 1 M. long and $^1{}_4$ M. wide) lies to the N.W. We follow a road S. to the *Rasing*, then turn to the right through the *Grünau* and to the right again at the Inn zur Grünau (close by, to the S., is the little *Marien-Wasserfall*) to reach the ($^3{}_4$ hrs.) W. end of the lake (Seewirt Inn; to the Gemeinde Alp, see below). Skirting the S. bank to the ($^1{}_2$ hr.) good Herrenhaus Inn, at the E. end of the lake, we follow the road S.E. back to (1 hr.) Mariazell. — From the Seewirt (see above) a blue-marked path runs N.W. to the *Brunnstein Alp* (4561 ft.), whence we follow red marks first N., then E., viâ the 'Eiserner Herrgott' (4800 ft.), up to the (3 hrs.) **Gemeinde Alp** (5325 ft.), with the *Terzer Haus* (inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 30 mattresses) and an interesting view. Descent to Mitterbach, see p. 188.

Ötscher (6207 ft.; p. 188), $8^1{}_2$ hrs., attractive. From Mariazell station past the Erlauf-See to the ($2^1{}_2$ hrs.) *Brunnstein Alp*, see above. We go on to the N.W. across the undulating plateau, skirting the E. slope of the *Kleiner Ötscher* (5082 ft.), to the (1 hrs.) *Riffel-Sattel* (4213 ft.); thence to the summit, see p. 188. — To the *Ötscher* viâ Wienerbruck (railway from Mariazell in 25 min.), the *Lassing Fall*, and the *Ötscher-Graben*, see p. 188.

FROM MARIAZELL TO HIEFLAU, $49^3{}_4$ M., motor post in summer only in 4 hrs. (11*S* 10*g*). — About $1^1{}_4$ M. beyond *Gusswerk* ($^3{}_4$ M.; p. 189) begin the conduits of the *Second Vienna Water Supply*, $113^3{}_4$ M. long (average flow of water more than 50,000 gallons per second), constructed in 1901-1911, which follow the valley of the Salza, gather up the powerful springs at the N. base of the Hochschwab, and run N. from Wildalpen, viâ Gaming (p. 194), to the Rosenhügel (p. 130). The road leads S.W. through the picturesque valley of the *Salza*, which it quits between (10 M.) *Greith* (2405 ft.) and ($16^3{}_4$ M.) *Weichselboden* (2221 ft.; Post Inn, 38 R.). From Weichselboden a road (blue way-marks) leads S.E. through 'die Höll', whence we follow the red marks to the right to the *Edelboden* ($2^1{}_4$ hrs.; 4387 ft.) and the ($2^3{}_4$ hrs.) *Schiestl-Haus* on the *Hochschwab* (p. 320). Another road leads N. from Weichselboden to ($^1{}_2$ hr.) *Rothmoos*, and thence a red-marked route to the left to the ($3^1{}_2$ hrs.) top of the *Hochstadl* (6300 ft.), with an attractive view. — $29^3{}_4$ M. **Wildalpen** (1998 ft.; Kraft, 100 beds at 2-4, P. $7^1{}_2$-10*S*, good; Brauner Hirsch, plain) is a summer resort with 675 inhabitants. To Eisenerz (p. 335): either (guide desirable) viâ the *Eisenerzer Höhe* (5062 ft.) in 7 hrs. or (more attractive; guide unnecessary for adepts) viâ the *Schafhals-Sattel* (5099 ft.) in 9 hrs. — $39^1{}_4$ M. *Palfau* (p. 196). Thence to Hieflau, see p. 196; to Gross-Reifling (Admont), see p. 294.

From Mariazell to Lunz, $21^1/_4$ M., motor post (in summer only) in 2 hrs.: $3^3/_4$ M. *Erlauf-See* (p. 190); $8^3/_4$ M. *Neuhaus* (3287 ft.; Ploderer Inn); $14^1/_2$ M. *Langau* (2261 ft.; Hüttmeier Inn); $21^1/_4$ M. *Lunz* (p. 195).

From Mariazell to Türnitz, $25^1/_2$ M., motor post (in summer only) in $1^1/_2$ hr. — Beyond *Mitterbach* (3 M.; p. 188) we ascend in great windings to (8 M.) *Josefsberg* (3366 ft.; Holzer Inn), and then descend in numerous smaller curves to (10 M.) *Wienerbruck-Josefsberg* station (p. 188). — At ($11^3/_4$ M.) *Annaberg* station (p. 188) the road quits the Mariazell railway and runs to *Annaberg* ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 188) and *Türnitz* ($25^1/_2$ M.; p. 192).

Other motor posts from Mariazell. To the S.E. viâ Kapellen to *Mürzzuschlag* (see p. 319) or (in summer only) to *Payerbach-Reichenau* (see p. 182). To the S. viâ *Gusswerk* ($3^3/_4$ M.; p. 189), the *Seeberg* (15 M.; 4114 ft.), and *Seewiesen* ($16^1/_2$ M.) to *Au-Seewiesen* ($20^3/_4$ M.; p. 320); and, in summer only, viâ *Bruck* (37 M.; p. 320) to *Leoben* (46 M.; p. 337) or *Graz* ($70^1/_2$ M.; p. 324).

B. From St. Pölten viâ Lilienfeld to Kernhof (Mariazell).

Railway, $35^1/_4$ M. in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (2nd class 6*S* 30*g*, 3rd class 4*S* 20*g*).

Motor Post from Vienna, see p. 185.

Road, $32^1/_4$ M. From St. Pölten to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Freiland*, see p. 185. — 24 M. *Hohenberg* (1558 ft.; p. 192). — $29^1/_4$ M. *St. Aegyd* (1873 ft.; p. 192). — $32^1/_4$ M. *Kernhof* (2261 ft.; p. 192).

From St. Pölten to ($11^3/_4$ M.) *Traisen*, see p. 156. The train crosses the Gölsen and turns S., ascending the valley of the *Traisen* and passing several iron-works. Beyond (15 M.) *Marktl* we observe the abbey of Lilienfeld on the left.

$16^1/_4$ M. **Lilienfeld** (1237 ft.; Drei Lilien, close to the abbey, 23 R. from 3*S*; Café Bahnhof, near the station; winter sports) is a prettily situated market-village with 3100 inhabitants. The **Cistercian Abbey** was founded in 1202 by Duke Leopold the Glorious of Babenberg; the abbey-buildings date from the 17th century. Many art-treasures were lost during the temporary suppression of the abbey in 1789-90 and in a large fire in 1810. The church and cloisters are open all day, the library, picture-gallery, and Kaiser-Zimmer at 11-12 & 2-3 on application to the sacristan.

We pass through the entrance in the W. wing to the first courtyard. On its E. side is the Romanesque Church, a cruciform basilica built in the 13th cent., with a double rectangular ambulatory and a W. front of 1703 (marble portal altered after 1810). The interior, in the transitional style, received its baroque fittings in the first half of the 17th century. The left aisle is adjoined by the Gothic baptistery (c. 1300). On the N. side of the transept is the Josefi-Kapelle of 1674. The high altar (62 ft. in height), of black Türnitz marble with gilded wooden statues, was erected in 1745; the chief picture, by Daniel Gran (1746), represents the Assumption of the Virgin. In front is the tomb of the founder (d. 1230; see above). Marble reliefs by Johann Peter Wagner (c. 1750) adorn the organ in the choir and the pulpit. There are numerous monuments. — The S. side of the church is adjoined by the beautiful Cloisters, in the transitional style (13th cent.), with coupled pillars of red marble and a well-house of 1886; in the N. wing are stained-glass windows dating from the 14th century. — The Chapter House, on the E. side of the cloisters, has vaulting supported by four squat pillars; the Justinus altar, with a marble relief by J. P. Wagner, and, to the right, the red marble tomb of Friedrich von Hohenberg (1459). — The S. wing of the abbey-

buildings contains the Picture Gallery and the Library (early 18th cent.); the latter contains 27,000 volumes, 119 incunabula, and 280 MSS. (including the 'Concordantia Caritatis' of Abbot Ulrich, 14th cent.). — The short N. wing contains the Kaiser-Zimmer with decorations in the rococo and Empire styles. — In the Keller-Stüberl, on the S. side of the abbey, home-grown wine is sold (no food; closed on Sun. and holidays during church services). — Opposite the Keller-Stüberl is the entrance of the fine park, laid out in 1825, with rare trees and shrubs.

The château of *Berghof* (now a pension), on the left bank of the Traisen, was built in 1839 by the poet I. F. Castelli (d. 1862), and contains souvenirs of him; the park is open free all day.

About $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Lilienfeld is the *Lindenbrunn Waterfall*. — The *Parapluieberg*, 50 min. N.E. of the abbey, affords a view of the Traisen valley. The ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) **Muckenkogel** (1088 ft.) is ascended from the Lindenbrunn Waterfall viâ the *Karlstein* (view) and the *Lilienfelder Hütte* (3028 ft.; inn, open all the year, 10 mattresses) to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Klosteralpenhaus* (3445 ft.; rfmts. and accommodation) and thence to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) summit, with an attractive view (ski-ing). More extensive is the panorama from the *Reis-Alpe* (see below), 5 hrs. S.E. (red marks).

18 M. *Schrambach* (1257 ft.; Goldener Hirsch). The Hohenstein (p. 187), $3^1/_4$ hrs. S.W., is reached by a route marked in red. — 20 M. *Freiland* (1332 ft.; plain inn) lies at the junction of the *Türnitzer Traisen* and *Hohenberger Traisen*.

A branch-line runs S.W. in $^1/_2$ hr. to ($6^1/_4$ M.) **Türnitz** (1512 ft.; Goldener Ochs, 20 R. from 2, P. from 6*S*; Schwarzer Adler, 11 R.; ski-ing), a summer resort with 2800 inhabitants. Motor post to Mariazell, see p. 191. About $^3/_4$ hr. S.W. of Türnitz is the *Paulinen-Höhle*, made accessible in 1927 (adm. 70*g*). From Türnitz we may walk S.W., following first red, then blue way-marks, up to the *Tiroler Kogel* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 188), or N.W. (red marks) to the top of the *Eisenstein* (3 hrs.; p. 187), or E. (red marks) up to the *Türnitzer Höger* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; see below).

24 M. *Furthof* (1529 ft.; Maresch) has a metal-ware factory.

The ***Reis-Alpe** or *Hoch-Alpe* (4587 ft.), to the N.E., is most easily ascended in 4 hrs. by the road leading N. through the Traisen-Tal, turning to the right in 20 min. by a yellow-marked path through the *Dürren-Tal* to the forester's house of *Brenn Alp* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; *c.* 3200 ft.), and thence by a red-marked route to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit, with the *Reisalpen-Schutzhaus* (inn, open all the year, 12 beds and 24 mattresses; ski-ing; magnificent panorama). Descent to Lilienfeld (p. 191), 4 hrs. (red marks), or to Klein-Zell (p. 156), $2^1/_4$ hrs. E., by a blue-marked path.

From Furthof we may follow a red-marked route W. through the *Weichtal*, viâ the *Rieglerbauer*, up to the *Türnitzer Höger* (3 hrs.; 4505 ft.), with the *Türnitzer Hütte* (inn in summer, 40 hay-beds) and a beautiful panorama. Steep descent W. (red marks) to Türnitz (see above), $2^1/_4$ hrs.; to Hohenberg (see below), $2^1/_4$ hrs.

$24^3/_4$ M. *Hohenberg* (1558 ft.; Post, 16 R. at $1^1/_2$-3 *S*; Zwei Linden) is a summer resort of 2100 inhab. with a ruined castle.

Hence a road with fine views leads E. viâ the (3 hrs.) Kuchel Inn to *Rohr im Gebirge* (1 hr.; p. 169). — About $3^3/_4$ hrs. W., by a blue-marked route running W. viâ the slope of the *Stadelberg*, is the Türnitzer Höger (see above).

The train crosses the Traisen several times. — Beyond ($30^1/_2$ M.) *St. Aegyd am Neuwalde* (1873 ft.; Mühltaverne, 10 R.; Perthold), a market-village of 3200 inhab., we pass between wooded hills. — $35^1/_2$ M. *Kernhof* (2024 ft.; Gnedt Inn).

From Kernhof to Mariazell, 16¼ M. by road (motor post, see p. 185). — We ascend the *Kehrtal* N.W. to the *Sattelhof* (2½ M.; 2572 ft.), then round the N. and W. base of the *Göller* (5778 ft.; club shelter-hut), viâ the Baumann zum Gscheid Inn (red-marked route S. to the summit of the Göller, 2½ hrs.), to the *Oberer Knollenhals* (4¾ M.; 3225 ft.). — Beyond the (5½ M.) *Unterer Knollenhals* (2982 ft.) a green-marked path diverges to the right through the *Walster* valley for (4 hrs.) Mariazell. — The road continues S. through the narrow wooded valley of the *Salza* to the (8¾ M.) *Terz* (2789 ft.; Inn zur Steirischen Grenze; motor post to Mürzzuschlag, see p. 319). We then turn W. through the broad *Halltal*, passing the (14¼ M.) Hofmeister Inn, at the mouth of the Walster valley (see above), and cross the Kreuzberg (p. 189) to reach *Mariazell* (16¼ M.; p. 189).

C. From St. Pölten viâ Herzogenburg to Krems or Tulln.

Railway from St. Pölten viâ *Herzogenburg* (6¼ M.; 20 min.) to *Krems*, 19¼ M. in 1 hr.; to *Tulln*, 29¼ M. in 1½ hr.

Road, 24 M. *St. Pölten* (896 ft.; p. 185). — 7¾ M. *Kapellen* (689 ft.). — 11¼ M. *Herzogenburg* (745 ft.; see below). — 20 M. *Furth-Göttweig* (see below). — 22 M. *Mautern* (p. 211). — 24 M. *Krems* (p. 211).

Leaving *St. Pölten* (p. 185), the line turns N.E.

6¼ M. (r.) **Herzogenburg** (745 ft.; Rausch Inn; Stift Tavern; Café Bauer), a town of 3400 inhabitants on the *Traisen*, has an **Augustinian Abbey**, founded by Bishop Ulrich of Passau in 1112 at the junction of the Traisen with the Danube, and transferred hither in 1244. The *Abbey Church* was rebuilt in 1743-50 by Franz and Matthäus Munkenast; the beautiful belfry (235 ft. high), crowned with the ducal hat, was completed in 1767 from plans by J. B. Fischer von Erlach. The paintings in the nave are by B. Altomonte, the high-altar-piece (1746) and the frescoes in the choir by Daniel Gran; at the W. end is a superb organ-case of 1780. The *Abbey Buildings* were rebuilt in 1714-40 by J. Prandauer; the main entrance is on the N. side (visitors shown round daily at 10 and 4; 50*g*). The library contains 80,000 books, 427 MSS., and 237 incunabula. In the museum are antiquities, stained glass (13th-14th cent.), and late-Gothic sculptures and panel-paintings.

St. Andrä, on the right bank of the Traisen, ½ hr. N.E. of Herzogenburg, has a church of 1725-29 (magnificent façade, facing E.). — About 1½ hr. N.E. of Herzogenburg is the village of *Gutenbrunn*, with a handsome rococo church of 1755-58 (wall-paintings by Anton Franz Maulpertsch) and a rococo château (1752-54).

The Railway to Krems turns N.W. beyond Herzogenburg, traverses a tunnel, and soon reaches (15½ M.) *Furth-Göttweig* (732 ft.), station for the Benedictine abbey of Göttweig (see p. 213). — Short of (19¼ M.) *Krems* (p. 211) we cross the Danube.

The Railway to Tulln continues to follow the Traisen valley beyond Herzogenburg as far as (11¾ M.) *Traismauer*, the Trigisamus of the Romans, and then runs E., skirting the N. margin of the Wiener Wald, to (29¼ M.) *Tulln* (see p. 160).

12. From Pöchlarn to Waidhofen an der Ybbs.

Railway, 72¾ M. State Railway from Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M. in 1½ hr.; thence by the Ybbstal Railway to Waidhofen, 49¼ M. in 3¾ hrs.

Road, 69½ M. *Pöchlarn* (p. 204). — 2½ M. *Erlauf*. — 6¾ M. *Wieselburg* (853 ft.; see below). — 16¼ M. *Scheibbs* (1083 ft.; see below). — 24½ M. *Gaming* (1411 ft.; see below). — 32 M. *Lunz* (1985 ft.; p. 195). — 38¾ M. *Göstling* (1719 ft.; p. 196). — 52¾ M. *Klein-Hollenstein* (1591 ft.) — 59 M. *Weyer* (1296 ft.; p. 294). — 69½ M. *Waidhofen* (p. 197).

Pöchlarn (705 ft.), on the Danube, see p. 204. — The train turns S. and ascends the valley of the *Erlauf*. — 7½ M. *Wieselburg an der Erlauf*, junction for Ober-Grafendorf and Gresten (see p. 186). — 13 M. *Purgstall*. The parish church, with a 14th cent. Gothic tower, a late-Gothic nave (1st half of 15th cent.), and a baroque choir of 1712-19, contains an interesting high altar of 1783. The Schloss dates mainly from the 15-16th centuries.

16¾ M. (l.) **Scheibbs** (1083 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz, 20 R. at 2½-3½, L. 2½-3½, P. 7½-8½*S*; Goldener Adler), a pleasantly situated summer resort with 1100 inhab., has a late-Gothic parish church with noteworthy baroque decorations and an early 17th cent. 'Mount of Olives' outside. Pretty walks in the environs.

From Scheibbs a road runs N.E. to the (2½ hrs.) well-preserved castle of *Plankenstein* (2165 ft.; 16th cent.).

Motor posts ply from Scheibbs to the S.E. viâ *Neubruck* (2½ M.; see below) and *Winterbach* (8¾ M.; p. 187) to *Puchenstuben* (11¾ M.; p. 187) and to the W. to *Gresten* (10 M.; p. 186).

19¼ M. *Neubruck* (1188 ft.; inn) has a paper factory. Motor post to Puchenstuben, see above. — At (23½ M.) *Kienberg-Gaming* (1276 ft.; Hübner, near the station, 20 R.), with an axle factory, we change for the narrow-gauge Ybbstal Railway. About 20 min. W. is the power-station of the *Gaming Electricity Works*, built in 1923-25 and utilizing 610 ft. of the fall of the Second Vienna Water Supply (p. 190). From the station a road leads S.E. to (40 min.) Urmannsau (to the Erlauf-Tal, see p. 195).

26¾ M. **Gaming** (1411 ft.; Post, 17 R.; Lechner) is an old market-village with 4400 inhabitants. The **Carthusian Monastery**, founded by Duke Albert II. in 1330 and the largest house of this order in Germany or Austria, has partly fallen into disrepair since its suppression in 1782 and is now used as a sports holiday home.

Most of the buildings date from the 17-18th centuries. We pass through the tower over the main entrance to reach the *Prälaten-Hof*, a courtyard surrounded by Renaissance arcades. In the S.E. corner is the former *Church*, an aisleless building of 1332-42 altered to the baroque style in the 17-18th cent., with a marble portal of 1631 and a charming Gothic roof-turret. To the S. is the *Bibliotheks-Hof*, with arcades of 1726, the old graveyard, and the former cells, each consisting of a living-room, with a bedroom and oratory above, and its own plot of garden. The Prälaten-Saal, with early-baroque stuccoes, and the library are noteworthy.

The late-Gothic parish church, consecrated in 1510 and altered to the baroque style in the early 18th cent., contains (to the right of the high altar) the remains of the founder of the monastery (d. 1358; comp. p. 194), transferred hither in 1797.

Pretty views from the *Kirchstein* (1837 ft.), 1/2 hr. E. of Gaming, and from the *Zürner* (3579 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. N.W. (route marked in red). — From Kienberg-Gaming station a motor post (11 3/4 M. in 1 1/4 hr.) runs viâ Gaming to *Lackenhof* (2618 ft.; Fallmann, 16 R.; Huss; ski-ing), a village at the N. base of the Ötscher (see below).

From Gaming through the Erlauf-Tal to Wienerbruck (Mariazell), 7 1/2 hrs. S.E. We follow a red-marked path E., viâ the forester's house of *Filzmoos*, to *Urmannsau* (1 hr.; to Kienberg-Gaming, see p. 191). We then ascend to the right in the Erlauf-Tal. After 35 min. the road ascends to the right, quitting the valley, and runs to Lackenhof (1 3/4 hr.; see above). Our footpath (yellow marks) continues to follow the Erlauf-Tal to the (10 min.) *Schindl-Hütte Inn* (green-marked route to the right in 1/2 hr. to the *Ötscher Stalactite Cavern*; visit, with guide, 70*g*), then past the *Nestelberg-Graben* (1/2 hr.; fine view of the Ötscher), opening on the right, to the (3/4 hr.) mouth of the *Trefflingbach* (ascent to the left in 1/4 hr. to the Treffling Fall, p. 187); hence to (4 hrs.) *Wienerbruck*, see p. 187.

From Gaming to the Ötscher, 6-7 1/4 hrs. S.E., not difficult and very attractive. From Gaming station we walk E. through the village and, beyond the aqueduct of the Second Vienna Water Supply (p. 191), follow a red-marked and rather steep cart-track to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ober-Polzberg* (2871 ft.; inn) and then descend to (1 1/2 hr.) *Lackenhof* (see above). Thence a red-marked route leads S.E. to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Riffel-Sattel* (4213 ft.); hence to the (1 3/4 hr.) summit of the *Ötscher*, see p. 188.

The train ascends to (34 1/4 M.) *Pfaffenschlag* (2277 ft.), then descends to the Ybbstal.

39 3/4 M. **Lunz** (1985 ft.; Grubmayr, 42 R. from 2 1/2 *S*; Weinzettl), a summer resort with 1900 inhab., prettily situated on the Ybbs.

A red-marked path leads S.E. to the (20 min.) **Lunzer See** (1992 ft.), over 1 M. long and 1/4 M. broad. Skirting the N. bank (in the background, to the right, rises the Dürrenstein, see below), we reach the (1/2 hr.) *Seehof* (2034 ft.; inn), with a large château converted in 1906 into a freshwater biological station. To Lackenhof, see below.

From Lunz to the Ötscher (6 hrs.), not difficult and very repaying. We may either follow the Gaming road N.E. (motor post to Lackenhof in 3/4 hr.), diverging to the right at (20 min.) *Weissenbach* by the road through the *Oistal* or *Ybbstal* and passing (3/4 hr.; l.) the junction with the road from Gaming to Lackenhof (see above); after 1 hr. we bear to the left (road straight on to Langau and Mariazell; comp. p. 191) and ascend along the *Lackenbach* (red way-marks) to (1 hr.) *Lackenhof*, then proceed as above to the (3 hrs.) Ötscher. Or we may take the red-marked path leading N.E. from the (50 min.) Seehof (see above), viâ the *Durchlass* (2184 ft.), to the (1 1/4 hr.) mouth of the Lackenbach, in the Oistal; thence viâ Lackenhof up to the (4 hrs.) Ötscher, see above.

From Lunz to the Dürrenstein, 6 1/2 hrs. S.E., with guide, worth the fatigue. From the Seehof (50 min.; see above) a red-marked road leads S., passing a shooting-box, to the *Mitter-See* (70 min.; 2516 ft.), whence a path ascends to the *Ober-See* (1 1/2 hr.; 3665 ft.), in magnificent environs, and the *Herren Alp* (50 min.; 4321 ft.; Alpine farc); we then traverse the rocky arête of the *Glatzingkogel* (5371 ft.) to the summit of the **Dürrenstein** (2 hrs.; 6157 ft.), with a cross and a superb view. Descent W. to Göstling (4 1/2 hrs.; see p. 196).

Motor post from Lunz to *Mariazell*, see p. 191.

We traverse the *Ybbstal.* — 45¼ M. **Göstling** (1719 ft.; Bahnhof, Hirsch), a finely situated summer resort with 1900 inhabitants. Good view from the Kalvarienberg.

An attractive walk is S.E. through the interesting ravine (called the 'Not') of the *Steinbach*, to a prettily situated (1½ hr.) shooting-box of the Rothschild family; close by is an inn. — A fatiguing red-marked path leads E. via the (3½ hrs.) *Ybbstaler-Hütte* (4429 ft.; inn in summer, 20 mattresses) to the *Dürrenstein* (2 hrs.; p. 195),

From Göstling to Hieflau, 2¾ M., motor post in 2 hrs. (in summer only; 5*S*). We follow the Göstling Tal S. to (½ M.) *Lassing* (2274 ft.; Mandl Inn; to the Hochkar, see below), then skirt the Mandling down the valley to (10½ M.) *Palfau* (1693 ft.; Zur Kaisergemse; motor post to Mariazell, see p. 190; to Gross-Reifling, see p. 291). Proceeding W., we skirt first the right, then, beyond the (11¼ M.) Inn zur Wacht, the left bank of the Salza, and traverse the Gamsgraben S.E. to (14¼ M.) **Gams** (1804 ft.; Hönigl; Goldgruber), a beautifully situated summer resort. Hence an excursion may be made E. to the (½ hr.) 'Not', the picturesque gorge of the Gamsgraben (for the steady-headed only; ½ hr.); 325 ft. higher up is the pretty Kraus Grotto (gypsum crystals; a guide must be employed; 1 hr.). From Gams a red-marked path leads W. to Gross-Reifling (2 hrs.; see p. 291). — From Gams the motor post runs to the right, over the hill (1918 ft.; view of the Ennstal), to *Hieflau* (2¾ M.; p. 294).

***Hochkar** (5935 ft.), 3¾ hrs., very interesting, red and white waymarks. From Lassing (see above) we proceed S.E. through the stony Königs-Graben to the (2½ hrs.) *Kremser Hütte* (4692 ft.; inn in summer, 14 beds and 60 mattresses; winter accommodation) and thence by the 'Weiss-Weg' to the (1¼ hr.) summit; splendid panorama.

57¼ M. *Gross-Hollenstein* (1476 ft.; Bahnhof, 10 R. at 1½-2½*S*), a market-village of 2000 inhab. in a fine position.

Voralpe (*Stumpfmauer* 5801 ft.; *Tanzboden* 5666 ft.), 4¾ hrs. S., path marked in red, guide unnecessary for proficients. From Hollenstein we first ascend the valley of the Lassingbach and beyond the Wentenbauer follow the blue marks to the (1 hrs.) Stumpfmauer and then the *Kopetzky-Steig*, also marked in blue, to the (¾ hr.) Tanzboden. Fine view. Descent (red way-marks) S.W. via the *Essling Alp* to (3 hrs.) Altenmarkt, ¼ hr. from Weissenbach-St. Gallen (p. 294).

Short of (64½ M.) *Opponitz* (1322 ft.; Brauner, near the station, 16 R. at 1½-2½*S*) we cross the Ybbs. — The valley contracts; to the right is a power-station (output 9200 h. p.). — We cross the Ybbs twice and arrive at (69½ M.) *Gstadt.*

From Gstadt a branch-line runs E. to (3¾ M.) **Ybbsitz** (1325 ft.; Goldener Löwe, 20 beds; Hirsch, 4 R.), a pleasant market-village of 1100 inhab., with a late-Gothic parish church (15th cent.; baroque tower of 1791). Several houses are adorned with 18th cent. religious paintings. A red-marked path leads E. to the *Prochenberg* (2¼ hrs.; 3683 ft.), with a shelter-hut (inn in summer, 8 beds and 9 mattresses) and an attractive panorama from the view-tower.

71½ M. *Waidhofen* (Lokal-Bahnhof), S. of the town. — We cross a viaduct 215 yds. long to reach the Bundes-Bahnhof.

72¾ M. **Waidhofen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Inführ*, at the S. end of the Unterer Stadt-Platz, with café, 50 R. at 2-3¾*S*, well spoken of; *Goldener Löwe*, Ybbsitzer Str., 20 min. from the station, 30 R. from 2*S*; *Goldener Pflug*, Oberer Stadt-Platz, 20 R. at 2¼-3¼, D. 2¼-3, P. from 7½*S*.

Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1175 ft.; 5150 inhab.), which acquired a charter in c. 1270, is now a summer resort. It is the chief place of a district on the upper course of the Ybbs called the 'Eisenwurzen', and its ironworks brought it great prosperity in the 16th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs lies the market-village of *Zell*, with 1000 inhabitants.

From the station, outside the town, we may walk S.E. to the (10 min.) *Castle* of the Barons von Rothschild, dating from the early 15th cent. and restored in 1885-87, with an arcaded courtyard and a watch-tower 108 ft. high. Opposite, to the S., is the parish church of *Maria Magdalena*, a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with a tower altered to the baroque style in 1689; on the S. side of the nave is the Marien-Kapelle (frescoes and stuccoes), remodelled in the baroque style in 1715; the treasury contains a late-Gothic silver monstrance, 3 ft. high, made by Schmuttermeyer of Freising in 1469-72 (shown on application to the priest). Near the parish church begins the Oberer Stadt-Platz, leading S.E.; No. 34 here contains a technical school for steel and iron workers, the *Municipal Museum* (adm. 50*g*), and the town archives; farther on is a Column of the Virgin (1665); No. 30 is now the *Rathaus*. Adjacent is the *Stadt-Turm* (1535-42), close to which, on the E., is the *Ybbs-Turm*, with a baroque cupola.

The *Buchenberg* (2575 ft.), on the S. side of the town, affords pleasant walks. A view of Waidhofen is obtained from the *Rabenberg*, on the W.

The ***Sonntagberg** (2310 ft.; hotel), to the N., is ascended from Waidhofen in 1¾ hr. Easier ascents are from (1¾ M.) *Sonntagberg-Böhlerwerk* (p. 293), a station on the line to Amstetten, by road or by the shady red-marked *Wangl-Steig* in 1 hr., and from (3¾ M.) *Rosenau* station, 1¼ hr. by road. The summit affords an extensive view. The large and conspicuous *Pilgrimage Church* was built in 1718-32 by Jakob Prandauer and Josef Munkenast. Its interior is superbly fitted up in the baroque style; the brightly coloured ceiling-paintings are by Daniel Gran (1738-43). Over the W. entrance is the organ choir. The rococo pulpit is by Höfele (1757). The superb high altar, of marble and alabaster, with a miraculous image (1614) in a silver rococo frame, is also by Höfele (1756). The treasury, to the right of the choir and above the sacristy, contains valuable vestments, goldsmiths' work, etc. About 7 min. N.E. of the church are the *Türken-Brunnen* and a pretty chapel of 1745.

From Waidhofen a red-marked route leads S.W. viâ the *Schnabelberg-Warte* (1¾ hr.; 2979 ft.) up to the (1¾ hr.) **Spindeleben** (3494 ft.), with a view-tower and (lower down) a shelter-hut. Descent S. to Gaflenz (p. 293; 2¼ hrs., red way-marks), steep at first. — About 4 hrs. to the S.W. (red-marked route), viâ the *Redtenbach-Tal* and the *Predtbodinghof*, is the **Scheinoldstein** (3609 ft.), with a very repaying view. Descent (blue marks) S. to Weyer (2 hrs.; p. 294).

Railway from Waidhofen to *Ybbsitz*, see p. 196; to *Amstetten* or *Selztal*, see R. 28.

13. From Vienna to Linz (Salzburg).

A. Viâ St. Pölten.

Railway, 117½ M. Express in 3¼ hrs. (43*S*, 31*S*, 17*S* 20*g*), ordinary train in 6½ hrs. (28*S* 50*g*, 17*S* 10*g*, 11*S* 40*g*). This section of the railway is traversed also by the *Swiss-Arlberg-Vienna Express* (p. xii) and *Orient Express* (p. xi). — Down-stream (Linz-Vienna) the Steamer is far preferable; comp. R. 14.

Road, 113¾ M. From Vienna to (38½ M.) St. Pölten, see p. 152. — 42¼ M. *Gerersdorf*. — 50 M. *Loosdorf* (see below). — 54 M. *Melk* (686 ft.; p. 205). — 62¼ M. *Erlauf*. 79½ M. *Amstetten* (902 ft.; see below). — 102½ M. *Enns* (827 ft.; p. 199). — 110 M. *Klein-München*. — 113¾ M. *Linz* (p. 216).

From Vienna to (38 M.) *St. Pölten*, see R. 2*g*. — The railway continues W. to (43 M.) *Prinzersdorf* (853 ft.), on the Pielach. About 1¾ hr. N.W. (red way-marks), on the S. side of the *Dunkelstein Forest*, is the imposing ruined castle of *Hohenegg* (1594). — 49 M. *Loosdorf* church was rebuilt in 1588 in the Renaissance style (interior altered to baroque c. 1730).

Schloss Albrechtsberg (late 16th cent.) lies ½ hr. N. of Loosdorf. — *Mauer* church, 50 min. N. of Loosdorf, with a late Gothic choir (1427), contains a sacrament-house of 1506 and a winged altarpiece of carved wood (c. 1530). About 1 hr. W. of Loosdorf is the *Schallaburg* (p. 206).

52¾ M. (r.) *Melk* (689 ft.), dominated by its grand Benedictine abbey, see p. 205. — We then skirt the Danube; on the opposite bank is Weitenegg (p. 205). — 58½ M. *Pöchlarn* (715 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof), see p. 204. To Waidhofen, see R. 12. On the opposite bank, some distance from the river, is Schloss Artstetten (p. 204).

61½ M. *Krummnussbaum*; on the right lies Marbach (p. 204), with Maria-Taferl above. Beyond (64¾ M.) *Säusenstein* (p. 204) we quit the Danube and enter the valley of the *Ybbs*. — 67 M. *Ybbs-Kemmelbach*. Tramway to Ybbs, see p. 204.

77¾ M. **Amstetten** (902 ft.; railway restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 35 R. at 2¾-6½ *S*), junction for Waidhofen and Hieflau (R. 28). Motor post N.W. to Wallsee (17½ M.; p. 203) in 1¼ hr.

From Amstetten to Grein, 10 M., motorbus in ¾ hr. The road leads N. viâ (½ M.) *Amstetten* (Schmidl, with café; 35 R. from 2*S*), a town of 8200 inhab., to the (¾ M.) **Abbey of Ardagger**, founded in 1049 as a college of secular clergy and now a château. The church, with a Gothic nave (13th cent.) and choir (14th cent.) and a well-preserved crypt in the transitional style (1st half of 13th cent.), was remodelled in the baroque style in the late 17th cent., and the tower rebuilt in 1804-6. The choir contains Renaissance stalls of 1627, a high altar of 1635, and a stained-glass window with splendid colouring (legend of St. Margaret; 1st half of 13th cent.). Numerous tombs. To the N. are Gothic cloisters. — Beyond the market-village of *Ardagger* (6¼ M.; p. 203) and (8¾ M.) Grein ferry we reach the (10 M.) main square of *Grein* (see p. 203).

Beyond Amstetten the train quits the Ybbs valley. — 88¼ M. *Krenstetten-Biberbach*, a village of 400 inhab., has a fine Gothic church of the 15th century. — 90 M. *St. Peter-Seitenstetten*.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station is the market-village of *Seitenstetten* (Franz Wunsch Inn, 3 min. from the abbey), with the Benedictine

Abbey of Seitenstetten (adm. at any time), founded in 1112 and rebuilt in 1718-47 from plans by Josef Munkenast and J. G. Hayberger. We pass through the main entrance to the courtyard. On its E. side is the *Church*, erected in 1251-1300 and remodelled in the baroque style in the 17th cent., with a tower ('Helm' of 1862) and a portal of 1711; the nave was originally late-Romanesque, the choir is early-Gothic. The pulpit (1703), high altar (1703-5), and choir stalls are noteworthy. The *Cloisters*, on the N., date from the second half of the 14th cent., but were altered to the baroque style in the 17th century. In the N. wing of the abbey are the *Staircase*, with a ceiling-painting by B. Altomonte (1741) and fine stuccoes, and the superb *Abbot's Room*, with a ceiling-painting by Paul Troger (1735). The *Library*, with a ceiling-painting by Paul Troger (1741), comprising 300 MSS., 500 incunabula, and 70,000 volumes, and the *Mineral Cabinet*, with a ceiling-painting by J. Bergl (1769) and rococo cabinets, are in the S. wing. In the abbey, to the left of the church, is the *Picture Gallery*, with works by Schmidt of Krems.

97 M. *Haag*. To the left is the château of *Salaberg* (17th cent.). — 102½ M. **St. Valentin** (883 ft.; railway restaurant, with bedrooms), a village of 4700 inhab., with a late-Gothic church, is the junction of lines to Krems and Vienna (R. 13b) and to Steyr and Reifling (R. 16). — Beyond (105¾ M.) *Ennsdorf* we cross the *Enns*.

107 M. (l.) **Enns** (827 ft.; Goldener Ochs, Wiener Str., 20 R. from 2, L. 2½, S. 1¾ *S*, well spoken of; Café Dieminger, Haupt-Platz; carriage to the town 1 *S*, also motorbus), a town of 4200 inhab., is prettily situated on the left bank of the Enns, 2½ M. above its junction with the Danube. The remains of the mediæval town-walls, with several towers, are seen. The Enns municipal charter, granted in 1212 by Duke Leopold the Glorious, is the oldest in Austria. — A little S. of the station is the Gothic *St. Laurenz-Kirche*, belonging to Lorch (see below); the beautiful choir contains a sacrament-house of 1480. In the churchyard are a tasteful mortuary chapel (interior remodelled in the baroque style) and a late-Gothic 'lanterne des morts'. — About ¼ hr. S.E. of St. Laurenz is the town of Enns. In the main square is a detached tower (185 ft. high) of 1564, the top of which affords a view. The former Rathaus, on the E. side of the square, contains the *Municipal Museum* (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, on application to the custodian on the first floor; 50*g*), with collections of local interest and finds from Lauriacum (see below). From the Haupt-Platz the Wiener Str. leads S. to the *Parish Church*, formerly a Minorite church, with a late 15th cent. nave. To the N.E. of the Haupt-Platz, overlooking the town, is the château of *Ennsegg*, rebuilt in the 16-17th centuries.

A few paces to the left of the station, between the town on the S. and the village of *Lorch* on the N., lay the Roman permanent camp of *Lauriacum*, with the fosse still recognizable in places. The harbour of the Roman Danube fleet was at Enghagen, ¼ hr. N.

Motorbus to *St. Florian* (p. 221), 4¼ M. to the W., on Sun. only.

Beyond (110 M.) *Asten-St. Florian* (820 ft.; to the abbey of St. Florian, see p. 221) we cross the *Traun*.

117½ M. (r.) *Linz* (railway restaurant), see p. 216.

B. Viâ Krems.

Railway, 134¼ M. in 7¾ hrs. Best views to the left. — For the journey down-stream (Linz-Vienna) the Steamer is far preferable (comp. R. 14); the names of the steamer-stations in the following description and on the maps are distinguished by a dot (•).

Road, 133 M. *Vienna* (Stephans-Platz; 558 ft.; p. 35). — 8 M. *Klosterneuburg-Kierling* (558 ft.; p. 140). — 13¼ M. *Greifenstein* (564 ft.; p. 160). — 17 M. *Zeiselmauer* (p. 160). — 23 M. *Tulln* (594 ft.; p. 160). — 26¼ M. *Neu-Aigen.* — 38½ M. *Grafenwörth.* — 40¾ M. *Grafenegg* (see below). — 46¾ M. *Krems* (725 ft.; p. 211). — 47¾ M. *Stein* (656 ft.; p. 211). — 51½ M. *Dürnstein* (679 ft.; p. 209) — 54½ M. *Weissenkirchen* (p. 209), 59 M. *Spitz* (p. 208); both villages are connected by ferries with the road on the S. bank of the Danube. — 64 M. *Aggsbach-Markt* (p. 207). — 69½ M. *Rollfähre-Melk* (p. 201). — 78¼ M. *Marbach* (p. 201). — 92½ M. *St. Nikola* (p. 203). — 95¾ M. *Grein* (715 ft.; p. 203). — 115½ M. *Mauthausen* (p. 203). — 124¼ M. *Steyregg* (833 ft.; p. 223). — 133 M. *Linz* (824 ft.; p. 216).

From Vienna to *Absdorf-Hippersdorf*, 27¼ M., see R. 4a. — Our line continues N.W., soon reaching (38 M.) *Wagram-Grafenegg.*

About ½ hr. W. is *Schloss Grafenegg*, partly remodelled in a neo-Gothic style in the mid-19th cent. and containing valuable collections (coats of arms, pictures, etc.); the main courtyard contains a beautiful wrought iron well-house (1570).

41½ M. *Hadersdorf* (663 ft.; buffet), with a 17th cent. church.

From Hadersdorf to Sigmundsherberg, 28 M., railway in 1¾ hr. The line turns N., traversing the profound, mostly wooded *Kamptal*. — 3 M. (l.) *Langenlois* (699 ft.; Bahnhof, 15 R. at 1½-1¾, L. 2¼-2¾*S*), a straggling town of 1300 inhab., has a church remodelled in the baroque style in the 17th cent. and a local museum, with a Viennese porcelain reliquary of the late 18th cent. (adm. on application to the curator). About 1¾ hr. N.W. is the imposing ruined castle of *Kronsegg* (1101 ft.). — We continue viâ (12½ M.; l.) *Buchberg* (681 ft.), with a late 16th cent. château, to (14¼ M.) *Gars-Thunau* (688 ft.). On the left bank of the Kamp is the village of Gars (Kamptalhof, 50 R., well spoken of), with 900 inhab., visited in summer. Opposite (W.), on the right bank, is Thunau, a village of 700 inhab. overtopped by the ruins of the large Schloss Gars. To the S., below the ruins, is the church of St. Gertrud, dating from the 13-14th cent. and remodelled in the baroque style in the 17th. — We cross the Kamp, with a view of the Rosenburg on the left.

17½ M. *Rosenburg* (863 ft.; Hubertushof, 20 R., P. 8-10*S*), with 250 inhab., is dominated by the imposing **Rosenburg**, enthroned on a steep rocky slope covered with trees, which may be reached in 25 min. by turning to the left at the station, crossing an iron foot-bridge over the Kamp after 3 min., and then ascending to the right. The castle is an ornate building of the 15-17th cent., restored after 1859. The entrance is through a gate-tower on the S. side; to the left is the Schloss Restaurant. We first enter the unique *Tilting Yard* (1614), bordered by arcades. Adjacent to the N. is the *Castle* proper, containing old furniture and a collection of weapons (pretty views of the Kamptal). The keeper lives in the second court, to the right; visitors are shown round (length of visit ½ hr.; 50*g*) on week-days, 9-12 & 1-6, Sun. 8-12. — From Rosenburg station a road ascends N.W. to the abbey of *Altenburg* (3 M.; p. 201).

The train quits the Kamptal and runs N.E. — 21¾ M. (l.) **Horn** (1014 ft.; Goldenes Lamm, Kirch-Platz, 10 R. at 2-3*S*; Graf, near the station, 6 R. at 2-4*S*; Park-Café, at the W. end of the town), a town of 3200 inhab., has a château of Count Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (18th cent.), the St. Georgs-Kirche, rebuilt in the late 16th cent. (lofty W. tower of 1880 with four corner-turrets), and the 'Bemaltes Haus' (late 16th cent.), with graffito paintings. From Horn to Drei-Eichen, see p. 162; motor post to Vienna or Waidhofen an der Thaya, see p. 160, to Zwettl or Eggenburg, see p. 161.

About $3^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. of Horn (motor post in 20 min., see p. 161) lies the village of *Altenburg* (1270 ft.; Petz Inn), near which is the Benedictine ***Abbey of Altenburg** (1270 ft.), founded in 1144 and rebuilt by Josef Munkenast and Wisgrill in the baroque style (1st half of 18th cent.). "It has the richest series of luxuriant stucco decorations banded down to us by the 18th cent., while the library is the most magnificent and the crypt the most striking room in any Austrian convent" (Tietze). The porter lives on the N.E. side, to the left in the passage from the forecourt to the fountain-court (adm. to library and crypt 30*g*). To the E. of the fountain-court is the *Church*, rebuilt in 1725-36, with a W. tower (pretty 'Helm'); the interior, decorated throughout in the baroque style, with an imposing oval central space, contains a ceiling-painting by Paul Troger (1732-34). In the monks' quarters are superb stuccoes. The magnificent *Library* (1740-42; 157 ft. long, 33 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high), in three domed rooms at the S. end of the E. wing, with ceiling-paintings by Paul Troger, comprises 224 MSS., 134 incunabula, and over 12,000 volumes. Below the library is the disused *Crypt*, a long, lofty hall decorated with grotesque paintings. — To the N.W. of Horn are the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) picturesque remains of the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Bernhard*, founded in 1263; the church, with choir of 1318 and nave of 1620, was remodelled in the baroque style in c. 1770.

The railway turns N.E. — 28 M. *Sigmundsherberg*, see p. 162.

$47^1/_4$ M. ***Krems** (railway restaurant), see p. 211. — The train enters the *Wachau* (p. 207) and skirts the N. bank of the *Danube* to Dornach. We traverse two tunnels, and beyond ($49^3/_4$ M.) ******Stein* (p. 211), station for *Mautern* (p. 211), on the right bank, reach ($51^1/_2$ M.) ******Dürnstein-Oberloiben* (p. 209), 5 min. S.E. of Dürnstein. To the right are the remains of Dürnstein castle. — We thread two tunnels, enjoy a fine retrospect of Dürnstein, and beyond ($55^1/_4$ M.; r.) ******Weissenkirchen* (p. 209), traverse a third tunnel.

59 M. ******Spitz* (p. 208). To the right we have a glimpse of the Hinterhaus ruin (p. 208). — We penetrate the 'Teufelsmauer' by a tunnel. Beyond ($60^1/_4$ M.) *Schwallenbach* (p. 208) a view of the imposing Aggstein ruin (p. 207) is disclosed on the left. We continue viâ (64 M.; l.) *Aggsbach-Markt* (p. 207) and (67 M.) *Grimsing* (to the left, Schloss Schönbühel, p. 207) to (69 M.) *Emmersdorf* (p. 207). To the left is the Benedictine Abbey of Melk (p. 205).

$69^1/_2$ M. ******Rollfähre-Melk* (ferry), station for Melk, on the right bank of the Danube; comp. p. 206. — The train quits the Wachau, passes through a tunnel, and proceeds viâ ($71^1/_2$ M.) ******Weitenegg* (p. 205) to ($74^1/_2$ M.; l.) *Klein-Pöchlarn* (p. 204), for Pöchlarn (p. 204), on the right bank. Schloss Artstetten, see p. 204. - Next come ($77^3/_4$ M.) ******Marbach-Maria-Taferl* (p. 204) and ($81^1/_2$ M.) *Persenbeug* (p. 204). On the right bank lies Ybbs (p. 204). — We enter Upper Austria short of (90 M.) *Sarmingstein* (p. 203).

From Sarmingstein a road leads N. to ($41/_2$ M.) *Waldhausen* (1509 ft.; Post, 10 R.; Schloss-Pension Stieber, 9 R., P. $6^1/_2$*S*), a market-village of 2000 inhabitants. The early baroque Obere Kirche or Schloss-Kirche, consecrated in 1693, contains beautiful stuccoes. The parish church, erected in 1612, is one of the latest Gothic churches in Austria. About $^3/_4$ hr. N.E., in the Oberwidmesser-Wald, is the 'Schwingender Stein', a mass of stone so poised that it can be rocked.

Beyond (91¹/₄ M.) *St. Nikola-Struden* (p. 203) we observe the Wörth (p. 203) to the left, in the river. — 95³/₄ M. (l.) •*Grein*, see p. 203. — We pass (98³/₄ M.) *Dornach* and quit the Danube. — 102 M. (l.) *Baumgartenberg* has a Cistercian abbey founded in 1141 and suppressed in 1784, now a girls' school. The church, which originally had a Romanesque nave and a Gothic choir, was remodelled in the baroque style in 1684-1712. The fine stuccoes, the fantastic baroque pulpit, and the richly carved choir stalls are noteworthy. The abbey-buildings, with an imposing belfry, date from the 17th century. — 111³/₄ M. (r.) *Schwertberg*, a market-village with a large moated castle of the 13-17th centuries. — 114¹/₄ M. •*Mauthausen* (p. 203). — Our line crosses the Danube. — 118³/₄ M. *St. Valentin*, and thence to (134¹/₄ M.) *Linz*, see p. 199.

14. The Danube from Linz to Vienna. The Wachau.

128 M. Steamer: *Express* ('Eilschiff') thrice weekly in summer (daily in July and Aug.) in 7½ hrs. (11*S* 40*g*, 9*S* 60*g*; 2nd class often crowded), up-stream in 17 hrs. (8*S* 40*g*, 5*S* 60*g*); *Mail Steamer* ('Postschiff') once daily in 8½ hrs. (12*S* 60*g*, 8*S* 40*g*), up-stream in 19 hrs. (7*S* 20*g*, 4*S* 80*g*). Also *Local Steamer* ('Lokalschiff') between Melk and Krems. Luncheon 3*S* 40*g* and 1*S* 40*g*. The names of the landing-stages in the following description and on the maps are distinguished by a dot (•). — Railway, see R. 13. Down-stream the steamer is far preferable.

The **Danube**, the second largest river in Europe, flows through Austrian territory from Passau nearly as far as Pressburg (222 M.), following the depression between the geologically recent Alps on the S. and the older Bohemian massif on the N. It formed the N. boundary of the Roman Empire and was much used as a highway by the wandering tribes. In the 5th cent. A.D. its course was followed from W. to E. by the Bajuvarii, the first German settlers in this district, and later by the Franks under Charlemagne and the Crusaders of Barbarossa; from the E. came the Huns under Attila, the Avars, and the Hungarians. Some of these historical events are reflected in the Nibelungenlied. During peaceful periods trade flourished on the Danube, especially before the time of railways. A regular passenger service (from Ulm to Vienna in 8-11 days) was started in 1712, and steamer services by Andrews and Prichard in 1831 (comp. p. 65). The steamers now make 15-18 M. per hour down-stream and 7½ M. up-stream. The river, which is 100-900 yds. wide and in places more than 30 ft. deep, flows at a speed of 2 yds. a second in the middle; in early summer, when the river is at its fullest, the water rises about 26 ft., in the narrow reaches still more. By the Danube Agreement of 1921 the whole of the navigable Danube was internationalized, and British, French, and Italian gunboats are maintained upon it.

The Danube has preserved its sombre natural beauty, especially in the lonely woodland landscapes of the defile between Passau and Linz, dominated by the S. spurs of the Bohemian Forest; in the numerous arms of the river below Linz and below Krems, with their verdant islands; in the Strudengau (p. 203), composed of hard archæan rock; and in the Wachau (p. 207), with its vineyards and castles. The towns and villages on the Danube are old, the ruined castles still unconverted into châteaux, and the large convents still in undisturbed possession of the religious orders. The Rhine of the late 18th cent. must have looked much the same to travellers of that time.

• *Linz*, see p. 216. — The steamer steers under the lattice-bridge of the connecting line to the Mühlkreis-Bahnhof. Fine retrospect; the Pöstlingberg remains long visible. The river flows through the Linz Basin and we observe numerous islands (Auen) covered with coppice-woods. We then pass under the bridge of the Linz and Budweis railway. — To the right is the mouth of the *Traun*, and farther on, to the left, on an island 1 hr. W. of Mauthausen, the ruined castle of *Spielberg*, with a square keep.

14¼ M. (l.) •**Mauthausen** (Zur Post, near the landing-stage), a market-village of 1800 inhab., has a double-naved church (15th cent.) and granite quarries. *Schloss Praystein*, to the left of the landing-stage, projecting over the river, was built in the late 15th century. Opposite, to the right, the green *Enns* joins the Danube, where it long retains its colour. Farther down the bridge of the Mauthausen and St. Valentin line (p. 202) crosses the river. The banks become flatter until we reach Ardagger.

26 M. (r.) •**Wallsee** (902 ft.) is a loftily situated market-village. The castle of *Nieder-Wallsee*, frequently rebuilt, has an imposing tower. Motor post to Amstetten, see p. 198.

Short of (r.) *Ardagger*, to the left, is *Schloss Dornach*, with a tower. To the left the railway from Linz to Krems and Vienna approaches the river. The Danube now turns N.; high up to the right, on the *Kollmitzberg* (1539 ft.), is the pilgrimage-church of St. Ottilia. The narrow wooded valley from here to Persenbeug (p. 204) is called the *Strudengau*.

34¾ M. (l.) •**Grein** (715 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz, 14 R.) is a town of 1300 inhab., on the W. side of which stands the *Greinburg*, built in the late 15th cent. and enlarged in the early 17th.

About 1 hr. S.W. (red way-marks) is the *Gobel-Warte* (1621 ft.), with an extensive view. — A road (motorbus in 25 min.) leads N.W. to (41¼ M.) *Bad Kreuzen* (1411 ft.; sanatorium, 100 R. at 2½-3½, D. 3½, P. 11½-12½*S*), with fine views and a ruined castle.

Railway to *Linz* or *Vienna*, see pp. 202-200. — Motorbus S. to *Amstetten*, see p. 199.

The arm of the river on the S. side of the wooded rocky island of *Wörth* is now almost sanded up. The volume of the stream descends on the N. side in rapids called the *Strudel*, 55 yds. long and 10-14 yds. in width; it was formerly very dangerous to navigate, but since the time of Maria Theresa most of the projecting rocks have been removed by blasting. The steamer keeps close to the island, at the N. end of which are a stone cross and the scanty ruins of a castle. Opposite, on a rocky spur on the left bank, is the ruined *Burg Werfenstein*, with the market-village of *Struden* close by.

37¼ M. (l.) *St. Nikola* (Post, 12 R.; station, p. 202) is prettily situated at the end of the defile. 38½ M. (l.) *Sarmingstein* (station, p. 201) has an old round tower. — 40½ M. (r.) *Freyenstein*, with castle-ruins.

46½ M. (l.) *Persenbeug*, a market-village (station, see p. 201). On the N.W. side stands a former imperial château, rebuilt in 1617-21 on a rock (85 ft. high) overhanging the Danube. Charles I. (1887-1922), last emperor of Austria, was born here.

47¼ M. (r.) •**Ybbs** (709 ft.; Weisses Lamm, 12 R. at 1¾-2½ *S*; Rössel, near the landing-stage), a town of 4200 inhab., possibly occupies the site of the Roman fort of *Ad Pontem Ises* and has a late-Gothic parish church (c. 1500). A little to the W. is the *Taborberg* or *Kirl* (912 ft.; view).

From Ybbs a tramway runs S.E. to *Ybbs-Kemmelbach* (1¼ M.; p. 198).

The river forms a large bend, the 'Böse Beuge'. Far away to the S. is the Ötscher (p. 188); on the right the railway from Linz to St. Pölten and Vienna emerges from the broad valley of the *Ybbs*, approaches the Danube, and quits it again at Melk (p. 205).

To the right is *Säusenstein* (station, p. 198), by a rocky bluff; the church has ceiling-paintings by Johann Bergl (1767).

52¾ M. (l.) •*Marbach* (Schwarzer Adler, 12 R.; Hammerschmied, at the station, p. 201), a village of 1100 inhabitants.

A road (motor post in ¼ hr.) ascends N. to (1¾ M.) **Maria-Taferl** (1153 ft.; Kaiserhof; Rose). The pilgrimage-church, a handsome cruciform building in the baroque style, with two towers on the S. side, was erected in 1661-1711. Note the ceiling-paintings by A. Beduzzi and others (1715-17), the organ-case of 1760, the two large altars in the long, narrow transepts, with paintings by Schmidt of Krems (1775), and the high altar, altered in 1811, with the miraculous image. View of the Danube valley and the N.E. Alps from the Wiener Schneeberg to the Traunstein. From Maria-Taferl motor posts ply direct to *Klein-Pöchlarn* (3¾ M.; see below) or viâ Nussendorf to *Artstetten* (1¼ M.; see below) and Klein-Pöchlarn (6¾ M.).

On the right bank, opposite Marbach, is Krummnussbaum station (p. 198). Farther on we reach the mouth of the *Erlauf*.

56 M. (r.) •**Pöchlarn** (Goldenes Schiff Inn), a town of 1200 inhab., is the Roman *Arlape* and the residence of the legendary Margrave Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the heroes of the Nibelungenlied. Only two towers of the mediæval fortifications remain. The late-Gothic church was remodelled in the baroque style in 1766-75.

Railway to *Vienna* or *Linz*, see p. 201; to *Waidhofen an der Ybbs*, see R. 12. – Motor post viâ Maria-Taferl and *Pöggstall* (18 M.; p. 206) to *Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn* (p. 163), 27 M. in 2¾ hrs.

On the left bank, opposite Pöchlarn (ferry), lies *Klein-Pöchlarn* (station, p. 201), with a pottery. To Maria-Taferl, see above.

From Klein-Pöchlarn a road (2½ M.; motor post in ¼ hr.) leads N. to **Schloss Artstetten**, with its four towers, rebuilt in the second half of the 16th cent. and remodelled in the 19th, with a beautiful park. The parish church, adjoining the E. side of the Schloss, was rebuilt in the late 17th cent.; the crypt, beneath the choir, contains the tombs of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, both assassinated by a Serb at Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914 (comp. p. 112). To Maria-Taferl, see above.

To the left rises the church (1754-65) of *Ebersdorf*.

60¼ M. (l.) •*Weitenegg* (station, p. 201), overlooked by the remains of a castle fallen into decay since the 18th century. Motor post to Pöggstall, see p. 206. — The former imperial château of *Luberegg*, below to the left, was built after 1795 and is now a pension.

61½ M. (r.) **•Melk.** — Plan, see p. 207. — Hotels. *Melker Hof* (Pl. a), close to the station, 70 beds at 3-5, P. 10-12*S*, well spoken of; *Bahnhof* (Pl. b), opposite the station, 14 R.; *Goldener Ochse* (Pl. c), Linzer Str. 1, 14 R. at 2½-3½*S*. — Wine in the *Kellerstüberl*, in the abbey. — Cafés. *Schraml*, Haupt-Platz; *Tatzel*, opposite the Rathaus (Pl. 5). — Steamer pier and Rollfähre-Melk railway station, see p. 206.

Melk (686 ft.), the Roman *Namare* and the 'Medelicke' of the Nibelungenlied, was captured by Leopold I. of Babenberg and was the seat of the Babenbergs until 1101. Numbering 2950 inhab., the town, which is hidden from the steamer, lies on the right bank of the Danube, at the W. entrance of the Wachau, and is dominated by its huge abbey. From the station (comp. p. 198) we descend straight on by the Bahnhof-Strasse. We then bear to the left to the *Parish Church*, erected in the second half of the 15th cent. and altered in the 18th, with a tower of 1868; outside (N.) is a 'Mount of Olives' in limestone (c. 1500). Thence we either proceed to the Haupt-Platz, with the *Post Office* (Pl. 4; reliefs on the façade), built in 1790, to the left, at the beginning of the Linzer Strasse. Or we follow the narrow Bahngasse to the right to the Rathaus-Platz, in which stands the *Koloman-Brunnen* (1687), and farther on ascend the stepped 'Stiftsweg' to the left to the (12 min. from the station) E. entrance of the abbey.

The **Benedictine Abbey, on the N. side of the town, situated on a rocky ledge (197 ft. high; almost sheer on the W. side), overlooking an arm of the Danube, was founded in 1089 by Margrave Leopold II. of Babenberg. The present imposing structure was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1702-49 under Abbot Bertold von Dietmayr, from plans by Jakob Prandauer (comp. p. 221). It is a straggling building (S. front 400 yds. long) with irregularly shaped wings on the N. side. The W. front is of the most impressive grandeur, especially when seen from a distance: behind a low semicircular building connecting the two converging long sides of the abbey, with an archway in the centre, rises the church, with the dome appearing behind the two ornate towers of the W. front. Adm. 9-12 & 2-5 (50*g*); porter at the entrance gate; visitors are shown the Kaiser-Gang, Marmor-Saal, colonnade-gallery, library, and church in ½ hr.

Passing through the entrance-gate, flanked by bastions, we pass through the forecourt to the Prälaten-Hof, with a mid-17th cent. fountain. The other side of the court the main staircase ascends to the left to the first floor. Straight on is the Prälatur or abbot's residence (Pl. 7; no adm.); the reception-room contains a collection of pictures and the chapel interesting panel-paintings (16th cent.); in the archives are coins and specimens of ecclesiastical art, including the 'Melker Kreuz', a cross-reliquary (2 ft. high), presented by Margrave Adalbert (c. 1040), in a magnificent setting

of 1365 (the silver-gilt foot dates from 1420). — From the main staircase we proceed to the left by the KAISER-GANG, which is hung with portraits of Austrian monarchs painted in 1751-58, to the W. end of the S. wing. The MARMOR-SAAL has ceiling-paintings by Paul Troger (1731). We next follow the gallery ('Altan') of the low semicircular building (p. 205); superb view) to the main hall of the LIBRARY, at the W. end of the N. wing, with another ceiling-painting by Troger (1731-32). The library comprises over 80,000 vols., 868 incunabula (including a Melk missal, Nuremberg work of c. 1483, on parchment), and 1850 MSS. (Venerable Bede, 'De Natura Rerum', 9th cent.; Melker Marienlied, 12th cent.; copy of army regulations of the time of Prince Eugene). From the library a winding staircase descends to the *CHURCH (Pl. 6), erected in 1702-26 and one of the most excellent buildings of the period. Over the crossing is an octagonal dome 210 ft. high. The aisleless interior is chiefly remarkable for its wonderfully harmonious colouring. The ceiling-paintings are by J. M. Rottmayr and Gaetano Fanti and the admirable gallery-balustrade by A. Beduzzi. In the middle of the high altar, of red and grey marble, by A. Beduzzi (1717-31), are gilded statues of SS. Peter and Paul, by Mattielli. Behind the high altar, to the right, is the SUMMER SACRISTY, in the early-baroque style, by A. Beduzzi (1701). The WIRTSCHAFTS-HOF, N. of the Prälaten-Hof, has two old towers of defence on the E. side.

From Melk to *Rollfähre-Melk Station* (p. 201), $^1/_2$ hr. including the ferry. Starting from the Haupt-Platz (p. 205), we pass the Café Schraml on the left, and follow the Kremser Str. for a few paces to an arm of the Danube. Close by, on the right, is the starting-place of the local steamer to Krems, and 10 min. farther N.E. the Melk landing-stage for the mail and express steamers to Vienna or Linz. We cross a bridge-of-boats (Schiff-Brücke; fine view of the abbey from the W. end) to an island in the Danube, and thence follow the road (keep to the right after a few paces) to the (12 min. from the main square) ferry. On gaining the left bank we very soon take the footpath near the Inn zur Rollfähre, which leads to (6 min.) Rollfähre-Melk station.

About $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Melk (blue way-marks; motor-car there and back 11 S), on a hill approached from the S. side, is the castle of **Schallaburg**, altered in 1572-1600 and since 1762 the property of the Barons von Tinti. Restaurant by the entrance. The *Courtyard, surrounded by two-storied arcades, is a masterpiece of the German Renaissance; the upper story is adorned with terracotta reliefs (scenes from Greek myths, etc.), Hermæ, coats of arms, and busts. Most of the rooms in the interior have been fitted up recently. To Loosdorf, see p. 198.

FROM MELK TO POGGSTALL, $11^1/_4$ M., motor post in $1^1/_4$ hr., starting from the station (p. 205). — $1^1/_4$ M. *Rollfähre Melk* station (see above and p. 201). — $1^3/_4$ M. *Schloss Luberegg* (p. 205). — 3 M. *Weitenegg* (p. 205). — $4^1/_4$ M. *Leiben*. High up on the left is the handsome castle (17th cent.), formerly imperial property. $9^1/_4$ M. *Weiten* church has a choir of c. 1400 containing valuable old stained-glass windows. — $11^1/_4$ M. *Am Schuss*. The village of *Heiligenblut*, $^1/_2$ hr. N.E., has a late-Gothic church (1480-94) containing two late 15th cent. stained-glass windows in the nave and a sacrament-house of the same date in the choir. — $11^1/_4$ M. *Pöggstall* (1549 ft.; Blaue Traube, 12 R.), a market-village of 700 inhab., is surrounded by mountains. The Gothic church (c. 1480), with a double nave and no choir, contains 16th cent. tombs, good stalls of 1493, and a high altar of 1500. Motor post to Pöchlarn or Martinsberg, see p. 204; to Spitz, see p. 208.

Motor post (in summer only) from Melk station viâ *Maria-Laach* ($8^3/_4$ M.; p. 208) to the *Jauerling* (p. 208), $11^3/_4$ M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.; motorbus viâ *Aggstein* ($7^1/_2$ M.; p. 207) to *Krems* ($22^1/_2$ M.; p. 211).

From Melk to Krems the Danube, with a fall of 50 ft., flows through a rocky valley (20 M. long) called the ***Wachau,** rich in legends, with many quiet, picturesque towns, ruined castles, vine-yards, and forests.

Itinerary for a two-days' excursion in the Wachau. This district is especially charming when the fruit-trees are in bloom (end of April) and after the leaves have turned in autumn. — 1st Day: morning, Melk; afternoon, by mail-steamer to Aggsbach-Dorf, then on foot viâ (1½ hr.) Langegg monastery to the (1 hr.) Aggstein ruins, and viâ (¾ hr.) Aggstein village back to Aggsbach-Dorf, where the night is spent (rooms should be engaged in good time). 2nd Day: morning, by train from Aggsbach-Markt to Weissenkirchen; midday, local steamer to Dürnstein; afternoon, railway to Krems or walk from Dürnstein viâ the ruined castle to the (1 hr.) Starhemberg-Warte; descent in 1¼ hr. to Förthof and along the Danube to (¼ hr.) Stein. The ascent of the Jauerling from Spitz is repaying also. — Good wines.

Beyond Melk the steamer passes *Emmersdorf* (l.; station. p. 201), dominated by its late-Gothic church, dating from the second half of the 15th cent. and altered in the 18th. — To the right is the mouth of the *Pielach*. — 64 M. (r.) **Schönbühel* (Drei Linden Inn), with a château of Count Vetter, restored in 1819-21, and, a little farther down-stream, a Servite monastery (1668-74); the Peregrini-Kapelle has a ceiling-painting by J. Bergl (1767).

66½ M. (r.) ***Aggsbach-***Dorf* (Zu den Kuenringern, 30 R.; Staffenberger; Zur Post, on the river, 8 min. from the landing-stage, 5 R.). By ferry to the station, 7 minutes. — We pass (67 M.; l.) *Aggsbach-Markt* (Goldener Hirsch; Schwarzer Adler; station, p. 201) and *Aggstein-Dorf* (r.; Zur Ruine Aggstein), overlooked by the large ruined castle (see below).

From Aggsbach-Dorf (steamer-pier) to Aggstein Castle. We may either (65 min.) follow the road descending by the Danube from the Inn Zur Post, diverging to the right (red way-marks) after ¼ hr., short of the first house in Aggstein-Dorf, and skirting the E. side of the village, then ascend inland, through woods, to the (50 min.) castle. Or (2½ hrs.) we may take the road leading N.E. (motor post to Langegg in 20 min.), passing (½ hr.) the parish church (late 14th cent.), belonging to the Carthusian monastery, which was suppressed in 1782, and in a little more than an hour reaching the wooded height crowned with the Servite monastery of *Langegg* (1791 ft.; Klosterstüberl; Langeggerhof; to Arnsdorf, see p. 209); the ceiling-paintings by Mölk in the baroque church date from 1765-73 and the stucco-work in the library and refectory from 1780. From Langegg we continue W. through woods (red way-marks), viâ *Oberhof*, to the ruins of ***Aggstein** (1706 ft. above sea-level, 1066 ft. above the Danube; meals and beds), situated on a precipitous rocky bluff. The castle, seat of the powerful Kuenringe in the 13th cent., destroyed by Duke Albert I. of Austria in 1295, and rebuilt in the early 15th cent. by Georg Scheck von Wald, whose coat of arms is seen above the third gate, has fallen into decay since the 18th century. The entrance is on the E. side (tickets 30*pf*). Passing through three gates, we reach the third courtyard, 90 yds. long; to the left are the steps leading to a rocky terrace occupying the site of the old donjon and surrounded by a wall (view); to the right is the kitchen, with a chimney. We ascend a staircase to the fourth court-yard and the upper part of the castle; the 'Rosen-Gärtlein', to the right, is a narrow rock-balcony with a fine view of the Danube valley.

Motor post from Aggsbach-Dorf to *St. Pölten* or *Spitz*, see p. 186; motorbus from Aggstein-Dorf to Krems or Melk, see p. 206.

From Aggsbach-Markt a woodland-road (blue marks; motor post in $^1/_2$ hr.) leads W. to the ($^1/_4$ M.) market-village of **Maria-Laach** (2113 ft.; Weisse Rose), with a late-Gothic pillared basilica (15th cent.) with one tower. Inside, near the first pillar in the nave, is the fine tomb of Baron J. G. von Kuefstein (d. 1603), with the kneeling figure of the deceased in white marble, and by the wall in the choir is the tomb of Anna von Kuefstein (d. 1615), both attributed to the workshop of Alexander Colin (comp. p. 369). An altar at the end of the left aisle has a miraculous picture, a panel-painting of the Virgin, whose right hand has six fingers (2nd half of 16th cent.). The fine carved and painted high altar dates from *c* 1500. From Maria-Laach to the Jauerling, see below (motor post in $^1/_2$ hr.). Motor post to Melk, see p. 206; to Spitz, see below.

To the left is *Schwallenbach* (Schloss-Hotel Glöcklein, 20 R., well spoken of; station, see p. 201), a quaint village; the late-Gothic church contains a high-altar-piece by Schmidt of Krems (1767). To the Jauerling, see below. — Beyond Schwallenbach is the Teufelsmauer ('devil's wall'), a wall-like dike of pegmatite extending from the river to the top of the hill.

72 M. (l.) •**Spitz** (Wachauer Hof, Goldener Löwe, 30 R. at $2^3{}_4$-$3^1{}_2$, L. 2-3*S*, both near the station, p. 201; Bagl, near the landing-stage), a market-village of 1700 inhab., with handsome buildings of the 16-18th cent., is built around the vine-clad 'Tausendeimerberg'. Turning to the left at the landing-stage and after a few paces taking a footpath to the right near Bagl's Inn, we reach (4 min.) the railway-bridge, where we either ascend to the left to the station, close by, or keep straight on and in 2 min. take the road to the left. After a few paces, at the fork, we ascend to the right to the (3 min.) *Parish Church*, a pillared basilica of the early 16th cent., with the choir at a distinct inclination to the nave. In the interior are wooden figures of Christ and the Apostles (1st half of 15th cent.), on the organ-balustrade, and a high-altar-piece by Schmidt of Krems (1799). Higher up, 20 min. N. of the church (following first the paved path to the right at the fountain opposite the church, then red way-marks), is the *Rotes* or *Schweden Tor*, a round archway with a view. — The well-preserved ruined castle of *Hinterhaus* lies on the S.W. side of Spitz, at the mouth of the Mühldorfer Tal.

The ***Jauerling** (3146 ft.), a partly wooded plateau of gneiss to the W. of the Danube, is ascended from Spitz in 3 hrs. (motor post viâ Maria-Laach in $1^1/_2$ hr.). We proceed S.W. (green way-marks) from the Mühldorfer Tal, leaving the Hinterhaus (see above) on the left, and ascend through woods to the road from Spitz to Oberndorf; we follow this to the left viâ ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Oberndorf* (2821 ft.; Burgstock, 5 R.), then cross meadows to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Burgstock* (3140 ft.), with a wooden view-tower and the *Rascher-Haus* (inn, 11 beds and 15 hay-beds). The view (best in the early morning) includes the Alps from the Wiener Wald to the Watzmann. — Descents from the tower: E. (red way-marks) to *Schwallenbach* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; see above); S. (blue marks; motor post in 50 min.) viâ *Maria-Laach* (1 hr.; see above) to *Aggsbach-Markt* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; p. 207).

Ferry from Spitz to *Arnsdorf* (p. 209). — Motorbuses in summer to *Krems* (p. 211) and *Melk* (p. 205). — Motor posts: S. viâ Aggsbach-Dorf to *St. Pölten* (see p. 186); N.E. viâ Weissenkirchen and Dürnstein to *Krems* ($11^3/_4$ M.; p. 211); N.W. viâ Ottenschlag to *Schönbach* or *Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn* (see p. 163); and W. viâ Heiligenblut to *Pöggstall* ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 206).

72¾ M. (r.) •*Arnsdorf* (Wachau Inn). The Gothic church of Hof-Arnsdorf contains a late-Gothic pulpit (c. 1500), two side-altar-pieces by Schmidt of Krems (1773), and frescoes in the baroque choir by J. von Mölk. The monastery of Langegg (p. 207) is 2 hrs. S. (red way-marks). — To the left is *St. Michael*, a late-Gothic basilica (1500-44), altered by Biasino in the 17th cent., with a crenellated W. tower. Behind the church are a mortuary chapel (late 14th cent.), with an altar made of skulls, and a circular keep. — *Wösendorf* (railway station), to the left, has a church of 1784-91.

75¾ M. (l.) •**Weissenkirchen** (676 ft.; Goldener Löwe, 18 R., Weisse Rose, both with gardens), a market-village with 1100 inhab., dominated by the parish church. Some of the houses have picturesque 16th cent. courtyards. From the station (p. 201) we walk to the left to a (5 min.) kind of square; to the right (No. 22) is the *Teisenhofer-Hof* (1st half of 16th cent.), with an open arcade on the first story of the courtyard and crenellated walls. Ascending the covered steps to the E., we reach the *Parish Church*, the S. aisle of which is a little early-Gothic church, to which the main building, with the large tower, was added in the 15th cent.; in the interior, which was remodelled in the baroque style, near the pulpit, is a statue of the Virgin of c. 1520. The church is surrounded by a wall of defence, with towers, built in 1531.

Motor post to Ottenschlag (13¾ M.; p. 163); to Spitz or Krems, see p. 208.

From Weissenkirchen we may follow a road (motor post viâ Hartenstein to Albrechtsberg, 14¼ M. in 1¾ hr.) N.W. viâ (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* (2156 ft.; Muttenthaler Inn) to the (1 hr.) considerable remains of *Burg Hartenstein* (1640 ft.; motor post E. to Krems, 14 M. in 1½ hr.), dating from the 12th cent. superbly situated on a high rock in a ravine on the Kleine Krems; part of the castle was converted into a hydropathic in 1892. About 1 hr. farther N.W. (green way-marks) lies *Albrechtsberg* (2313 ft.; Groisl Inn), with a massive castle (16th cent.) and a late-baroque church. At the foot of Burg Hartenstein is the *Gudenus Cavern* (late stone age finds, see p. 105). Hence we may follow red way-marks N.E. through the deep wooded *Kremstal*, in many curves, viâ (1 hr.) the *Hohenstein* ruins, to (1 hr.) *Untermeisling* (1109 ft.; motor post to Krems or Zwettl, see p. 163).

From Weissenkirchen we follow a woodland-path N. (first red, then blue marks to the right) to reach the (2½ hrs.) **Sandl** (2369 ft.), with a repaying view from the *Weiglwarte* (key at the plain Sandlbauer Inn, 5 min. E.). We descend E. (blue marks), after 1 hr. either proceeding to the right (green marks) viâ the Starhemberg-Warte (p. 210) to Dürnstein (1½ hr.; see below), or keeping straight on to Krems (1½ hr.; p. 211).

78¼ M. (l.) •**Dürnstein** (679 ft.; Richard Löwenherz, 20 R. at 2½-3*S*, with garden, good; Zur Kuenringer Taverne), a beautifully situated little town of 550 inhab., is overlooked by its ruined castle, to which the town-walls extend from the N. and S.

From the steamer landing-stage we follow first a tunnel, then a stepped path up to the (2 min.) main street, close to the Kuenringer Taverne; thence we may either proceed to the left to the castle, or to the right to the Steiner Tor. From the station we walk straight on, keeping to the right after a few paces for the

(5 min.) *Steiner Tor*, on the S. side of the town; short of the gate to the left is the Rossatz ferry (see below); beyond the gate we may either ascend to the right to the (20 min.) castle, or proceed straight on by the short and narrow main street, diverging to the left after a few paces for the Richard Löwenherz Inn and the parish church.

The ***Parish Church**, once the church of an Augustinian abbey founded in 1410 and suppressed in 1788 (now used as a parish-hall and school), was erected in 1720-33 by Josef Munkenast in the baroque style. On the S. side, facing the abbey courtyard, is the magnificent main portal, by Matthias Steinl, who also designed the tower on the W. side, a gem of the Austrian baroque period, with corner-obelisks and sculptures from the workshop of Johann Schmidt.

The Interior of the church, which is aisleless, is opened by the sacristan (in the abbey courtyard, to the right of the entrance; 50*g*). Fine white stucco reliefs by S. Bussi adorn the ceiling. The altar-paintings in the central side-chapels are masterpieces of Schmidt of Krems (1762). The high altar has a tabernacle in the form of a terrestrial globe ornamented with reliefs, by Johann Schmidt (1726). - On the S. side of the church are Cloisters; in the S. wing is a large group of wooden figures in three sections, by Johann Schmidt (c. 1720).

A little S. of the parish church are the remains of the *Klarissinnen-Kirche* (Church of the Poor Clares; mid-14th cent.). - The Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, at the N. end of the Haupt-Str., to the left, dates from the early 17th century.

At the beginning of the ascent to the castle (comp. above), to the right, are the remains of the *Kunigunden-Kirche* (late 13th cent.). The two-storied *Mortuary Chapel* (14th cent.), S. of the church, has remains of wall-paintings. Hence an easy stepped path ascends, skirting the jagged rocks, which have been converted into walls, to the imposing ruins of the **Castle**, the property of the Kuenringe until 1355 and destroyed by the Swedes in 1645. Here, early in the year of 1193, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, king of England, who had been arrested at Erdberg (comp. p. 121), near Vienna, while on his way back from the Holy Land in disguise, was kept prisoner by Duke Leopold VI., his bitter opponent in the Crusade, before being delivered up to Emperor Henry VI. It was here, too, that the faithful minstrel Blondel is said to have discovered his master.

About 40 min. above Dürnstein Castle (green way-marks) is the *Starhemberg-Warte* (1791 ft.), with an interesting and extensive view. Hence we may either walk N. to the Sandl (see p. 209), or follow green, then yellow way-marks E. through the woods to *Förthof* (1 hr.; inn), then skirt the Danube, viâ Stein, down to Krems (¾ hr.; p. 211). — For the *Vogelberg* (1804 ft.), 1¾ hr. N. of Dürnstein, we proceed to the right from the W. end of the town to the *Talgraben*, and after 5 min. (red way-marks) ascend a winding rock-path (views; safeguards here and there). The Starhemberg-Warte (see above) is 18 min. W. of the Vogelberg.

Motorbus to Spitz or Krems, see p. 208. — Railway to *Vienna* or *Linz*, see p. 201.

To the right opposite Dürnstein (ferry, see above) is *Rossatz* (Haindl, 30 R. at 2-3 *S*), a market-village with 530 inhab. and many

old houses. Fine view of Dürnstein. Behind the church is the former Schloss (18th cent.), with an arcaded courtyard; in the lower square is a statue of St. John Nepomuk (1721). About 1½ hr. S.E. is the *Ferdinands-Warte* (1224 ft.), on the rocky bank, close to the river.

To the right the cliffs almost touch the river. — *Unterloiben*, on the left, has a Gothic church consisting of two churches joined together. On the road to Dürnstein is a tower (1905) commemorating a victory of the Austrians over the French in 1805. — Far away, high up on the right, is Göttweig Abbey (p. 213). — *Mautern* (640 ft.), on the right, a town of 1200 inhab., is the 'Mutaren' of the Nibelungen-lied. An iron bridge 410 yds. long crosses the Danube to Stein.

82 M. (l.) •**Stein an der Donau** (656 ft.; Goldener Elefant, 13 R., near the landing-stage; Goldener Ochs, near the Brücken-Tor, with café), a town of 4100 inhab., with a tobacco factory, adjoins Und, a suburb of Krems, on the E. The landing-stage is a little S.E. of the parish church. The narrow Land-Str., the main street, with old houses, intersects the town from E. to W., from the Kremser Tor to the Brücken-Tor; 20 min. E. of the Kremser Tor is Krems station. The *Parish Church*, 4 min. W. of the Kremser Tor, is a late-Gothic pillared basilica of the 15th cent.; outside, by the N. wall, is the Renaissance tomb of Urban Schlundt (d. 1496), with figures of SS. Anne and Mary with the Child, three saints, and the family of the deceased. At the end of the right aisle is a picture of St. Nicholas as the patron-saint of the ship-wrecked, the chef-d'œuvre of Schmidt of Krems (1751; comp. below). Opposite (No. 49) is the *Pfarrhof* (presbytery), altered in 1744, with stucco reliefs on the façade. A flight of steps ascends from the parish church to the *Frauenberg-Kirche* (14th cent.), with a lofty W. tower (view; key at the Rathaus). Following the Land-Str. W. from the parish church, we pass the Rathaus-Platz, with a Column of St. John Nepomuk (1715). Just short of the Brücken-Tor, on the right (No. 192), is the former house of Johann Martin Schmidt, called Schmidt of Krems (1718-1801; comp. p. 210). Beyond the Brücken-Tor we may either proceed to the left to Mautern bridge (see above), or straight on to Stein-Mautern station (p. 201).

82½ M. (l.) •**Krems.** — Plan, see p. 207. — Hotels. *Weisse Rose* (Pl. a), Obere Land-St. 19, 40 R. at 3-4, D. 2-3*S*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. c), opposite the station, 45 R. at 3-4, D. 1¼-1¾*S*; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. b), Dreifaltigkeits-Platz 1, with an old arcaded courtyard, 22 R.; *Klinglhuber*, Wiener Str. 2; *Goldenes Kreuz*, Langenloiser Str. 4, 8 R., well spoken of; *Alte Post & Löwe* (Pl. d; established in 1600), Obere Land-Str. 32, with an old arcaded courtyard, plain.

Restaurants. *Rose* (see above); *Brauhaus*, to the left of the Steiner Tor; *Alte Schiess-Stätte*, near the Pulverturm, with view. — Wine Rooms. *Seif*, Lederergasse 15, on the right bank of the Krems; *Jell*, Hoher Markt 8. — Cafés. *Bahnhof*, Dinstl-Str. 7; *Stadtpark*, to the right of the Steiner Tor; *Fellnerhof* (built in 1618), Obere Land-Str. 10.

Post Office, Obere Land-Strasse. — *Steamer Landing Stage*, just above the railway-bridge, 10 min. S.W. of the station.

Krems (725 ft.), a town of 13,900 inhab., known as an imperial fortress as early as 995, lies at the E. end of the Wachau, on the left bank of the Danube, close to its junction with the Krems.

From the station, at the S. end of the town, we turn to the left, then to the right by the Gartenaugasse to the Dreifaltigkeits-Platz, with a Column of the Trinity by Götz (1738), and the (5 min.) Täglicher Markt, the oldest market-place in the town. The *Göglsches Haus* (No. 2; corner of Obere Land-Str.), dating from the 16th cent., has a Gothic oriel ('Chörlein') and frescoes.

We turn to the left by the Obere Land-Str., the main street of the town. To the right is the **Rathaus** (15-18th cent.), with a fine Renaissance oriel of 1548 at the corner of the Kirchengasse. — To the left, at the corner of Dachsberggasse, is the aisleless late-Gothic *Bürgerspitals-Kirche* (Pl. 1). By the pillar to the right of the high altar is a sacrament-house, with religious scenes on the wrought-iron doors (c. 1470). In the choir and by the N. wall of the nave are fourteen small Stations of the Cross (school of Schmidt of Krems; c. 1800).

No. 1 Dachsberggasse and No. 10 Obere Land-Str. have arcaded courtyards of the 16th century. At the W. end of the latter street is the *Steiner Tor* (1480), with a central tower (upper part 18th cent.) and two round side-towers. To the left, in front of the Steiner Tor, is the *Stadt-Park*, with several monuments. Hence the Schiller-Str. leads W. to the Land-Str. at Stein (p. 211).

Near the W. end of the Obere Land-Str. the Schmidtgasse diverges N. for the Körner-Markt, with a Column of the Virgin (1685). On the N. side of the Theater-Platz, adjacent on the E., is the former Dominikaner-Kirche (mid-13th cent.). The choir was fitted up in 1826 as a *Theatre*. Since 1891 the nave has been a *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 2; Sun. in summer, 10-12, 20*pf*; week-days in July & Aug., 10-12, 50*pf*); note the early stone age finds from the loess on the Hundsteig, at the N. end of the town, the religious wood-carvings, and the pictures by Schmidt of Krems. — We follow the Schlüsselamtsgasse E. to the Pfarr-Platz.

On the N. side of the square is the **Parish Church** *(Pfarr-Kirche)*, rebuilt in 1616-30 by Cipriano Biasino, with a tower on the S. side, one of the earliest baroque buildings in Austria.

The aisleless interior contains a ceiling-painting by Schmidt of Krems (1787). In the first chapel to the left of the W. entrance is an altar-piece (Purgatory), by the same artist (1768). The right transept contains an altar with a finely carved wooden crucifix by Steindl (early 18th cent.). The choir-stalls and high altar are by Götz (1735); the high-altar-piece (Martyrdom of St. Vitus), by Johann Georg Schmidt, dates from 1734.

Opposite to the W. is the *Pfarrhof* (presbytery), with the Passauer Hof; an arcaded courtyard on the W. side contains damaged frescoes illustrating animal fables (early 13th cent.).

The Piaristen-Stiege ascends N. from the parish church to the late-Gothic **Piarist Church** (15th cent.), with nave and aisles of equal height and a W. tower. The choir contains beautiful choir-stalls in the Renaissance style (c. 1600); the high-altar-piece, representing the Assumption, is by Schmidt of Krems. — To the E. is the Hoher Markt, with the *Stadt-Brunnen* (1682) and on the S. side, the former *Stadtburg* (Nos. 10 and 11), originally built in the mid-13th century.

Views of the town are obtained from the Langenloiser Str., 10 min. E. of the parish church, and from the *Kreuzberg*, 25 min. N. — To the *Starhemberg-Warte*, see p. 210; to the *Sandl*, see p. 209.

The lower slopes of the country round about Krems are composed of loess, divided into vineyard-terraces and furrowed by ravines; numerous wine-cellars have been constructed in the steeper cliffs.

Motor post from Krems to *Zwettl*, see p. 163; to *Spitz*, see p. 208; to *Hartenstein*, see p. 209; Motorbus to *Melk*, see p. 206. — Railway from Krems to *Vienna* or *Linz*, see R. 13a and b; to *St. Pölten*, see R. 11c.

Göttweig. — We take the St. Pölten Railway (p. 193) from Krems to (3¾ M. in 12 min.) *Furth-Göttweig* (732 ft.); from the station we turn first to the right, then left, and after a few paces ascend to the right again by a red-marked woodland-path; at the top we bear to the left for the (25 min.) abbey-gate. It is 6¼ M. by the carriage-road from Krems to the abbey.

The Benedictine ***Abbey of Göttweig** (1473 ft.), founded by St. Altmann, bishop of Passau, in 1072, lies in a conspicuous position on the right bank of the Danube, on a hill 856 ft. high. It was seriously damaged by fire in 1580 and 1718, and in 1719 Abbot Gottfried began a magnificent new building in the baroque style, from plans by Lukas von Hildebrandt. Only the E. wing (1724; 160 yds. long), the N. wing (1727; 250 yds.), the N. part of the W. wing, and the E. part of the S. wing (1783) were completed. The abbey is open on week-days, 10-11.30 & 2-6 and Sun. & holidays 10.30-11 & 2.30-6 (30*g*); visitors are shown the staircase, Altmanni-Festsaal, and Kaiserzimmer in ¼ hr. The church is shown by the sacristan (6-11 & 3.30-6; apply to the porter). The collections in the monks' quarters are open to men only; those wishing to inspect the library must apply in writing three days beforehand.

The entrance is on the S. side; immediately to the left is the 15th cent. 'Schloss', where the porter lives. — The Church (on the right of the courtyard), originally Gothic, has a baroque W. front (1750-65), with two unfinished towers and an open Galilee porch supported by four pillars. The interior is brightly decorated in a good baroque style (17th cent.). To the left of the entrance is the red marble tomb of Abbot Schönleben (d. 1541), with the lifelike figure of the deceased (1537). The pulpit and high altar are by H. Schmidt (1642 and 1639). To the right of the choir is the Summer Sacristy or Prälaten-Sakristei, with the treasury. In a recess to the left in the Gothic crypt, below the choir, is the painted recumbent figure of St. Altmann, an admirable work of the second quarter of the 16th century. — The W. part of the N. wing contains the white *Staircase Hall, one of the most beautiful in Austria, with the *Kaiser-Stiege;* the sculptures are by Johann Schmidt, the ceiling-

painting by Paul Troger (1739). — The refectory is on the ground-floor of the N. wing. On the first floor is the Altmanni-Festsaal, with a ceiling-fresco by J. B. Byss (1731) and two large paintings by J. S. Hotzendorfer of the abbey before and after the fire of 1718; the balcony affords a view of Krems and the Danube valley. Adjacent are the four *Kaiser-Zimmer*, splendidly fitted up, with Flemish tapestries in the second. The S. wing contains the Picture Gallery, with works of the Netherlandish and German schools. — In the E. wing is the Library, with over 70000 vols., 1100 MSS., and 900 incunabula. The N. corner-tower contains minerals, the S. engravings, coins, and antiques.

Beneath the staircase hall is the *Kellerstüberl* (drinks and cold dishes), with a garden and view.

At Krems the railway to St. Pölten crosses the Danube. The left bank flattens into the *Tullner Feld* and several islands again divide the river. To the right, on the mountain-crest, is the solitary little church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.), rebuilt in 1882.

87½ M. (r.) *Hollenburg* (673 ft.), with the seat of Baron von Geymüller (1812-14). The right bank now becomes flat.

107 M. (r.) *Tulln* (railway station), see p. 160. The railway to Gmünd (Prague) here crosses the river by an iron bridge. Below Tulln, as we near the *Wiener Wald* (r.), the scenery becomes more attractive. Beyond (115½ M.; r.) *Greifenstein* (station, see p. 160) the line to Klosterneuburg and Vienna skirts the right bank. To the left is Burg Kreuzenstein (p. 156).

To the right is *Höflein*; below it the river turns S. and sweeps round the northernmost spur of the Wiener Wald (p. 138). In the distance appear the Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg (p. 139).

120 M. (l.) • *Korneuburg* (548 ft.; railway station), see p. 164. — To the left is the Bisamberg (p. 156). To the right gleam the domes of the great Augustinian abbey of Klosterneuburg (p. 140), with the Habsburg-Warte (p. 140) in the background. Lower down the Leopoldsberg (p. 139) descends to the river, scarcely leaving room for railway and road. To the right, on a projecting height, is the church on the Leopoldsberg, while *Kahlenbergerdorf* (station, p. 140) nestles among its vineyards at the foot of the hill.

At (125 M.; r.) • *Nussdorf* (p. 137) the *Danube Canal* diverges to the right. Farther on we obtain pretty backward glimpses of the Wiener Wald.

128 M. (r.) • *Vienna*, see p. 3. — The steamer passes under four bridges to reach the pier (Pl. H 3; *I*).

III. UPPER AUSTRIA. SALZKAMMERGUT. SALZBURG.

Route		Page
15.	Linz and its Environs . . . . . Museum, 218; Franz-Josef-Warte, Pöstlingberg, 220. — St. Florian, 221. — Wilhering, 221. — Kremsmünster, 222. — Kefermarkt, Schlägel Abbey, 223.	216
16.	From Linz viâ St. Valentin to Klein-Reifling . . . Steyr, 224. — Garsten, Hoher Nock, 226.	224
17.	The Inn-Viertel	227
	A. Railway from Linz to Passau . . . . . Wels, 227. — Grünau, Grosser Priel, 228; Alm-See, 229. — Bad Schallerbach, 229.	227
	B. From Attnang-Puchheim to Passau. . . . . Reichersberg Abbey, 230.	230
	C. From Steindorf to Braunau (Munich)	231
18.	The Danube from Passau to Linz	232
19.	From Linz viâ Selztal to St. Michael (Graz) . . . Bad Hall, 236. — Schlierbach, 236. — Hinter-Stoder, Grosser Priel, 237. — Windischgarsten, Piessling-Ursprung, Gleinker See, Warscheneck, 238. — Spital am Pyhrn, Grosser Pyhrgas, 238. — Rottenmanner Tauern, Bösenstein, 239. — Schober Pass, Zeiritzkampel, Reiting, 240.	235
20.	From Linz viâ Attnang to Salzburg . . . . . Lambach Abbey, 240. — Mattsee, 241.	240
21.	Salzburg and its Environs . . . . . Residenz, 245; Cathedral, Cemetery of St. Peter, 246; Franciscan Church, 247; Mozart Museum, Hohen-Salzburg, 248; Mönchsberg, 249; Mirabell Garden, 250; Kapuzinerberg, 251; Gabriels-Kapelle, 252. — Schloss Aigen, Gaisberg, 252. — Schloss Hellbrunn, 253. — Maria-Plain, 254. — Untersberg, 254; Salzburger Hochthron, 255.	242
22.	From Salzburg to Bischofshofen . . . . . Hallein, Hoher Göll, 257. — Golling, Pass Lueg, 258; Salzach-Ofen, 259. — Werfen, Eisriesenwelt, 260; Tennen-Gebirge, 261. — Bischofshofen, Hochkönig, 261.	256
23.	From Salzburg to Bad Ischl . . . . . St. Gilgen, Falkensteinwand, 263. — Abersee, 264. — St. Wolfgang, 265. — Schafberg, 265.	262
24.	The Attersee and the Mondsee	267
25.	From Attnang-Puchheim to Gmunden and Bad Ischl Gmunden, 271; Schloss Ort, Laudach-See, 272; Traun Fall, Traunstein, 273. — Traunsee, 273. — Traun-	270

Route		Page
	kirchen, 274. — Ebensee, Kranabeth-Sattel Railway, Höllen-Gebirge, Langbath Lakes, Offen-See, 275; Schönberg, 276. — Bad Ischl, 276; Salt Mine, Hüttenecк Alp, Hainzen, Predigstuhl, 278.	
26.	From Bad Ischl to Stainach-Irdning (Graz) . . . Gamsfeld, 279. — Goisern, Sarstein, 280. — Riesenеishöhle, Mammuthöhle, 281. — Bad Aussee, 282; Rötelstein, 283. — Alt-Aussee, Loser, Bräuningzinken, 283; Grundlsee, Toplitz-See, Totes Gebirge, 284. — Lopernstein, 286. — Grimming, 286.	279
27.	Hallstatt. From Bad Ischl to Gosau and to Golling Hallstätter See, 286. — Hallstatt, 287; Waldbach-Strub, Plassen, 288; Hoher Dachstein, 289. — Gosau Lakes, 290; Zwiesel-Alm, 291. — Abtenau, 292. — Lammeröfen, 293.	286
28.	From Amstetten (Vienna) viâ Hieflau, Selztal, and Bischofshofen to Zell am See . . . . . Hieflau, 294. — Gesäuse, Tamischbachturm, 295; Hess-Hütte, 296. — Johnsbach-Tal, 296. — Admont, 297; Sparafeld, Admonter Haus, 298. — Hochmölbing, 299. — Stainach-Irdning, 299. — Stoderzinken, 300. — Schladming, Klaffer-Kessel, Hochgolling, 301; Ramsau, Austria-Hütte, Hoher Dachstein, 302. — Hofpürgl-Hütte, 304. — Radstadt, Rossbrand, Radstadter Tauern, 304; Katschberghöhe, 305. — Liechtenstein-Klamm, 306; Kitzloch-Klamm, 306; Sonnblick, 307. — Bad Fusch, 307. — Zell am See, 307; Schmittenhöhe, Kaprun Valley, 308; Moserboden, 309.	293
29.	From Zell am See to Krimml . . . . . Krimml Waterfall, Warnsdorfer Hütte, 310.	309
30.	From Salzburg viâ Bad-Gastein to Spittal (Villach) Hof-Gastein, 311; Gamskarkogel, 312. — Bad-Gastein, 312. — Böckstein, Nassfeld, 315. — Mallnitz, 316.	311

15. Linz and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 6), S. of the town; *Mühlkreis-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 1), for Aigen-Schlägel, on the left bank of the Danube; *Eferdinger Lokalbahnhof* (Pl. E 6), N. of the Bundes-Bahnhof. — **Steamer Landing Stage** (Pl. D 2), below the bridge. — **Aerodrome**, N.E. of the Exerzier Platz (Pl. H 3); tickets for air journeys are obtained from the Österreichisches Verkehrs-Bureau (p. 217).

Hotels. **Weinzinger* (Pl. a; D 2), Zollamt-Str. 1, 160 beds at 5-15, B. 2, L. 5-7, D. 5-8*S*, *Europe*, Mozart-Str. 4-14, near the Land-Str. (Pl. E 4), 160 beds from 4, B. 1½*S*, new, both first-class; *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. D 3, 4), Herren-Str. 9-11, 18 beds at 5-6, L. 1¾*S*, well spoken of; *Scharmüller* (Pl. i; E 5), Feld-Str. 23, 90 beds at 5-8, L. 6, S. 5½*S*; *Strand Hotel* (Pl. D E 2), Untere Donaulände 16a, 46 beds at 3-5½*S*, no restaurant; *Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. g; E 4), Land-Str. 36, 15 R. at 2½-3¼, L. 1¾*S*; *Goldene Kanone* (Pl. c; D 3), Land-Str. 18, 49 R. — At Urfahr (tramway from station, p. 217): *Achleitner* (Pl. k; D 1), Haupt-Str. 20, with garden, 80 beds at

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Pöstlingberg
Pöstlingberg-Str.
Auberg
Auberg-Str.
Hagen
Hagen-Str.
Pöstlingberg-Bhf.
Mühlkreis-Bahnhof
Mühlkreis-Bahnhof-Str.
Am Post
Urfahr
Urfahrwänd
Spitzenhof
Berg-Gasse
Karl Anton Rieppel-Str.
Dampfschiff-Landeplatz
Zollamt
Donau-Lände
Ober Donaulände
Unter Donaulände
Schloss-Kaserne
Martin-K.
Römer Str.
Landes-Theater
Urfahrwand
Stadt-Wald
Bauernberg
Bauernberg-Str.
Lessing-Gasse
Schiller-Gasse
Kapuziner-Kirche
Marien-Dom
Baumbach-Strasse
Rauchbauer
Villa Reiss
Freinberg
Jugbauer
Taubstummen-Institut
Mariahilfgasse
Stifter-Str.
Karmeli
Schwarzheil-Kreuz
Pauthauer
Ziegler-Keller
Ehem. Jesuiten-Kloster
Salesianum
Rosegger-Str.
Matha
Holzheim
Kroatendorf
Wasserreservoir
Thurnermesser
Waldegg
Stangelhof
Ziegelei
Bauhof
Holzheim
Eberlhäuser
Villa Lang
Märzen-Keller
Beethoven-Str.
Waldegg-Gasse
Rockenbergsch
Stockbauer
Berg-Schlössel
Passau 85 km

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

4½-6, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4*S*, well spoken of. — *Hotel-Restaurant Pöstlingberg*, see p. 220.

Cafés. *Traxlmayr*, Promenade 16 (Pl. D 3), close to the Land-Str.; *Zentral*, Land-Str. 38 (Pl. D E 3, 4); *Schönberger*, Land-Str. 58 (Pl. D E 3, 4), opposite the Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus. — *Gröbl*, confectioner, Kloster-Str. 4 (Pl. D 3), sells 'Linzer Torte'.

Restaurants (besides those at the hotels). *Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. E 4), with garden; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. f; D 2), Zollamt-Str. 8, with a view of the Danube; *Goldene Glocke*, Promenade 22 (Pl. D 3), next to the Café Traxlmayr; *Volksgarten* (Pl. E 5); *Eurich*, Domgasse 5 (Pl. D 3,); *Märzenkeller* (Pl. D 6). — Wine Rooms. *Tiroler Weinstube*, Domgasse 8 (Pl. D 3); *Kremsmünsterer Weinstube*, Altstadt 10 (Pl. D 3), closed in the afternoon.

Cabs. Horse and Motor Cabs, with fixed tariff.

Tramways. From the station (Pl. E 6) viâ the Land-Str. and the Danube bridge to Urfahr (p. 220); from the Weissenwolf-Str. (Pl. F G 3) viâ the Rudigier-Str. to the Waldegg-Str. (Pl. D 6); 26*g*. — To the *Pöstlingberg*, see p. 220; to *Ebelsberg* and *St. Florian*, see p. 221.

Post Office (Pl. 4; D E 3). — **Theatre** (*Landes-Theater;* Pl. D 3), open in winter only. **River Baths** on the Obere and Untere Donauländе.

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichisches Verkehrs-Bureau*, Graben 42 (Pl. D E 3; tickets for railways and air-services). — *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr in Oberösterreich*, in the Landhaus (Pl. 3; D 3).

Chief Attractions (½ day). Parish Church, Jesuitenkirche, Landhaus, Cathedral, Franz-Josef-Warte. — The Pöstlingberg (p. 220; tramway to the top), the Abbey of St. Florian (p. 221), and Steyr (p. 224) deserve a visit.

Linz (824 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria, an episcopal see, and the third largest town in Austria (102,000 inhab.), is prettily situated on both banks of the Danube, here 275 yds. wide, where it quits the S. Bohemian mountains for the Linz basin. The city proper lies on the right bank; the narrow streets of the Altstadt still contain numerous houses with baroque façades. Two bridges cross to the left bank, on which lies the suburb of *Urfahr* (p. 220), at the foot of the Pöstlingberg (p. 220).

Linz, the Roman *Lentia*, belonged to the bishops of Passau from 823 till 1211, when it was acquired by Leopold VI. of Babenberg, Duke of Austria. It soon became the most prosperous commercial centre of Upper Austria, owing to its favourable position and its trade in salt and the steel of Steyr. Under Emperor Frederick III., who died here in 1493, Linz was refortified. The Reformation made itself felt in 1524; Johann Kepler, the astronomer, taught mathematics at the Protestant provincial school from 1612 to 1626. During the peasants' war in 1626 the city was unsuccessfully besieged by the rebels under Stephan Fadinger (comp. pp. 79, 219). The Counter-Reformation was vigorously supported in Linz, which has been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop since 1785. The city was occupied by the French in 1800, 1805, and 1809. In 1830 Archduke Maximilian of Este again fortified Linz with a girdle of thirty-two towers, some of which are preserved.

In the Platz des Zwölften November (Pl. D 2, 3; comp. p. lxi), the main square of the city (240 yds. long and 65 yds. wide), sloping down to the Danube, is a Column of the Trinity, 85 ft. high, of Untersberg marble (1716-23). The square retains numerous 16th cent. houses, with Renaissance or baroque façades. On the E. side is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 2; D 3), altered in 1659; the *Feichtinger-Haus*,

on the W. side (No. 18, next to the Goldener Löwe Hotel), has a pretty arcaded courtyard in the Renaissance style. Land-Strasse, see p. 219. — From the N. side of the square an iron bridge (view; 1872) crosses the Danube to Urfahr (p. 220).

The Pfarrgasse, with old houses and oriels, connects the Platz des Zwölften November with the Pfarr-Platz, close by, in which is the **Parish Church** (*Stadtpfarrkirche;* Pl. 7, D 3), originally Gothic, but remodelled in the baroque style in the 17th century. On the right of the high altar (1772) is a slab of red marble adorned with a coat of arms, beneath which lie the heart and viscera of Emperor Frederick III. (comp. pp. 217, 37). The marble statue of St. John Nepomuk outside the choir is by Raphael Donner (1723).

A little to the S.W., in the Domgasse, is the **Jesuiten-Kirche** or 'Alter Dom' (Pl. 6; D 3), with two towers, the cathedral until 1909 (comp. p. 220), erected in the baroque style in 1669-78, with an ornate aisleless interior. Outside the main entrance, on the left, is a monument (1922) to the composer Anton Bruckner, cathedral-organist in 1858-68 (tomb, see p. 221).

The interesting **Provincial Museum for Upper Austria** (*Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum;* Pl. E 3), in the Museum-Str., was built by Bruno Schmitz in the late-Renaissance style in 1892. Above runs a great frieze in white sandstone, designed by M. A. zur Strassen and illustrating the progress of civilization in Upper Austria from prehistoric times down to the accession of the House of Habsburg. The gate, of wrought iron (mid-18th cent.), once belonged to the Landhaus. — The museum is open on week-days, except Mon., 9-12 & 2-5 (50*g*), Sun. & holidays 9-12 (20*g*).

Ground Floor. Room XX (r.) contains coins, seals, and over 3000 medals. — The other rooms contain zoological collections.

First Floor. Room I (to the right). Prehistoric (mostly of the Hallstatt period, p. 287) and Roman antiquities. — Room II. Weapons and armour. — Room III. Arts and crafts. — In the staircase-hall are peasants' costumes and more recent Austrian industrial-art objects. — Room IV. Musical instruments; by the window on the left, an Erard piano (1803) once belonging to Beethoven. — Room V. Early German panel-paintings, Gothic furniture, guild-chests, small sculptures. — Room VI has Gothic furniture and fittings. — We return to Room V and enter Room VII, to the left, with Gothic wood-carvings (statues, groups, and reliefs, many of the latter with their old frames and gilding). — A passage (VIII) leads to Room IX: Renaissance coffered ceiling from Mitterndorf (1593), furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — Room X. Room in the Empire style, from Micheldorf (1817).

Second Floor. To the right is the Picture Gallery. — Room XVII (left). In a class-case, the 'Schwanenstadt Find', with household utensils of the mid-17th cent., discovered in 1907 in a chest concealed since 1671. — The passage contains finds from caves. — In Room XIII is the Linz Diocesan Museum. — Rooms XII, XV, and XVI contain minerals, Room XIV geological collections, and Room XII relief-maps of the Salzkammergut (scale 1:50,000), the Dachstein district (1:25,000), and the Linz basin.

Basement. Weapons used in the peasants' war; rustic tavern and dwelling-room, with furniture and utensils. Ironware, tombstones, etc.

From the Platz des Zwölften November (p. 217) the Badgasse and Hofgasse (Pl. D 3) lead W. to the square called the Hofberg, all three with old houses. No. 1 Badgasse and Nos. 4 and 9 Hofberg have arcaded courtyards. A little to the W. rises the handsome *Schloss* (Pl. C 3), overlooking the Danube, rebuilt c. 1600 in the Renaissance style, damaged by fire in 1800, and now used as barracks.

The Promenade (Pl. D 3), S. of the Schloss, occupies the site of the fortifications. To the right is the *Landes-Theater* (Pl. C D 3), built in the Empire style in 1803. The **Landhaus** (Pl. 3; D 3), to the left, at the corner of the Kloster-Str. (see below), is occupied by the offices of the provincial authorities. Of the early-Renaissance building (1564-71) only the N. wing in the Kloster-Str. remains, with its fine marble portal and the Ständesaal (council chamber); the arcaded courtyard contains a fountain of 1582. On the S. side of the Landhaus is a baroque portal, with a marble bust of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Rathausky (1903), close by. — At the point where the Promenade bends to the left, opposite the E. end of the Klamm-Str., is the *Geissel-Säule*, with a bronze group of the Scourging of Christ (1769). It is supposed to occupy the spot where the peasant-leader Fadinger (p. 217) fell in 1626. — A little to the E. of the Landhaus is a bronze statue of *Adalbert Stifter* (Pl. 15, D 3; 1805-68), the poet, by Rathausky (1902).

Next to the Landhaus, in the Kloster-Str. (see above), is the *Minoriten-Kirche* or *Landhaus-Kirche* (Pl. D 3), remodelled in the late-baroque style in 1752-58. It contains stuccoes in the rococo style, pictures by Schmidt of Krems (p. 211) on the first and third altars of each side, and an imposing high altar with an Annunciation by B. Altomonte.

The short Schmidtor-Str. leads S. from the Platz des Zwölften November (p. 217) to the Land-Strasse (Pl. D E 3, 4), the main street of the city. To the left are the *Ursulinerinnen-Kirche* (Pl. E 3; 1732-72) and the *Karmeliter-Kirche* (Pl. E 4; 1674-1726). — The *Seminary* (Theologische Diözesan-Lehranstalt; Pl. E 3), in the Harrach-Str., which diverges to the left, has a small round church built in 1717-25 from plans by Lukas von Hildebrandt. — Farther on the Rudigier-Str. diverges to the right from the Land-Str. for the cathedral (p. 220), and the Konrad-Vogel-Str. leads to the left to the Pestalozzi-Platz (Pl. E 4), with a marble *Neptune Fountain* (late 17th cent.). — The shady **Volks-Garten** (Pl. E 5), at the end of the street to the right, with a restaurant, was founded in 1858. The N. part contains a bronze statue of the dialect poet *Franz Stelzhamer* (Pl. St.; comp. p. 230), by Metzner (1908). An ornamental fountain (Pl. H.-B.), with a marble figure by Hanak (1908), is in the S. part.

To the S. of the Promenade runs the Herren-Strasse. On the left are the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 8; D 4), in the baroque style, erected

by Jacob Prandauer(?) in 1721-26, and farther on the *Kirche der Barmherzigen Brüder* (Pl. D 4), completed in 1729, with a high-altar-piece (Immaculate Conception) by Schmidt of Krems.

The **Cathedral** (Marien-Dom; Pl. D 4), dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, a little to the W., is a pillared basilica in yellowish sandstone, with an ambulatory and a chevet of chapels, built in the Gothic style in 1862-1924 from plans by Vinzenz Statz (d. 1898), the Cologne architect. The church is 427 ft. long and 145 ft. high, with a transept 197 ft. wide. The tower (440 ft.) dominates the town. The interior contains brilliant windows from the stained glass and mosaic factory at Innsbruck. The crypt contains the bronze tomb of Bishop Rudigier (d. 1884), founder of the cathedral, by Josef Gasser.

The *Kapuziner-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), W. of the cathedral, with the tomb of Count Raimund Montecuccoli (d. 1680), the Austrian field-marshal, was erected in 1660-62.

From the N. end of the Promenade (p. 219) the Römer-Str. (Pl. B C 3) leads to the (25 min.) *Stadt-Wald* (Pl. A 4; Jägermayr Restaurant, with view-terrace). The best of the numerous view points is the ***Franz-Josef-Warte** (Pl. A 3; 127 steps), 65 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau; below is an inn with a terrace.

The Stifter-Str. (Pl. D 4) leads from the cathedral (see above) to the **Bauernberg** (¼ hr.; Pl. C 5), with pretty grounds, whence a winding road (short-cuts) ascends in ¼ hr. to the *Freinberg* (1102 ft.; Pl. A 4), with the former Jesuits' house and a tower belonging to Maximilian's fortifications (comp. p. 217). Hence a road leads N. to the Jägermayr Restaurant (10 min.; see above).

The suburb of Urfahr (tramway, see p. 217) lies on the left bank of the Danube. In the Schul-Str. is the *Parish Church* (Pl. D 1), built in 1690-1702, with a tower of 1793. — In the Seminar-Str., the N. prolongation of the Haupt-Str. (Pl. C D 1), is the large building of the *Collegium Petrinum*, a diocesan boys' school opened in 1897.

The ***Pöstlingberg** (1765 ft.; comp. the inset map) rises to the N. of Urfahr (see above). It is most easily reached by the electric tramway (fare up 70*g*, up and down 1*S* 20*g*; fine retrospects, to the left), running from the lower station (870 ft.; Pl. B C 1) to the (20 min.) upper station (1703 ft.). Pedestrians (1½ hr.) may either follow the Hagen-Str. (Pl. A B 1), which ascends close to the railway, or the path with seven double Stations of the Cross (1873), starting from the Collegium Petrinum (see above). From the upper station we proceed past an old tower (comp. p. 217), with a view-terrace, on the left, to a *Pilgrimage Church*, high up on the right, built in the 18th cent., with two towers; the miraculous image on the high altar is a wooden Pietà (early 18th cent.). In 3 min. more we reach the good Hotel-Restaurant Pöstlingberg, with a terrace. Fine view, especially towards evening, of Linz, the Danube valley, and, beyond the foothills, of the N. Limestone Alps from the Ötscher to the Untersberg.

From the Pöstlingberg a marked path leads N. to the (1½ hr.) *Gisela-Warte* (3038 ft.; inn open all the year) on the *Lichtenberg* (3038 ft.), with an extensive view. About 1 hr. farther on is *Kirchschlag* (2933 ft.; Bad-Hotel, 20 R.), a health resort with baths. — *St. Magdalena* (1020 ft.) a pilgrimage-church with an inn, 1 hr. N.E. of Urfahr, is another favourite point of view.

St. Florian. — We take the tramway (in 25 min., 50*g*; starting from the Blumauer Str., Pl. E F 5) from Linz to *Ebelsberg*, then walk across the Traun to the (5 min.) market village of Ebelsberg, and take the electric railway thence in ½ hr. — Or we may go by rail in 25 min. to *Asten-St. Florian* (p. 199) and walk S.W. in 1 hr. — Motorbus from Enns, see p. 199, from Steyr, see p. 226.

St. Florian (Franz Ferdinand, in the market-place, 4 R.; Sterbenz, near the abbey) is a small market-town. From the terminus of the electric railway we follow the Bahnhof-Str., turn to the left at the market-place, then ascend the road called the 'Speisesberg' to the (8 min.) W. side of the abbey, with the entrance. The ****Abbey of St. Florian** is built over the tomb of St. Florian, who was drowned in the Enns in the reign of Diocletian (c. 304) for refusing to sacrifice to the gods; in 1071 Bishop Altmann of Passau handed it over to a college of Augustinian canons. The rebuilding of the abbey in the baroque style was begun in 1686 from the plans of Carlantonio Carlone (d. 1708), continued by Jakob Prandauer, and completed in 1751. — Visitors are conducted round the abbey at times corresponding with the arrival of the trains (porter, see below; tickets of admission ½*S*). To the left of the entrance is a wine-room.

The abbey is 740 ft. long and 400 ft. wide. On the W. side is the *Church, completed in 1715, with two towers 260 ft. high. The imposing interior, with galleries but no aisles and four chapels on each side, contains beautiful white stuccoes by B. Carlone, choir-stalls adorned with putti, a fine wrought iron screen, and three organs. In the dark crypt, below the main organ, is the coffin of the composer *Anton Bruckner* (1824-96; comp. below and p. 236), abbey-organist in 1848-58.

We pass through the gateway (see above; porter to the right) to the Courtyard, with a fountain by Sattler (mid-18th cent.) and a well-house in the Renaissance style of the early 17th century. — In the W. wing is the open Staircase Hall and on the second floor are the sumptuous *Kaiser-Zimmer; note the Audience Chamber, the Prinz-Eugen-Zimmer, with a state bed, and the Bruckner-Zimmer, with Bruckner's grand piano, brought here from Vienna (comp. p. 123), and the bed in which he died. — On the ground-floor of the S. wing is the Marble Hall, two stories high, with ceiling-paintings by B. Altomonte. — In the E. wing are the canons' quarters and the Library, with a ceiling-painting by B. Altomonte, and comprising over 110,000 vols., 1008 incunabula (824 vols.), and 885 MSS. (from the 9th cent. onwards). — The various Collections in the E. and S. wings include a natural history collection, antiques and objects of industrial art, a picture-gallery, with Flemish and early-German works (notably a Passion of Christ by Albrecht Altdorfer), engravings, and coins.

Wilhering. — We take the steamer from Linz to Wilhering (p. 235) in 1 hr., and walk thence to the abbey in 10 minutes. Or we may go by the Mühlkreis railway to *Ottensheim* (6¾ M.; p. 223) in ½ hr., walk through the village, and descend to the left near the church to the (12 min.) ferry; on gaining the right bank of the Danube we follow the road to

the (¼ hr.) abbey. Or we may walk by the road (5 M.) ascending along the Danube from the bridge at Linz, viâ *St. Margareten.*

The Cistercian **Abbey of Wilhering** (833 ft.) was founded in 1146. After a fire it was partly rebuilt in 1734-50. The entrance is on the S. side of the great courtyard, through the porte-cochère of the school-wing, which is adjoined on the E. by the Prälatur (abbot's lodging). To the S., opposite the abbey, is an inn.

The *Church, on the right of the courtyard, has a Romanesque portal of 1195 surviving from the first building. The interior, a masterpiece of the rococo style, gaily coloured, is attributed to Andreas Altomonte. Near the entrance, below the great organ, are two tombs of the Schaunbergs, that on the right dating from the second half of the 13th cent., that on the left from the late 14th. The ceiling-paintings are by B. Altomonte. The stuccoes of the nave ceiling are by Holzinger, those in the transept and choir, in the style of the Wessobrunn school, are by Üblherr and Feichtmayr (1745-51). The high altar has a painting of the Assumption by M. Altomonte. To the right of the choir is the sacristy, with stuccoes by Üblherr. — The Library (in the monks' quarters) contains the missal of the Andreas altar (1320), etc. — On the second floor of the Prälatur or abbot's residence, are the Guest Rooms (note the Rotes Zimmer) and the Picture Gallery, with works by M. and B. Altomonte, Schmidt of Krems, and Maulpertsch.

Kremsmünster. — We take the Selztal railway from Linz (see p. 236) in ¾-1¼ hr. to (20½ M.) Kremsmünster-Markt, and walk thence in 25 min. to the abbey. Or we may walk in 7 min. from Kremsmünster-Stift station (p. 228). Motorbus from Wels or Steyr, see p. 229.

Inns. *Kaiser Max*, near the abbey, opposite the Eichen-Tor, 20 beds at 2-2½, L. from 2½; *Goldene Sonne*, main square; *Café Breiner*.

Times of admission to the abbey: The museum, Kaiser-Saal, and fish tank are open on week days from May 1st to Sept. 30th at 9, 10, 11, 2, 3, & 4 (Sun. & holidays 10, 11, 2, 3, & 4; 30*g*), the natural history collections at 9, 10, 11, 1, 2, 3, & 4 (Sun. & holidays 10, 11, 2, 3, & 4; 30*g*); from Oct. 1st to April 30th only the natural history collections are open (daily at 10, 2, & 3). Tickets are obtained from the porter, at the Brücken-Tor (see below).

Kremsmünster (1132 ft.), a market-village of 1100 inhab., is overlooked by the imposing Benedictine **Abbey of Kremsmünster**, situated on the hillside. The abbey, founded in 777 by Duke Tassilo II. of Bavaria, is the oldest in the Austrian Alps after St. Peter's at Salzburg; it was rebuilt in the second half of the 17th cent. and the first half of the 18th.

The main entrance (adm., see above) is the Eichen-Tor on the N. side, built by Prandauer in 1723 and leading to the Wirtschafts-Hof. To the left in the courtyard is the Fish Tank (75 yds. long), built in 1691 and consisting of five large water-basins surrounded by arcades. From the Wirtschafts-Hof we pass through the Brücken-Tor (mid-17th cent.) to the Prälaten-Hof: straight on is the abbey, to the left the seminary and church, and to the right the guest-house. The Church, with two towers, erected in the transitional style in the late 13th cent., contains rich stuccoes in the baroque style. The high-altar-piece (Transfiguration) is by Andreas Wolf (1702). On feast-days the choir and the pillars in the nave are adorned with valuable tapestries by Reydams (1551). The treasury (shown only by permission of the abbot), entered from the transept, contains the gilded copper **Tassilo Chalice* (c. 780), a masterpiece of early-mediæval German art, with Christ, the Evangelists, and four saints in niello on a silver background. — On the second floor of the

abbey is the Museum, with paintings by early and more modern masters, reliefs of the 15-16th cent., and objects of industrial art. Next come the Armoury and the magnificently fitted up Library, built in 1675, with 100,000 vols., over 900 MSS. (including a Book of the Gospels of the 8th cent.), and 886 incunabula. — The Kaiser-Saal (1685), on the first floor, has a ceiling-painting by Steidl and stuccoes by D. F. Carlone (1719). — On the E. side of the abbey is the Observatory (165 ft. high; 1748-59), containing natural history collections; the platform (286 steps) affords an extensive view. — From the Prälaten-Hof we cross the Konvikts-Hof to the E. to the Stifts-Schenke (tavern). — In the Hof-Garten is the Gymnasium or boys' school, founded in 1549, the present building completed in 1891.

From Linz to Summerau (Eger, Prague), 39¼ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (the line from Linz to Budweis was opened as a horse-railway in 1832 and converted to steam in 1873). — The train diverges to the left from the line to Vienna and crosses the Danube. — 4¼ M. (l.) *Steyregg* (883 ft.), a town of 1800 inhab., has a half-ruined castle. — 26¾ M. (r.) **Kefermarkt** (1522 ft.; Goldene Sense, 3 R.), a village with 1300 inhabitants. The St. Wolfgangs-Kirche, a late-Gothic church of the end of the 15th cent., has a carved Gothic *Altar (45 ft. high) by a master of the Austrian Alps (c. 1495), with life-size figures of SS. Paul, Christopher, and Wolfgang (on the retable, saints and angels; above, the Madonna and Child, two Fathers of the Church, and two saints) and reliefs on the wings. Note also the Kreuz-Altar surmounted by a crown, with a wrought-iron screen (1675). — 33½ M. *Freistadt in Oberösterreich* (1831 ft.; buffet; Goldener Adler, 12 R.) is a town of 3600 inhab., ¾ hr. N. of the station (motorbus in 10 min.), with well-preserved mediæval walls. The late-Gothic church (early 15th cent.) was remodelled in the baroque style in 1690. About 1¾ hr. W. is the village of *Waldburg* (2241 ft.), with three valuable Gothic winged altars, and old stalls and glass in the church. — 39¼ M. *Summerau* (2172 ft.; passport and customs examination). Thence viâ Budweis to Eger, comp. R. 51; to Prague, comp. R. 48.

From Linz (Urfahr) to Aigen-Schlägel, 43½ M., Mühlkreis Railway in 2¾ hrs., starting from the station in the suburb of Urfahr (Pl. C 1). The train first ascends the left bank of the Danube. — Beyond (3 M.) *Puchenau* (p. 235) we observe to the left, on the opposite bank, the abbey of Wilhering (p. 222). — 6¾ M. *Ottensheim* (863 ft.; p. 235). To Wilhering Abbey, see p. 221. — The line quits the Danube and runs N.W. — 25½ M. *Neufelden* (1470 ft.) lies in the valley of the *Grosse Mühl*, which is here dammed to a height of 30 ft. for Partenstein power-station (p. 235). — We ascend along the Grosse Mühl to reach (27¼ M.) *Pürnstein*, with a large half-ruined castle above on the right, overlooking the river. — We continue viâ (37¼ M.) *Rohrbach-Berg* (2041 ft.) to (43½ M.) *Aigen-Schlägel* (1854 ft.; Gruber Inn), a pleasant market-village of 1650 inhab., surrounded by finely wooded hills. About ¼ hr. S. is the Premonstratensian **Abbey of Schlägel**, founded in 1218 and rebuilt in 1630-40. The abbey-church, originally early-Gothic, was altered in the first half of the 17th cent.; it possesses a wrought-iron choir-screen, carved stalls, and ancient and valuable vestments in the sacristy. From Aigen a motorbus runs N.W. to (10½ M. in 1 hr.) *Schwarzenberg* (2297 ft.; Greiner Inn), whence a green-marked path leads N. along the Bavarian frontier, viâ the *Dreiecksmark* (4331 ft.), up to the *Plöckenstein* (2¾ hrs.; 4521 ft.), on the Czechoslovakian frontier, with a fine view of the Böhmer-Wald (comp. Baedeker's 'Southern Germany').

An electric railway, starting from the station in the Weingarthof-Str. (Pl. E 6), runs W. from Linz to (15 M.) *Eferding* (p. 228) and (34¼ M.) *Neumarkt-Kallham* (p. 229).

Railway from Linz to *Vienna*, see R. 13; to *Steyr* and *Klein-Reifling*, see R. 16; to *Passau*, see R. 17a; to *St. Michael* (Graz), see R. 19; to *Salzburg*, see R. 20. — Steamer to *Vienna*, see R. 14; to *Passau*, see R. 18.

16. From Linz viâ St. Valentin and Steyr to Klein-Reifling.

Railway, 57¼ M. in 3¼-4¼ hrs.

Road, 55¼ M. *Linz* (824 ft.; p. 216). — 3¾ M. *Klein-München*. — 11¼ M. *Enns* (827 ft.; p. 199). — 24¾ M. *Steyr* (1007 ft.; see below). — 31¼ M. *Ternberg* (1132 ft.). — 46½ M. *Grossraming* (1220 ft.; p. 227). — 52¾ M. *Kasten*. — 55¼ M. *Klein-Reifling* (p. 294).

From Linz to (15½ M.) *St. Valentin*, see p. 199. — Our line diverges to the right from that to Vienna and enters the valley of the *Enns* near (20 M.) *Ernsthofen*.

28 M. **Steyr**. — *Buffet*. — Steyr-Lokalbahnhof (Pl. A 3) is 20 min. W. of the State Railway Station. — Hotels. *Steyrer Hof* (Pl. a; C 3), Stadt-Platz 31, 50 beds from 3, L. 3*S*; *Roter Krebs* (Pl. b; B 3), Stadt-Platz 38, 18 beds; *Drei Hacken*, Bahnhof-Strasse, corner of Kollergasse (Pl. C 2), 30 beds. — Cafés. *Landsiedl*, Stadt-Platz, in the savings-bank building (Sparkasse; Pl. B C 3); *Stark*, Stadt-Platz 11 (Pl. B C 3), first floor. — Confectioners. *Kaiplinger*, Enge Gasse 15 (Pl. C 2, 3); *Schwertfellner*, Stadt Platz 1 (Pl. B C 3). — Restaurants. *Zipfer Bierhaus* (10 R.), Harratzmüller Str. 1 (Pl. C 2), near the lower Enns bridge, with a veranda on the river; *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Garsten-Str. 1 (Pl. B 4), corner of Pfarr-Platz.

Post Office (Pl. B C 4), Grünmarkt 1.

Inquiry Office. *Fremdenverkehrs-Komitee*, Stadt-Platz 39 (Pl. B C 3).

Steyr (1007 ft.), a beautifully situated town at the junction of the *Steyr* and the *Enns*, long famous as the centre of the Upper Austrian iron and steel industry, numbers 22,100 inhab. including its suburbs (Steyrdorf, Ennsdorf, etc.). The main part of the town, with picturesque old houses, especially in the Stadt-Platz (see below), is built on a tongue of land between the two rivers.

The 'Stirapurch' (Steyr castle), under whose protection Steyr arose, is first mentioned in a document of 985. In 1186 Steyr and Styria (Steiermark) were acquired by the Babenberg dukes, in 1282 by the Habsburgs. The manufacture of weapons has flourished here from about the 12th cent.; these were exported far and wide and won the town considerable prosperity; the pig-iron was supplied by Eisenerz (p. 335). Steyr became Protestant in the mid-16th cent., but was induced to return to the Catholic faith during the counter-Reformation; numerous Protestant burghers quitted the town and founded iron-works elsewhere (e.g. the knife factories at Solingen). In the mid-19th cent. Steyr began to undertake the production of complete guns, separate parts only having been previously manufactured; the largest factory, and the most important in Austria-Hungary, was (till 1918) the Österreichische Waffenfabriks-Gesellschaft (p. 226).

From the station (Pl. C 3), on the right bank of the Enns, we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the (5 min.) lower Enns bridge, which affords a pretty glimpse of the castle and the houses on the Enns-Kai. Crossing the river to the 'Zwischenbrücken', we follow the Enge Gasse (Pl. C 2, 3; the 'Schlossberg' ascends to the castle) to the left; note the courtyard of No. 17 and also No. 33, both on the left, in the rococo style.

The Enge Gasse soon reaches the long Stadt-Platz (Pl. B C 3), the main square of the town, with houses of the 17-18th cent. and

WELS
1:15.000
0 100 200 m
Bahnhof
Bahnhof-Str.
Linz
Passau
Salzburg
Ried 46 km
Salzburg
Dr. Franz Rudolf-Str.
Schubert-Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Evang. K.
Franz Josef Str.
Rabl-Str.
Steinhaus-Str.
Kais-Joseph-Pl.
Vorstadt-Pfarr-K.
Stadtpfarr-K.
Post
Rathaus
Spar-Kasse
Lokal-Bhf.
Maria-Theresia Str.
Fabriks-Str.
Mühlbach
Kaiser Franz Josef Ring
Herzog Friedrich Str.
Volks-Garten
Aigen
Aschet
St. Agydius-K.
Reinberg
Marien-Warte
Rennbahn
Rosenauer Str.
Traun
Windischgarsten 70 km
Kremsmünster 18 km
Ruhr
Magazin-Str.
Kaserne
Goethe-Str.
Wimmer-Str.
Harris-Str.
Linzer-Str.
Altersheim
Salzburger
Gleiskirchner Str.
Jahn-Str.
Kaserne-Str.
Hammerling-Str.
Lederer-Str.
Promenade
Burg-G.
Ring
Weiden
Stadt-Pl.
Maths
Steyr
STEYR
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 m
Enns, 21 km
Stadtmayr
Schnallentor
Wolfern-Str.
Alter Friedhof
Neuer
Steyrdorf
Wieser Feld-Platz
Aschel-Ginger Str.
Mittere-Gasse
Schuhh-G.
Krematorium
Tabor-Weg
Tabor
Ort
Starhemberg-Strasse
Beider Steyr
Bucklige Wiese
Fabriks-Gasse
St. Michaels K.
Michabler
Schlossel-hof-G.
Spital
Reider Steyr
Durchlass
Gaswerk-G.
Steyr
Schloss Steyr
Ennsdorf
Evang. K.
Karolinen-tal
Ludwig-G.
Wernet-G.
Pfleiss
Stadt-Anlagen
Bitterauer
Schloss Vogelsang
Loizat-Bahnhof
Schwesterer-G.
Aerth-Hoover-Str.
Spar-Kasse
Schloss Engelsegg
Redtenbacher-G.
Weindl-G.
Rathaus
Dominik. K.
Bahnhof
Volks-Platz
Stumpfer-G.
Post
Pfarr-Pl.
K.
Museum
Neutor
Spitalsky-Str.
Schönau
Reichenschwall
Werndl-Park
Stadt-hamer-Str.
Leopold-Werndl-Str.
Bergau-Str.
Fasan-Str.
Josef-Schiller-Str.
Ennsleite
Klein-Reifling
Bierlad, 83 km
2 Amstetten 44 km
St. Valentin
Quai
Enns
Kompass-Str.
Durchlass-Str.
Stadl-Pl.
Promenade
Berg-G.
Pfarr-G.
Grünmarkt
Weindl-G.
Fabriks-Gasse
Schlosser-G.
Harrachstein-Str.
Schiller-Str.
Brucknerstr.
Siegler-Str.

the *Leopolds-Brunnen*. No. 9, to the left, has a Renaissance court-yard surrounded by three-storied arcades. No. 14, to the right, with a two-storied Gothic arcade in the courtyard, dates from 1525. To the left is the handsome **Rathaus** (Pl. C 3), erected in 1765-78, with stucco ornamentation and a slender tower surmounted by a pretty baroque cap. Inside are the great council chamber and the town archives. Adjacent is the old Rathaus (No. 29), with an arcaded court-yard. The former Löwen-Wirtshaus, or 'Bummerl-Haus' (No. 32), opposite, has a well-preserved 15th cent. façade and a projecting upper story. The former *Dominikaner-Kirche* (Pl. C 3), to the left, was rebuilt in 1642-47, and its interior was completely redecorated in 1774-78.

From the S. end of the Stadt-Platz (Pfarrgasse, see below) the short Grünmarkt leads to the *Innerberger Getreidestadel*, a double-gabled edifice of 1612, with graffito decorations, containing the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. B 4), which is open on Wed. and Sat. (from Oct. 1st to April 30th on Sat. only) from 2 to 5, on Sun. and holidays from 9 to 12 (adm. 20*g*).

A pretty view of the town is obtained from the *Hohe Ennsleite*, reached from the museum by following the Eisen-Str. beyond the Neu-Tor and the upper Enns bridge, then turning to the left.

The short Pfarrgasse ascends to the **Parish Church** (*Stadt-Pfarrkirche;* Pl. B 4), a Gothic edifice begun in 1443 from the plans of Hans von Buchsbaum (p. 35), completed in 1522, and re-vaulted in the first half of the 17th century. The upper part of the tower on the N. side was renewed in 1885. The W. porch contains tombstones of the 15-17th centuries. Of the stained-glass windows in the interior the two above the N. porch date from the 15th cent. and the first large window in the right aisle from the first half of the 16th. The tomb of the architect Wolfgang Tenk (d. 1513) below the organ-gallery is interesting. The carved pews date from the 17th century. A chapel in the left aisle contains a font covered with lead and adorned with Biblical reliefs. In the main choir is a lofty Gothic sacrament-house, with a richly ornamented and gilded door. — A little to the W. of the church is a bronze bust of *Anton Bruckner* (comp. p. 221), by Tilgner (1898); a tablet on the priest's house, S. of the church, notes that Bruckner completed his last great compositions here in 1886-94.

To the N.W. of the parish church, in the Promenade, is a bronze statue of *Josef Werndl* (d. 1889; Pl. B 3; see p. 226), by Tilgner (1894). — Close by is the S.E. entrance of the shady Städtische Anlagen (Pl. B 2, 3), above which on the N.E. stands the *Schloss* of Count Lamberg (Pl. C 2), rebuilt in the first half of the 18th century.

From the Zwischenbrücken (p. 224) a bridge leads N. to the suburb of Steyrdorf, on the left bank of the Steyr. To the left, on the river, is the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. C 2), dating from the 14th cent.;

the hall on the ground-floor contains three Romanesque columns. Straight on is the *Michaeler-Kirche* (Pl. C 2), built by the Jesuits in 1631-72, with a beautiful marble high altar of 1766. Hence the Badgasse leads W. to the buildings of the *Österreichische Waffenfabriks-Gesellschaft* (comp. p. 224), founded by Werndl in 1869, which now manufactures motor-cars, bicycles, accumulators, ball-bearings, etc. (new factory E. of the station). The *Lebzelter-Haus*, Sierninger Str. 1 (Pl. B 1), contains well-preserved furniture, utensils, etc., of c. 1800. — From the Michaeler-Kirche the Kirchengasse (No. 16 has an interesting courtyard) and Gleinker Gasse ascend N.W. to the *Schnallen-Tor* (Pl. B 1), whence we may continue to the right, skirting the cemeteries on the left, to the *Tabor-Turm* (Pl. C 1), with a fine view of Steyr.

At Posthof-Str. 3, in the suburb of Ort, is an atelier for artistic steel-work (Landes-Kunstschule für Stahlschnitt).

About 3/4 hr. W. of Steyr, above Unterhimmel station (see below), is the little pilgrimage-church of *Christkindl*, a fine domed central structure built in the early 18th cent. by Carlantonio Carlone and Jakob Prandauer; the upper part of the high altar is in the form of a fir-tree.

Motorbus from Steyr to the N. to *St. Florian* (p. 221), 15 1/2 M. in 1 1/4 hr.; to the W. to *Wels*, see p. 229.

The train crosses the *Enns*. — 29 3/4 M. (l.) **Garsten** (Haslinger Inn) has a Benedictine abbey (now a penitentiary) suppressed in 1787. The baroque church, with two towers, was erected in 1677-85 by Carlantonio Carlone; the interior is richly embellished with stuccoes and paintings, and the Losensteiner-Kapelle, on the left of the choir, contains interesting monuments.

From Garsten to Klaus, 24 3/4 M., railway in 2 1/2-3 1/4 hrs. through the pretty, industrial **Steyrtal**. — 1 3/4 M. *Steyr-Lokalbahnhof* (Pl. A 3). — Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Unterhimmel* (see above) we reach (4 1/4 M.) *Pergern*. Hence a branch-line runs to *Bad Hall* (10 M. in 1 hr.; p. 236) viâ (3 M.) *Sierning*, with motorbus services to Wels or Steyr (see p. 229). — Beyond (6 3/4 M.) *Letten* we enter the mountains. — 18 M. *Leonstein* (1322 ft.; Grawatsch Inn, 42 beds, P. from 8S) is a summer resort. — 19 1/4 M. *Molln* (1371 ft.); the village (Breinesberger Inn), with 3000 inhab., is charmingly situated 1/2 hr. E. Ascents: *Schoberstein* (4193 ft.; see below), 3 hrs. N.E.; **Hoher Nock** (6134 ft.), the highest summit of the *Sengsen-Gebirge*, 6 hrs. S., by a marked path past the (3 hrs.) shooting-box of Misteleben (2121 ft.) to the *Feichtau-Hütte* (1429 ft.; no inn, 42 mattresses), then sharp to the right, leaving the small Feichtau Lakes on the right, to the summit (3 hrs., for adepts only); marked descent S. to Windischgarsten (3 hrs.; p. 237). Beyond the (20 M.) scythe-factory at *Agonitz* the train traverses the Steyr gorge, with electricity works, passing (23 M.) the pilgrimage-church of *Frauenstein*, to reach *Klaus* (24 3/4 M.; p. 236).

Our train continues to skirt the left bank of the Enns; opposite, on the right bank, is the high-road or 'Eisen-Strasse'. — 37 1/4 M. *Trattenbach* (1106 ft.; inn).

The **Schoberstein** (4193 ft.; 3 hrs. S.W.), ascended by a marked path viâ the (1 hr.) *Klausriegler Inn* (2123 ft.), is easy and attractive; descent S.W. to (2 hrs.) *Molln*, see above.

41 3/4 M. *Losenstein* (1165 ft.; Alte Post Inn) is a finely situated village with 1700 inhab., a ruined castle, and nail factories.

— 49$^3/_4$ M. **Grossraming** (1220 ft.; Oppel, near the station; Schwaiger, on the right bank) is a village of 2600 inhabitants.

A road leads N.W. from the Schwaiger Inn to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ascha* (hydropathic) and thence (red way-marks) through the romantic *Pech-Graben* to the (1 hr.) *Buch Monument*, a large block of granite with an inscription in honour of Leopold von Buch (1774-1853), the geologist. — The **Grosser Alpkogel** (4964 ft.), 3$^1/_2$ hrs. S.E., is ascended by an attractive marked path from the station; the descent may be made S.E. to Klein-Reifling (2$^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 294) or E. to Kastenreith (2 hrs.; see below).

Beyond a tunnel 350 yds. long, at (54$^3/_4$ M.) *Kastenreith*, we are joined by the railway from Amstetten (see p. 294). — 57$^1/_4$ M. *Klein-Reifling*, see p. 294.

17. The Inn-Viertel.

The Inn-Viertel, formerly one of the four districts of Upper Austria, bounded by the Danube on the E., the Inn on the N., the Salzach on the W., and the heights of the Hausruck on the S., belonged in ancient times to Bavaria, but was acquired by Austria in 1779 by the Peace of Teschen, and again in 1816. The towns of the Innviertel retain however the characteristics of Bavarian towns on the Inn, and the art-history of the district is closely bound up with that of Bavaria. Late-Gothic churches reached a high state of perfection in the Inn-Viertel, influenced as they were by the designs of Hans Stethaimer of Burghausen (comp. pp. 231, 247), father of the S. German late-Gothic style, and his school; the best of the numerous excellent baroque altar-sculptures are by the Schwanthalers, a family of sculptors in Ried (comp. p. 230).

A. From Linz viâ Wels to Passau.

Railway, 66$^1/_2$ M. in 2-4 hrs. (express-fares 26*S*, 18*S* 70*g*, 10*S* 40*g*). The Orient Express traverses this line.

Road (omitting Wels). 59$^3/_4$ M. *Linz* (821 ft.; p. 216). — 15$^1/_2$ M. *Eferding* (889 ft.; p. 228). — 28$^1/_2$ M. *Peuerbach*. — 50$^1/_4$ M. *Schärding* (1040 ft.; p. 229). — 59$^3/_4$ M. *Passau* (997 ft.; p. 232).

Linz, see p. 216. — The railway turns S.W.

15$^1/_2$ M. (l.) **Wels.** — Plan, see p. 225. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Greif* (Pl. a; B 2), Kaiser-Josef-Platz 50, 160 beds at 4-7, L. 3*S*, with restaurant and a large café; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. b; C 1), Dr.-Johann-Schauer-Str. 32, 60 beds, no restaurant, good; *Post* (Pl. c; B 2), Bäckergasse 7, 18 beds; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. d; B 2), Kaiser-Josef-Platz 53, 37 beds; *Kaiserkrone* (Pl. e; C 1), opposite the station, 11 beds. — Wine is obtained at *Zinhobl's*, Bäckergasse 14 (Pl. B 2). Beer at the *Stiglbräu*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring, a little W. of the post office.

Post Office (Pl. B 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring.

Wels (1047 ft.), the Roman *Ovilava*, an industrial town of 16,400 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Traun*. From the station (Pl. B 1) we follow the Dr.-Johann-Schauer-Str. straight on, turn to the right at the Altersheim, and follow the Stelzhamer-Str. to the bronze statue of Joseph II. (1884) in the Kaiser-Josef-Platz (Pl. B 2). The Bismarck-Str. leads hence to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. B 2, 3), No. 45 in which bears a tablet to Hans Sachs, who in 1513 wrote his first poems while a shoemaker in Wels.

No. 62, a few steps farther W., is the Sparkasse, or savings-bank (Pl. A 3), with the *Municipal Museum* on the first floor (open week-days 8 or 9-12 & 2-5 or 4, Sun. 8 or 9-12; 40*g*), comprising local natural history and historical collections and numerous Roman finds.

The S. prolongation of the Bismarck-Str., the Pfarrgasse, leads to the *Parish Church* (Stadt-Pfarrkirche; Pl. B 3), a late-Gothic edifice of the first half of the 15th cent., with a late-Romanesque main portal and a tower of 1718. The apse behind the choir has magnificently coloured glass of the 14th century. The short Burggasse leads S. from the church to the former imperial *Castle* (Burg; Pl. BC 3), now entirely blocked up with other buildings, in which Emperor Maximilian I. died in 1519. On the S. side of the Stadt-Platz is the *Rathaus* (Pl. B 3), remodelled in the baroque style in 1748. The *Lederer-Turm* (Pl. B 3), erected in 1376, stands at the W. end of the square.

On the right bank of the Traun, 10 min. from the bridge, is the Reinberg (1280 ft.), with grounds and the *Marien-Warte* (Pl. C 4; view of the distant Alps). Many of the houses in the Neustadt, N. of the railway, are lighted and heated with a natural gas obtained by boring to a depth of 700-1000 ft. Farther N. is the large *Herz-Jesu-Kirche*, built by Schlager in 1905-11.

From Wels to Aschach, 17½ M., branch-line in 1½ hr. We diverge to the right from the Wels-Passau line at (5 M.) *Haiding* (p. 229). — 12½ M. (r.) **Eferding** (889 ft.; Obermeier, 8 beds, Lederergasse), a town of 2300 inhab., is mentioned in the Nibelungenlied. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right, then the Schmied-Str. to the right to the main square (¼ hr.). No. 12, on the right, houses the local museum. To the N. of the square is the Schloss of the Prince of Starhemberg, dating from the 15th and 18th cent., with a museum open to visitors. The large Gothic church, opposite the château, to the W., dates from 1151-1505. Railway to Linz or Neumarkt-Kallham, see p. 223. — 17½ M. *Aschach*, on the Danube, see p. 235.

From Wels to Grünau, 29¼ M., branch-line S. in 2¼ hrs. Beyond (5 M.) *Steinhaus bei Wels* we enjoy a view of the Priel group, Dachstein, and Traunstein. — From (9¼ M.) *Sattledt* a branch-line runs E. viâ Kremsmünster-Stift (5½ M.; p. 222) to Rohr (10½ M.; p. 236). — Beyond (20 M.) *Pettenbach* the train enters the pretty *Almtal*. About 35 min. S. of Pettenbach is the pilgrimage-church of *Heiligenleithen*, whence we may walk S.E. to the (1 hr.) conspicuous château of *Seisenburg*. — 25½ M. *Scharnstein-Mühldorf*. Scharnstein has a large scythe-factory. About ½ hr. S.E., on a rocky spur in the *Tissenbach-Graben*, are the remains of *Burg Scharnstein* (2134 ft.), whence a marked path continues S.E. up to the *Hochsalm* (2½ hrs.; 4603 ft.), with a view. The valley meadows S. of Scharnstein are full of white narcissi in spring. — 29¼ M. **Grünau** (1729 ft.; Almtalhof, 60 beds from 2*S*, good) is a summer resort in pretty surroundings (comp. the map, p. 263). A blue-marked path leads S.E. viâ the *Farrenau Alp* and *Kasberg Alp* (accommodation) up to the *Kasberg* (3½ hrs.; 5719 ft.), with an interesting view; we may descend (red waymarks) viâ the *Ahornboden* to Steyrling station (3½ hrs.; p. 236). From Grünau a green-marked path leads W. viâ the *Hauer-Graben* and the *Durchgang* (3782 ft.) to the *Mairalmhütte* (4 hrs.; p. 273). — The ascent of the ***Grosser Priel** (8248 ft.; 9-10 hrs.; p. 237) is repaying and not difficult for experts. From Grünau to the (2¾ hrs.) *Habernau* (inn), see p. 229; hence we follow a narrow road to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Almtaler Haus*

(2192 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 40 mattresses; to Steyrling, see p. 236), and proceed through the *Hetzau* (the head of the valley, with the N. wall, 1600 ft. high, of the Schermberg, is superb) and by a marked and safeguarded path viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Welser Hütte* (5955 ft.; inn on Sun., 32 hay-beds) and the *Fleischbank-Sattel* (1 hr.; 7405 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — From Grünau we may follow a road leading S., chiefly through woods, viâ the *Habernau* (see p. 228) to the (3¼ hrs.) ***Almsee** (1932 ft.; good accommodation at the 'lake-house' of Kremsmünster Abbey, on the S. bank, open till mid-Sept. only; 'Saiblinge' or char), 212 acres in area, magnificently situated at the foot of the precipitous N. side of the *Totes Gebirge* (p. 284). Famous echo. A marked path leads W. by the 'Hochgang' to a saddle (3445 ft.; 2¾ hrs.), then descends steeply over débris to the Offen-See (¾ hr.; p. 275). — From the Almsee viâ the Totes Gebirge to *Bad Aussee*, see pp. 285, 284.

Motorbus from Wels to *Kremsmünster* (11¼ M.; p. 222), *Bad Hall* (16¼ M.; p. 236), *Sierning* (22 M.; p. 226), and *Steyr* (27½ M.; p. 221), 2½ hrs. — Another motorbus runs four times weekly from Wels N. to (7½ M.) *Bad Schartau* (712 ft.; Krautgartner, 5 R., modest), with a hot spring (bored in 1924), containing iodine and sulphur. The baroque pilgrimage-church (1602-32) has a Gothic choir.

Railway from Wels to *Salzburg*, see R. 20.

The Railway to Passau turns N., and, beyond (20½ M.) *Haiding*, where the Aschach line (see p. 228) diverges to the right, reaches (23½ M.) *Bad Schallerbach-Wallern* (railway restaurant).

Bad Schallerbach (994 ft.), close by, amid hilly surroundings, was founded in 1921. About 10 min. S.W. of the station is the bath-house (bath 28 *40g*), adjoining which is the sulphur spring (97° Fahr.), sunk in 1918.

Hotels. *Kur-Hotel Bellevue*, in a lofty situation, 80 beds at 3½-4½, P. 11-11*S*, with restaurant and café; *Kurhaus St. Raphael*, 76 beds; *Kurhaus Schallerbacher Hof*, 66 beds, P. 11-11*S*; *Kurhaus Austria; Post*, 50 beds at 2-3, L. 2½, P. 7-10*S*; *Viktoria*, near the bath-house, 20 beds; *Breitwieser*, near the station, 20 beds, with café; *Pension Stadt Wien*.

34¼ M. *Neumarkt-Kallham* (1263 ft.; railway restaurant; Weiserhof Inn), whence an electric railway runs E. to Linz (see p. 223), and a branch-line W. to (36¾ M.) Braunau (p. 231) viâ (13¾ M.) Ried im Innkreis (p. 230).

57¾ M. **Schärding** (1040 ft.; railway restaurant; Goldenes Kreuz, in the Stadt-Platz, 35 beds from 3, L. 2-3½, P. from 7*S*; Schärdinger Hof, in the Innsbruck-Str., 20 beds from 2½, L. 2½*S*). The town (4000 inhab.) lies 20 min. W. of the station, on the right bank of the Inn, which here forms the Bavarian frontier. The *Parish Church*, originally Gothic, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1720-26. Some of the old fortifications remain, notably the *Burg-Tor* (1583), with the municipal museum, at the S. end of the town. Beyond the gateway is the Schloss-Park, high above the river and the old bridge. From the river we return to the town viâ the flat *Wasser-Tor* (1427).

Railway to *Attnang-Puchheim*, see R. 17b. — Road to *Lambach*, see p. 241.

The railway skirts the *Inn*. — 61 M. *Wernstein*. To the left on the opposite bank, is *Schloss Neuburg*, of the early 14th cent.

(see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'). — We cross the Inn farther on and pass through a tunnel. — 66½ M. *Passau*, see p. 232.

B. From Attnang-Puchheim to Passau.

50¼ M. Railway in 1¾-3 hrs.

Attnang-Puchheim, on the railway from Linz to Salzburg, see p. 241. — Our train turns N. and penetrates the *Hausruck Hills*, with coal-mines, by a tunnel 770 yds. long.

21¼ M. (r.) **Ried im Innkreis** (1476 ft.; railway restaurant; motorbus from the station to the Haupt-Platz; Gärner, 55 beds from 3*S*, Goldener Löwe, 18 R. at 2-3, L. 1¾-3*S*, both in the Haupt-Platz, with cafés) is an industrial town with 6300 inhabitants. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. straight on, turning to the right through the Braunauer Tor after 12 min., to the Stelzhamer-Platz, with a bronze statue of the poet *Franz Stelzhamer* (1802-74), by Anton Gerhart (1911). Hence we may either follow the Schwanthalergasse straight on (No. 11, to the left, is the 'ancestral home of the Schwanthalers', with four reliefs; comp. p. 227) to the *Parish Church*, rebuilt in 1721-33, with two works by Thomas Schwanthaler (high altar, 1665; the altar of St. Florian, 1669, to the left of the W. entrance), or proceed to the left to the Haupt-Platz. On the E. side of this square is a fountain, with a statue by Vogl (1665) of Dietmair Anhanger, the legendary founder of the town.

Railway to *Neumarkt-Kallham* or *Braunau*, see p. 229. — Road to *Schärding* or *Lambach*, see p. 241.

25½ M. *Aurolzmünster* (inn). The baroque château, erected in 1691-1711, contains stuccoes by N. Perti. The church, originally Gothic, has good ceiling-stuccoes of 1729 in the Marien-Kapelle. — 30½ M. *Hart.*

A motorbus runs W. from Hart to (3 M.) the Augustinian abbey of **Reichersberg**, founded in 1084 and rebuilt in the 17th cent., beautifully situated on the Inn. The first courtyard contains a *Marble Fountain* with a St. Michael by Thomas Schwanthaler (1695-97). On the N. side of the courtyard is the *Prälatur*, erected in 1625-26. To the right is the *East Wing* (1685-1704), with a colonnade, and to the left are the *West Wing* (1663-64), with an open arcade, and the *Abbey Church*, built in 1629-41, with ceiling-paintings by Christian Wink (1778-79); in the sacristy are delicate stuccoes (1737). Among the numerous tombs in the *Cloisters* is that of Wolfgang von Aham (d. 1517), by Jörg Gartner of Passau. The *Library* contains ceiling-paintings by Josef Schöpf (1771-73). Rfmts. in the Stiftskeller.

36¾ M. *Suben*, on the Inn, has an Augustinian abbey founded in 1126, rebuilt in 1697-1709, dissolved in 1787, and now used as a penitentiary. The church was remodelled in 1766-70.

41¾ M. *Schärding* and thence to (50¼ M.) *Passau*, see p. 229 and above.

C. From Steindorf to Braunau (Munich).

23½ M. Railway in 1¼ hr.

Steindorf, see p. 241. — The line turns N.

11¼ M. *Mattighofen* (Post Inn) is a market-village of 2200 inhabitants. The Gothic church, altered in 1774-79, contains the interesting marble tomb of Johann von Kuchl (d. 1436). — 15 M. *Uttendorf-Hellpfau.*

About 3¾ M. to the S.W. of Uttendorf station is the village of *Pischelsdorf*. The Gothic church of 1392-1419, with an ambulatory, is probably an early work by Hans Stethaimer (p. 227).

23½ M. (l.) **Braunau am Inn** (1155 ft.; Post, with café, 36 beds at 2-2½, B. 1¼*S*, Fink, 20 beds at 2½-3*S*, both in the Stadt-Platz), with 4700 inhab., has the remains of its old town-walls and houses of the 16-17th centuries. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right, then the Linzer Str. to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Stadt-Platz*, with a late 17th cent. fountain; on the S. side of the square is the old *Salzburg Gate Tower*. The *Inn-Brücke*, a little to the N. of the square, leads to Simbach, in Bavaria; close by is Stechl's Inn, with a view-terrace. — In the Johann-Fischer-Gasse, leading W. from the Stadt-Platz, is the old bell-founder's house (No. 18), now a *Local Museum* (open 8-10 & 2-5; 20*g*). A few paces to the S. is the Gothic church of *St. Stephan*, erected in 1439-66 by Krummauer, with a tower (310 ft. high) of 1492 on the N. side of the choir (baroque top of 1759). Outside are numerous tombstones. The church contains a stone pulpit of c. 1490 (sounding-board of 1640). On the S. side, in the first chapel to the right of the choir, is the marble tomb of Bishop Friedrich Mauerkirchner of Passau (d. 1485), by Hans Valkenauer (?). Painted busts of apostles, etc. adorn the capitals of the pillars. — To the E. of the Stadt-Platz, reached by the Salzburg Gate Tower (see above), is the *Spital-Kirche*, built in 1417-30, with a pulpit embellished with little figures of angels (c. 1690) and a miraculous wooden image of the Virgin (c. 1420) on the high altar (1697). The Palm-Park, opposite the church, to the N., contains a bronze statue of *Johann Palm*, a Nuremberg bookseller shot by order of Napoleon in 1806, by Knoll (1866).

A motorbus runs from Braunau S.W. to Oberndorf (33½ M. in 2¾ hrs.; p. 256), viâ (21½ M.) *Ranshofen*, with an abbey of Augustinian canons, founded in 1125, rebuilt in 1624-51 by B. Viscardi, dissolved in 1811, and now a château. The abbey-church, rebuilt in 1508-20, with the interior subsequently remodelled in the baroque style, contains an ornate high altar (c. 1699).

Railway from Braunau viâ *Simbach* (passport and customs examination) to *Munich*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'; to *Neumarkt-Kaltham* (Linz), see p. 229. — Motorbus to *Lamprechtshausen*, see p. 256.

18. The Danube from Passau to Linz.

$56^1/_2$ M. Steamer of the 'First Danube Steamer Co.': *Local Steamer* ('Lokalschiff') once daily, except Mon., in 4 hrs. (up-stream in $8^3/_4$ hrs.); *Mail Steamer* ('Postschiff') four times weekly in $3^1/_2$ hrs., up-stream in $8^1/_4$ hrs. (1*S* 80*g*, 3*S* 20*g*). Motor-boats ply as far as Engelhartszell (p. 234) in 1 hr. 10 min. (80 pf.). — Railway, see R. 17a. — Austrian customs examination at Passau. — Comp. the description of the Danube on p. 202.

The names of the steamer-stations in the following description and on the maps are distinguished by a dot (•).

•Passau. — Hotels. *Passauer Wolf* (Pl. a; B 3), Bahnhof-Str. 10, 71 beds at 3-4½, B. 1¼, L. or D. 1¾, P. 8-10 *M*, good; *Weisser Hase* (Pl. g; B 3), Ludwig-Str. 23, 70 beds at 3-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Omnibus*, Grosse Klinger-Gasse 11 (Pl. B C 3), 65 beds from 3 *M*; *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. d; A 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, with garden, 90 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, opposite the station, 18 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*, plain but good.

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratskeller* (beer also), in the Rathaus (Pl. E 3), with seats in the open air and a view of the Danube, well spoken of; *Heiliggeist-Stiftsschenke*, Heilige-Geist-Gasse 4 (Pl. C 3). Beer: *Altdeutsche Bierstube*, Schustergasse (Pl. D E 3); *Stockbauergarten* (Pl. E 3), Brangasse 1, with a view of the Danube. — Cafés. *Stadt Wien*, *Wittelsbach*, both in the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B 3); *Theater-Restaurant*, Bismarck-Str. 2 (Pl. C 3).

Travel Bureau. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau*, in the main station. — General Post Office (Pl. A 3), near the station.

Passau (997 ft.), a Bavarian frontier-town and episcopal see, with 24,400 inhab., lies mainly on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* with the Danube. Baroque buildings and dwelling-houses dating chiefly from the 17-18th cent. lend distinction to the Altstadt. The suburb of *Innstadt* lies on the right bank of the Inn, and on the left bank of the *Ilz*, which joins the Danube on the N., is the picturesque *Ilzstadt*. The town is magnificently framed by the wooded rocky heights on the left bank of the Danube, crowned by the fortress of Oberhaus, and by the hills on the right bank of the Inn, with the church of Mariahilf. Passau is a busy place for the transhipment of goods between the railway and the river and the starting-point of the passenger-steamers on the Danube.

From the station (Pl. A 3) the Bahnhof-Str. leads E. to the Ludwigs-Platz; thence, bearing to the left, we follow the Ludwig-Str., or Neumarkt, and the busy Rindermarkt to the parish church of *St. Paul* (Pl. C 2), rebuilt in the baroque style in 1678. — Above to the S. is the quiet Dom-Platz (Pl. C D 3), surrounded by the former canons' residences, with a bronze statue of King Maximilian I. (1824). The *Cathedral (*St. Stephan;* Pl. D 3), an aisled basilica, dominates the whole town. In its present form it consists of a late-Gothic E. portion (1407-70), with a fine choir and an octagonal dome over the crossing, and a baroque nave, built by Carlo Lurago in 1668-78; both the W. towers were completed in 1897. The interior, with rich stuccoes by G. B. Carlone (1680-86), is completely

PASSAU
1:15.000
0 50 100 200 300
Meter
Eisenstein, 79km
Freyung, 37km
Regensburg, 132km
Salzburg, 137km
Pfarrkirchen
Fürstenzell
Hauzenberg
Hals
Freudenhain
Sturmberg
Stadtberg
Essen-dobl
Stadtpark
ANGER
Park-Str.
Angerstrasse
Oberhaus
Oberhaus
Salvator K.
DONAU
Donaulände
Brücke
Bayr. Ufer
Südl. Donau-Dampfsch.-Ges.
Landesplatz d. Personen-Dampfsch.
Lagerhaus d. Donau D.G.
Jul.-Spital-K.
St. Paul
Römer-Wehr Semin.
Bez.-Amt
Raths.
Max I.
Dom-pl.
Dom
Resid.-Pl.
Bischöfl. R.
Theat.
Landger.
Studien
Lyzeum
Waisenhs.
K. h. Kreuz (Niederntg.)
Bahnhof Strasse
Bahnhof Post
Staatsb.
Ludwigs-Pl.
Votiv-K.
Protest. K.
Heil. Geist-Kirche
Frankenhs.
Rudhart-D.
Nikola Sch.
Nikola
Reichsb.
Exerzier-Platz
Karolinen-Pl.
Güterhall Str.
Grünau Str.
Grüne
Schmerold Keller
Kaserne
Spitzberg
Spitzbergtunnel
Schlacht-hof Str.
Bahn Brücke
Radwehr
Inn-Brücke
INNSTADT
St. Gertraud
Lederer Gasse
Schule
Römerstrasse
Schmied-Platz
Kapuziner-Strasse
Rosenau
Innstadt-Brauerei
K. Marienhilfe
St. Severinus-K.
Waldschloss
Innstrasse
Innbrücke
Innlände
Innstr.
Ilzstadt
Ilz
Ilzstadt
Bischöfl.
Stadtgraben
Prangtgr. Str.
Bartholom.
Kloster
Mönchgrund
Berg
Lavenmühl-Str.
Niederhaus
Oberzeller Str.
Lissenhs. Pass.
Paradiso
Bergstr.
Stadtgraben
Brunngraben
Ludwigstr.
Theatergasse
Sandgasse
Schustergasse
Schulergasse
Fürstenstr.
Schmerold-Str.
Nikolastr.
Nikolaberg
Nikolaviertel
Kapuzinerstr.
Innstr.
Innlände
Innbrücke
Radwehr
Schlachthof Str.
Spitzbergtunnel
Spitzbergstr.
Kasernstr.
Exerzierplatz
Grünauer Str.
Güterhallstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofplatz
Staatsbahnhof
Donaulände
Brücke
Bayr. Ufer
Südl. Donau-Dampfsch.-Ges.
Landesplatz d. Personen-Dampfsch.
Lagerhaus d. Donau D.G.
Jul.-Spital-K.
St. Paul
Römer-Wehr Semin.
Bez.-Amt
Raths.
Max I.
Dom-pl.
Dom
Resid.-Pl.
Bischöfl. R.
Theat.
Landger.
Studien
Lyzeum
Waisenhs.
K. h. Kreuz (Niederntg.)
Bahnhof Strasse
Bahnhof Post
Staatsb.
Ludwigs-Pl.
Votiv-K.
Protest. K.
Heil. Geist-Kirche
Frankenhs.
Rudhart-D.
Nikola Sch.
Nikola
Reichsb.
Exerzier-Platz
Karolinen-Pl.
Güterhall Str.
Grünau Str.
Grüne
Schmerold Keller
Kaserne
Spitzberg
Spitzbergtunnel
Schlacht-hof Str.
Bahn Brücke
Radwehr
Inn-Brücke
INNSTADT
St. Gertraud
Lederer Gasse
Schule
Römerstrasse
Schmied-Platz
Kapuziner-Strasse
Rosenau
Innstadt-Brauerei
K. Marienhilfe
St. Severinus-K.
Waldschloss
Innstrasse
Innbrücke
Innlände
Innstr.
Ilzstadt
Ilz
Ilzstadt
Bischöfl.
Stadtgraben
Prangtgr. Str.
Bartholom.
Kloster
Mönchgrund
Berg
Lavenmühl-Str.
Niederhaus
Oberzeller Str.
Lissenhs. Pass.
Paradiso
Bergstr.
Stadtgraben
Brunngraben
Ludwigstr.
Theatergasse
Sandgasse
Schustergasse
Schulergasse
Fürstenstr.
Schmerold-Str.
Nikolastr.
Nikolaberg
Nikolaviertel
Kapuzinerstr.
Innstr.
Innlände
Innbrücke
Radwehr
Schlachthof Str.
Spitzbergtunnel
Spitzbergstr.
Kasernstr.
Exerzierplatz
Grünauer Str.
Güterhallstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofplatz
Staatsbahnhof

Italian in character. The organ, rebuilt in 1925-28 but retaining its old case, is one of the largest in Europe (16,000 pipes; recitals daily at noon and 7 p.m., 50 pf.). — Of the cloisters on the N. side of the cathedral, built in the 15th cent. and demolished in 1813, numerous tombstones and four chapels (closed; apply at the sacristy) are preserved. — The *New Bishop's Palace*, in the Residenz-Platz (Pl. D 3), adjoining the choir of the cathedral, is a fine baroque edifice completed in 1730. The interior staircase (1768) on the W. side is adorned with stuccoes.

To the N.E., below the Residenz-Platz, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. E 3), a group of buildings (15-19th cent.) with three arcaded courtyards and a tower (225 ft. high); the municipal museum (daily, 10-12 & 1-3; 30 pf.) is on the first floor. — The former Jesuit church of *St. Michael* (Studien-Kirche; Pl. E 3), S.E. of the Rathaus, dates from the 17th century. — To the N.E. of the church is the former Benedictine nunnery of *Niedernburg* (Pl. E 3), mentioned as early as 976, now a school of the Englische Fräulein (comp. p. 186). The *Kreuz-Kirche*, on the N. side of the nunnery, originally a Romanesque pillared basilica of the 11th cent., was restored in the baroque style in the late 17th cent., and in the Romanesque style in 1860-65.

A good view of the confluence of the three rivers (comp. p. 234) is obtained from the E. point of the tongue of land (Pl. F 3).

On the right bank of the Inn is the Innstadt (Pl. D E 4), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war of 1809. The pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf* (1175 ft.; Pl. E 4), erected in the Renaissance style in 1624-27, lies $^1/_4$ hr. higher up; on the way to it we enjoy charming views of the town, the confluence of the Inn and the Danube, and Oberhaus (see below).

The Stadt-Park (Pl. A 2), on the slope of the W. bank of the Danube, affords pretty shady walks. On its N. margin, $^1/_2$ hr. from the N. end of the Maximilians-Brücke (Pl. B C 2), stands the former episcopal château of *Freudenhain* (1790-92), a school of the Englische Fräulein, like Niedernburg (see above), since 1880.

At the E. end of the town the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Brücke (Pl. E 2) crosses the Danube to the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F 2; now private property), on the spit of land between the Ilz and Danube, whence we continue through a tunnel (pierced in 1750-1762) and follow the Halser Str. to the left, skirting the Ilz and passing on the left the *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E 2), built in the late 15th cent. and consisting of a lower and an upper church with two-storied aisles. The imposing *Oberhaus (1339 ft.; Pl. E 2), formerly an episcopal fortress and now used as barracks, was begun in 1219 and dates in its present form from the 15-16th centuries. It crowns the steep, wooded slope of the *Georgsberg* and is connected by a rampart with Niederhaus (see above). Proceeding through the fortress, we reach the *View Tower* (Aussichts-Turm; Pl. E 1;

1401 ft.), with a magnificent view (best in the evening) of the town, with the three valleys enclosed by dark wooded heights, the hills of the Bayrischer Wald to the N., and the Berchtesgaden and Salzburg Alps to the S.

On the left bank of the Ilz, opposite the fortress of Oberhaus, extends the IZSTADT (Pl. F 1, 2), at the foot of the Nonnberg. Higher up is the *Nonnengütl* (1221 ft.; Pl. F 2), a small Schloss with an attractive view (best on the S. side, from outside the parapet; visitors generally admitted on application).

Railway from Passau to *Linz* (Vienna), see R. 17a; to *Attnang-Puchheim* (Salzburg), see R. 17b.

On leaving Passau we obtain a splendid view astern of the town and its environs. The waters of the grey Inn and the dark-brown Ilz mingle gradually with the yellow-green of the Danube. Below Passau the right bank is Austrian, and the left bank, as far as Engelhartszell (opposite), Bavarian. The railway to *Hauzenberg* crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, runs parallel with the river to Erlau (see below), and then turns N. Steep wooded hills soon rise on each side; cottages and hamlets are only occasionally seen on the banks. There is little traffic on the river, and the scenery is somewhat sombre.

To the left is the village of *Erlau* and, to the right, the little castle of *Krämpelstein*, then *Pyrawang*.

10 M. (l.) •**Obernzell** (971 ft.; Goldenes Schiff Inn; railway station), a market-village of 1500 inhab., has a former château of the prince-bishops of Passau (17th cent.). The graphite quarried in the district is used for making crucibles.

11¼ M. (r.) *Kasten*. — On the Sauwald hill to the right is the hamlet of *Vichtenstein*, with the large and ancient château of Count Pachta. The frontier between Bavaria and Austria is formed by the *Jochenstein*, a rock in the stream farther on to the left; lower down it diverges to the left along a wooded ravine.

15½ M. (r.) •**Engelhartszell** (968 ft.; Goldenes Schiff, 8 R.; Goldener Hirsch, 5 R.; Austrian customs examination), a market-village of 1000 inhab., lies in a pretty spot. — Close by to the S. is the monastery of **Engelszell**, founded by Cistercians in 1293, rebuilt in the 17-18th cent., and occupied by Trappists since 1925; the church, built in 1754-63, has a charming rococo portal under the W. tower and seven altars with paintings by B. Altomonte and sculptures by G. Üblherr (1759-62).

The picturesquely situated and well-preserved castle of *Rannariedl* lies on the left. — Lower down, to the left, on the river-bank, is the (19¼ M.) hamlet of •*Nieder-Ranna*.

20½ M. (r.) •*Wesenufer*, an old market-village. — Farther on, to the left, is *Marsbachzell*, overlooked by *Schloss Marsbach*.

The steamer enters the short *Schlögener Schlinge*, in which the river turns from S.E. to N.W. The ruin of *Haichenbach*, or

the *Kerschbaumer Schloss,* on a steep height (1532 ft.) to the left, is seen a second time below a bend in the river.

The Danube is now but half as wide as it is higher up, and is shut in by abrupt wooded hills, 650-1000 ft. in height. With its numerous bends, this is one of the grandest parts of the valley.

33 M. (l.) •*Obermühl.* — About 20 min. N. of *Untermühl* (left), in the valley of the Grosse Mühl, is the power-station of *Partenstein* (45,000 h.p.; inspection 1*S*), constructed in 1919-24, connected by a conduit ($3^1/_4$ M. long) with the reservoir at Neufelden (p. 223). — 36 M. (l.) •*Neuhaus* has a handsome Schloss with a pentagonal keep.

41 M. (r.) •**Aschach** (876 ft.; Niklasbräu, 15 beds; Schwarzer Adler; station, p. 228), with a château and park of Count Harrach, is a pretty market-village of 1700 inhab.; the altar in the Schloss-Kapelle has sculptures by Raphael Donner (1725). Railway to Wels, see p. 228. — To the left, opposite Aschach (ferry), is *Landshag,* with a shooting-box.

The Danube emerges on the plain. The Pöstlingberg (p. 220) is visible in the distance; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background to the S., with the Traunstein on the right. The view is soon concealed, however, by the numerous bushy islands between which the river flows.

Two towers of *Schaunberg* castle are visible in the distance, on the wooded ridge to the right.

43 M. (r.) •*Brandstatt* is $^3/_4$ hr. N. of Eferding (p. 228). Far away, to the left, the Pöstlingberg reappears.

From *Ottensheim* (l.), with a conspicuous château, the railway runs N.W. to Aigen and E. along the bank of the Danube to Urfahr (Linz); see p. 223. — The valley of the Danube again contracts.

51 M. (r.) •*Wilhering,* a Cistercian abbey, see p. 221.

Schloss Puchenau (station, p. 223), to the left, dates from the early 17th century. Above on the Pöstlingberg is the pilgrimage-church, with its two towers. The *Kirnberg,* to the right, was probably the home of the earliest minnesinger, the 'Kürenberger' (c. 1160); at the foot lie *St. Margareten* and the *Kalvarienberg.* The steamer passes under the bridge.

$56^1/_2$ M. (r.) •*Linz* (railway station), see p. 216.

19. From Linz viâ Selztal to St. Michael (Graz).

Railway, $108^3/_4$ M. in $3^1/_2$-$5^3/_4$ hrs. (express-fares 42*S*, 30*S* 20*g*, 16*S* 80*g*).

Road, 129 M. From Linz to (20 M.) *Wels,* see p. 240. — $47^3/_4$ M. *Kirchdorf* (1411 ft.). — $55^1/_4$ M. *Klaus* (1512 ft.; p. 236). — 61 M. *Steyrbruck* (1539 ft.; p. 237). — $69^1/_2$ M. *Windischgarsten* (1972 ft.; p. 237). — 74 M. *Spital* (2123 ft.; p. 238). — $78^1/_4$ M. *Pyhrn Pass* (3100 ft.; p. 238). —

83¼ M. *Liezen* (2162 ft.; p. 298). — 87½ M. *Selztal* (2085 ft.; p. 239). — 90¾ M. *Rottenmann* (2218 ft.; p. 239). — 97½ M. *Trieben* (2323 ft.; p. 239). — 107½ M. *Schober Pass* (2785 ft.; p. 240). — 116¾ M. *Mautern* (2339 ft.; p. 240). — 129 M. *St. Michael* (1870 ft.; p. 337).

Linz, see p. 216. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Traun*, a manufacturing place, the train crosses the Traun. — 6⅜ M. *Ansfelden*. The village, with the school-house in which Anton Bruckner was born in 1824 (grave, see p. 221), lies 1½ hr. E. — We ascend the *Kremstal;* in the background rises the Priel group. Near (10 M.) *Nöstelbach-St. Marien*, on the hill to the right, is *Schloss Weissenberg*, once the property of Marshal Tilly. 11⅜ M. *Neuhofen* (951 ft.) is the birthplace of Marshal von Derfflinger (1606-95), a peasant's son. — 18 M. *Rohr* (1083 ft.).

A branch-line runs from Rohr to (1¼ M., 10 min.) **Bad Hall** (1273 ft.; hotels, most of them open in summer only: *Post, 68 beds at 3-6, L. 4, S. 3, P. 12-18*S*; Zentral, 43 beds at 3-5*S*; Kaiserin Elisabeth, 35 beds at 3-5*S*; Erzherzog Karl, 70 beds at 3-4*S*; Annenhof, 66 beds at 3-5, P. from 10*S*; Stadt Wien, with café, 31 beds at 3-5*S*; Mitter, 26 beds, open all the year; Pensions Teufel, 50 beds, and Alice, 20 beds, P. 10-12*S*; Landes-Sanatorium, 60 beds, P. 15*S*), a health resort with 1400 inhab., a Kurhaus, a pretty park, and a theatre. It has salt springs containing iodine and bromine, the strongest of which, the Johannes-Quelle, was sunk in 1925. About ¼ hr. S.W. is the village of *Pfarrkirchen*, with a handsome church remodelled in 1744-50 and decorated in the most charming rococo style. Branch-line from Bad Hall to Pergern (10 M.; for Steyr), see p. 226; motorbuses run to Steyr (13 M.; p. 224) and viâ Kremsmünster (5 M.; p. 222) to Wels (16¼ M.; p. 227).

Railway from Rohr viâ *Kremsmünster-Stift* (5 M.; p. 222) and *Sattledt* to *Wels*, see p. 228.

20½ M. **Kremsmünster**-*Markt*, with its abbey, see p. 222.

Beyond (27¼ M.) *Nussbach*, with the Traunstein dominating the hills on the right, we reach (29¼ M.) *Schlierbach* (1332 ft.).

About 20 min. E. of the station is the village of **Schlierbach** (1640 ft.; Hofwirth, 8 R.), with a Cistercian monastery; the early-baroque church, built in 1679-85 by Pietro Francesco Carlone, has a richly decorated N. side and an interior superbly fitted up in 1700. The library and Bernhardi-Saal, both of 1712, are interesting.

The train passes some industrial villages, then, beyond a tunnel 570 yds. long, reaches (38½ M.) **Klaus** (1562 ft.; Bahn-Hotel, 24 beds at 1½-2½*S*), in the *Steyrtal*, junction for the Steyrtal line to Agonitz and Garsten (see p. 226). — The next section (as far as Selztal) is known as the *Pyhrn Railway*. We continue in the narrow Steyrtal, threading three short tunnels (observe *Schloss Klaus* beyond the second), then cross the Steyrling by a bridge 110 yds. long and 150 ft. high. — 41 M. *Steyrling* (1617 ft.; inn).

A road leads through the **Steyrling-Tal** (7 hrs. to the Almsee), viâ (¾ hr.) *Steyrling* (1722 ft.; Kaiserin Elisabeth, plain) and the (1 hr.) shooting-box in the *Brunnwinkel* (to the right for the Kasberg, p. 228, 4 hrs.), to *Steyrreith* (1⅓ hr.; 1972 ft.); 5 min. higher up is the shooting-box in the *Berneray*. Hence a marked path leads through woods to the (1¼ hr.) saddle of the *Ring* (2936 ft.), with a pretty glimpse of the little *Öd Lakes* far below; we may descend to the (1½ hr.) *Almtaler Haus* and thence to (3¾ hrs.) *Grünau* (see p. 228).

The line crosses the Steyr and skirts the *Falkenstein* (view to the right of the Stoder-Tal with the Kleiner Priel), then crosses the Teichl to reach (43½ M.) **Dirnbach-Stoder** (1657 ft.; Post Inn).

---

*Stoder-Tal. A road (motor post to the Pension Schmalzerhof thrice daily in ¾ hr., 2*S*) descends W. from Dirnbach-Stoder station (short-cut), crossing the Steyr at *Steyrbruck* (½ M.; 1539 ft.), and ascends the narrow valley past the fine *Stromboding Fall* (80 ft. high; 5 min. to the right) to (6¾ M.) **Hinter-Stoder** (1919 ft.; Jaidhaus, 42 beds at 1¾-2½, L. 2¾-4, P. 7-9*S*; Post, 18 beds; Schmalzerhof, ¼ hr. farther on, 13 beds at 2-2¼*S*; Pensions Schachinger, Johannishof, 1¼ M. farther on; Villa Erika, P. 10*S*, well spoken of; Dietlgut, 50 beds, P. from 9*S*, c. 4 M. to the S.W. of the Jaidhaus, motor post in summer), a summer resort situated in a fine valley, overlooked on the W. by the sombre cliffs of the *Totes Gebirge* (p. 284). To the N.E. are the Sengsen-Gebirge, to the S.E. the Hochmölbing and Warscheneck. Ski-ing on the *Hutterer Boden* (shelterhut, 4528 ft.), to the S.E.

Excursions (guides, Johann Auer and Anton and Josef Schoiswohl). The *Kreidenluke*, ½ hr. N.E. of the church, is a cavern 625 yds. long (guide and torches necessary). — ***Grosser Priel** (8248 ft.), the highest summit of the Totes Gebirge (p. 281), 6½-7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing but very repaying. We traverse the valley of the winding Steyr and the magnificent cirque of the (1¼ hr.) *Polsterluke* to the (2 hrs.) *Priel-Schutzhaus* (4987 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 30 mattresses, winter accommodation), then follow a red-marked path over turf, débris, and snow to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Brotfall-Scharte* (7769 ft.) and to the right over the arête to the (¾ hr.) summit, with an iron cross 25 ft. high and a magnificent panorama. Descent W. in 4 hrs. to the Pühringer-Haus (p. 285); thence in 2½ hrs. to Gössl, p. 281) or to the Welser Hütte (p. 229; 1½ hr., with guide). — The *Spitzmauer* (8025 ft.; 6½ hrs.; guide essential) is ascended viâ the (3¼ hrs.) Priel-Schutzhaus and the *Klinser-Scharte* (1¼ hr.; c. 7000 ft.).

From Hinter-Stoder a road leads E. viâ (3 M.) **Vorder-Stoder** (2651 ft.; Steiner, 12 R.; Stocker), with a magnificent view of the Priel chain, and the (6¾ M.) scythe-factory of *Rossleiten* (inn) to Windischgarsten (10½ M.; see below). An attractive detour for pedestrians (¾ hr.) is past the *Piessling-Ursprung* and the *Gleinker See* (see p. 238).

From Hinter-Stoder to Klachau, an attractive pass (8½ hrs.; way-marks). We pass the source of the Steyr and finally follow a steep but protected rock-path to the **Salzsteig-Joch** (5 hrs.; 5525 ft.), whence we continue (comp. pp. 286, 285) past the *Leist Alp* (5627 ft.) to the *Steyrer See* (1½ hr.; 4780 ft.) and descend S. to *Klachau* (1¾ hr.; p. 286).

Beyond Dirnbach-Stoder the Railway to St. Michael follows the valley of the *Teichl*. — 52¾ M. **Windischgarsten** (2008 ft.; Alpenflora, at the station, 7 beds), 10 min. S. of the prettily situated market-village (1975 ft.; Goldene Sense, 60 beds from 2¼*S*, good; Sonne, 19 beds; Pension Sonnhof, 28 beds, P. 12-14*S*; winter sports), a popular summer resort of 1350 inhabitants. A good survey is obtained from the *Kalvarienberg* (2178 ft.), 20 min. N.W.

Excursions (all paths marked). *Garstnereck* (2415 ft.), 25 min. S. of the station by a fine, shady woodland-walk. — *Wurbauerkogel* (2815 ft.), 1 hr. N.E., attractive; beautiful view. — We may follow the Spital road S. to the (1/2 hr.) *Grundner Inn*, whence a marked path leads to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Gowil Alp* (see below). — The ***Piessling-Ursprung**, or source of the Piessling (1640 ft.), is reached by the Stoder road, leading viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Seebachhof* (inn) to the (3/4 hr.) scythe-factory of *Rossleiten* (p. 237); beyond the (20 min.) *Ursprungstein* is the grotto with the deep-blue pool from which the Piessling flows. — ***Gleinker See** (2647 ft.), at the foot of the *Seestein* (5151 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. S.W. (rfmts. at the Seebauer); thence to the Piessling-Ursprung 1/2 hr., to Spital 1 1/2 hr.

Ascents. **Hoher Nock** (6134 ft.; p. 226), 4 1/2-5 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent N. viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) Feichtau-Hütte to (3 hrs.) *Molln*, see p. 226. — ***Warscheneck** (7828 ft.), 7 hrs., not difficult. From the (1 1/2 hr.) Gleinker See a marked path leads to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Dümmler-Hütte* (4997 ft.; inn in summer, 4 beds and 80 mattresses; winter accommodation) on the Stoffer Alp and to the (3 hrs.) summit, with an admirable view; an alternative route is from Vorder-Stoder (p. 237) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Zeller-Hütte* (5138 ft.; no inn, 18 mattresses) on the Lagelsberg Alp and to the (3 hrs.) summit. Descent to *Liezen*, see p. 299.

The fine Rosenauer Strasse leads E. from Windischgarsten, skirting the N. foot of the *Haller Mauern* (p. 297), viâ the saddle of the *Hengst* (6 1/4 M.; 3280 ft.), to the (10 M.) *Inn zur Säg*, where a marked path diverges to the right to the *Admonter Haus* (3 1/2 hrs.; p. 298). The road continues through the *Laussa-Graben* to *Altenmarkt* (19 1/4 M.; p. 294).

57 1/4 M. **Spital am Pyhrn** (2159 ft.; Bahn-Hotel, 6 R.). The market-village (2123 ft.; Post, 44 beds at 1 1/2-2 1/4, P. 7-8 1/2*S*, good; Lindenhof, 34 beds from 1 1/2, P. from 8 1/2*S*; winter sports), 1/4 hr. S., is a summer resort prettily situated at the N.W. foot of the Bosruck and Grosser Pyhrgas. The church of the former abbey, which was founded as a hospice in 1190, has a baroque façade with two towers and was built by J. M. Prunner in 1714-36; the choir was painted in vivid colours by B. Altomonte, and the oratory and vestibule screens are noteworthy. About 10 min. S. is the originally Gothic St. Leonhardi-Kirche, a double church built on a rocky knob (key at the house adjacent to the right; fee).

Excursions. *Gleinker See* (see above), 1 1/2 hr. N.W. — *Vogelsang Gorge* (made accessible in 1927), 1 1/2 hr. S.E., repaying. — ***Grosser Pyhrgas** (7362 ft.), 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult. We ascend E. to the (2 hrs.) *Hofalm-Hütte* (4380 ft.; inn in summer, 3 beds and 20 mattresses) and viâ the W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Descent to Admont, see p. 298. — *Kleiner Pyhrgas* (6657 ft.), 4 hrs. E., viâ the *Gowil Alp* (4364 ft.; club shelter-hut, inn in summer, 8 mattresses), not difficult. — Viâ the *Pyhrgas-Gatterl* to *Admont* (5 hrs.; path marked), see pp. 297, 298. — The road leading viâ the *Pyhrn Pass* (3100 ft.) to *Liezen* (9 1/4 M.; p. 298) is interesting for pedestrians also.

The train ascends at a gradient of 1 1/2 : 100 to the N. entrance of the *Bosruck Tunnel* (5220 yds. long), within which the line reaches its highest point (2382 ft.), and enters Styria. — We descend (gradient 1·9 : 100) through the narrow Ardning-Graben to (64 M.) *Ardning* (2211 ft.), with a fine view of the Ennstal and the Ennstal Alps. — We descend to the floor of the valley and cross the Enns and the Paltenbach.

69 M. **Selztal** (2083 ft.; railway restaurant, good; Bahnhof, 40 R. at 2-3, L. $2^1/_2 S$), a village of 2300 inhab., is the junction for the line from Amstetten to Zell am See (p. 298).

The railway bends S.E. into the *Palten-Tal*. To the right is *Burg Strechau* (2834 ft.; pension, 45 beds, P. from $9^1/_2 S$), with a courtyard enclosed by three-storied arcades (1630). — $73^1/_4$ M. **Rottenmann**-*Stadt* (2211 ft.; Goldbrich, 20 beds; Post, 22 beds; Brauhaus Restaurant), an old town of 2700 inhab., is pleasantly situated. The former college of canons is now a château. The Gothic parish church was remodelled in 1498. The (10 min.) Bürger-Wald has pretty woodland walks and view-points.

Excursions. A marked path leads W. to the (1 hr.) *Strechau-Klamm*, with picturesque rocks and waterfalls. — *Dürrenschöberl* (5701 ft.; p. 297), 3 hrs. N. by a yellow-marked path, easy and interesting. — **Hochhaide** (7753 ft.), $4^1/_2$ hrs. S.E., with guide, by a blue-marked path viâ the *Einöd-Alple* (6568 ft.), attractive and not difficult.

74 M. *Rottenmann* (2247 ft.), 10 min. from the town. — $80^1/_4$ M. **Trieben** (2293 ft.; Herwerthner, 8 beds; Klarmann), a village of 1200 inhab., lies at the mouth of the *Trieben-Tal*.

From Trieben viâ the Rottenmanner Tauern to Judenburg, $34^1/_2$ M., motor post in summer from Trieben to Möderbrugg in $1^1/_4$ hr. (5*S*), and thence all the year to Judenburg in $1^1/_4$ hr. (3*S* 80*g*). The road ascends S. through the picturesque *Wolfsgraben*, watered by the Triebenbach, to the *Brodjäger Inn* ($^3/_4$ M.; 3301 ft.), then to the right to the ($5^1/_2$ M.) hamlet of **Hohentauern** (4150 ft.: Regner, plain; 20 min. farther on, the Bergsteigerheim, a club-hut, inn all the year, 20 beds and 20 mattresses). A somewhat shorter route for pedestrians is by the road leading to the right ($1^3/_4$ M. from Trieben), past graphite works, through the narrow rocky valley of the *Sunk* (in the middle the stream disappears beneath an old landslide), with magnetite quarries; at its end we bear to the right for the Bösenstein (see below) or to the left past the fish-ponds for ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from Trieben) Hohentauern. The Tauern road descends the *Pölstal*, viâ ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Möderbrugg* (3041 ft.; Pension Khil), to the ($20^1/_2$ M.) market-village of *Oberzeiring* (3051 ft.; Post Inn; Hofer), a summer resort with formerly important silver mines. Thence viâ ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Unterzeiring*, with a Gothic church of the early 15th cent., to ($26^1/_4$ M.) *Pöls* (2618 ft.), with a paper factory. The imposing *Reifenstein* ruins (late 15th cent.) are $^1/_2$ hr. S.E. From Pöls the Tauern road leads S. viâ the *Pölshals* (2661 ft.) into the Murtal. To the right are *Schloss Sauerbrunn*, built over a mineral spring, and the 'Sternschanze' (both mid-16th cent.). We go on to the E. viâ *Thalheim* ($28^1/_2$ M.; p. 339) to *Judenburg* ($34^1/_2$ M.; p. 339).

***Bösenstein** (8035 ft.), $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Hohentauern (see above) by marked path, fatiguing but repaying. We ascend W. to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Engerlhube* (4200 ft.; reached from Trieben viâ the Sunk in 2 hrs.), and viâ the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Scheibl Alp*, with the *Edelraute-Hütte* (5660 ft.; inn, open all the year, 17 beds and 25 mattresses), and the *Grosser Bösenstein-See* (5735 ft.) to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) summit, with an admirable panorama. — The **Grosser Griesstein** (7671 ft.; 5 hrs. from the Brodjäger Inn, see above; toilsome) commands an interesting view. We follow the Trieben-Tal S.E. viâ the *Triebental-Hütte* (50 min.; 3609 ft.; no inn, 24 mattresses) to the *Seyfriedhube* (10 min.). Here we bear to the right viâ the *Triebner Alp* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 5315 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Triebner Törl* or *Bärental-Sattel* (6256 ft.), then to the left viâ the crest to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) summit

The train ascends to the summit of the **Schober Pass** (2785 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and the Mur, and then descends viâ (89½ M.) *Wald* (2766 ft.; Leitner; Landl) to the *Liesing-Tal*. — Beyond (93¾ M.) **Kalwang** (2464 ft.; Reitmaier, 15 beds at 2-3*S*; Pircher) we reach (98¾ M.) *Mautern* (2270 ft.; Maier, 25 beds at 1¾-3*S*; Thewanger), a market-village of 1000 inhabitants. — 102½ M. *Kammern* (Köhldorfer Inn).

108¾ M. *St. Michael* (p. 337).

Excursions (guide: Robert Richter, at Kalwang). The ascent of the ***Zeiritzkampel** (6972 ft.), from Wald or Kalwang by marked paths to the N. viâ the *Zeiritztörl* (6358 ft.; club shelter-hut under construction) in 4½-5 hrs., is easy. Magnificent view. — The *Hochreichart* (7930 ft.) is ascended by marked path leading S.W. from Kalwang through the *Pisching-Graben* (6 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing but repaying). — *Wildfeld* (6713 ft.), by marked path N. from Mautern, 5 hrs., with guide, interesting (ridge-walk E. to the Eisenerzer Reichenstein, p. 336, 4 hrs., W. to the Zeiritzkampel, 4½ hrs.); descent N.E. (blue marks) in 3½ hrs. to Eisenerz (p. 335). — **Seckauer Zinken** (7868 ft.), by a blue-marked path from Kalwang through the *Hagenbach-Graben*, 5½ hrs., with guide, not difficult; superb view. Descent S.E. in 4 hrs. to *Seckau*, see p. 338. — The ***Reiting** (*Gösseck*, 7267 ft.) is ascended by a marked path from Mautern viâ the *Schrecker Alp* (accommodation) in 5 hrs. (with guide; not difficult). Excellent view. Descent E. in 4 hrs. to Trofaiach, see p. 336.

20. From Linz viâ Attnang to Salzburg.

Railway, 77¾ M. in 2 43/4 hrs. (express-fares 28*S*, 20*S* 20*g*, 11*S* 20*g*).

Road, 81½ M. We leave *Linz* (866 ft.; p. 216) to the S. by the Reichs-Str. (Pl. E F 6). — 20 M. *Wels* (1040 ft.; p. 227; to Selztal, see p. 235). — 28½ M. *Lambach* (1214 ft.; to Gmunden, see p. 270, to Braunau or Schärding, see p. 241). — 42¼ M. *Vöcklabruck* (1421 ft.; p. 241). — 53¾ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1759 ft.; p. 241). — 66½ M. *Neumarkt* (1804 ft.; p. 241). — 81½ M. *Salzburg* (1355 ft.; p. 242).

From Linz to (15½ M.) *Wels*, see R. 17a. — The Salzburg line continues S.W. — 23½ M. **Lambach** (1201 ft.; Elefant, 11 beds; Goldener Stern), an old market-village of 2100 inhab., has numerous pretty houses of the 18th century. In the market-place is the W. wing of the imposing **Benedictine Abbey**, founded in 1086.

From the first courtyard, entered by a fine baroque portal (1693), we walk straight on, turning to the left by the double staircase and through the cloisters to the *Abbey Church*, built in 1652-56, with nine altar-pieces by J. von Sandrart (1671) and a high altar designed by J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1717). From the double staircase in the first courtyard we may ascend steps to the *Kloster-Theater* (1746-70) or to the so-called *Läuthaus*, with important Romanesque frescoes (1st half of 12th cent.). The monks' quarters, in the N. wing, contain the superb *Refectory* (early 18th cent.) and the *Library*. In the S. wing, to the right in the first courtyard, is the *Picture Gallery*, with paintings and drawings by Schmidt of Krems, Altomonte, Maulpertsch, and others.

A fine view is obtained from the Kalvarienberg, 10 min. N.E. of the abbey; the pretty chapel (1719-20) contains interesting frescoes by W. A. Heindl. Amid trees on the hill on the right bank of

the Traun, 20 min. S.W. of the abbey, peeps the richly decorated triangular pilgrimage-church of *Stadl-Paura* (see below), with three towers, built in 1714-17 and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17½ M., branch-line S.W. in 1¼ hr. The line (a horse-railway from 1821 to 1855) describes a great bend to the S. and crosses the *Traun;* ahead we observe the Traunstein (p. 273), with the Höllen-Gebirge on the right and, between them, the distant Dachstein glaciers. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Stadl-Paura* (see above) we reach (9¼ M.) *Traunfall* (1430 ft.), whence a footpath leads W. to the *Traun-Fall* (20 min.; comp. p. 273). — 10½ M. *Steyrermühl* has a large paper factory. — 17½ M. *Gmunden-Seebahnhof*, ½ hr. from the Bundes-Bahnhof (see p. 271).

A road diverging to the right 1¾ M. to the W. of Lambach, leads viâ (7¼ M.) *Gaspoltshofen* (1476 ft.; Obermair, 10 beds), with a baroque church containing a curious 'ship pulpit' of 1770, and (23½ M.) *Ried im Innkreis* (1408 ft.; p. 230) to (48½ M.) *Braunau* (1155 ft.; p. 231) or (44½ M.) *Schärding* (1027 ft.; p. 229).

24¾ M. *Markt Lambach.* — Farther on our train follows the valley of the *Ager* (p. 267), with the Priel group, Traunstein and Höllen-Gebirge, and Dachstein visible on the left. — 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt* (Zur Linde, 16 beds at 2, L. 2*S*); motorbus to the Traun-Fall, see p. 273. — 34¼ M. **Attnang-Puchheim** (1362 ft.; Habsburg, 15 beds, with café).

Salzkammergut Railway to *Gmunden* and *Bad Ischl*, see R. 25; railway to *Passau*, see R. 17b.

To the left is *Schloss Puchheim*, with the Höllen-Gebirge in the background. — 36¾ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1427 ft.; Bahnhof, 24 beds from 2½*S*; Menschick zur Alten Post, 38 beds from 2½, L. 2¼*S*), a town of 2600 inhab., has old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the left is the Gothic church of Schöndorf (1481), with a double nave. From Vöcklabruck a branch-line runs S. to Kammer-Schörfling (see p. 267).

Beyond (44 M.) *Redl-Zipf*, with a large brewery on the right, we reach (47¼ M.) *Vöcklamarkt* (1604 ft.; Post, 9 beds). Electric railway to Attersee, see p. 267. — 49¾ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1677 ft.). The train winds through a wooded and hilly district and enters the province of Salzburg short of (56 M.) *Ederbauer* (1972 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen* (1808 ft.; see below) the overhanging peak of the Schafberg (p. 265) and the Schober (p. 270) are seen on the left. — 61½ M. *Steindorf.*

A motor post runs from Rabenschwand-Oberhofen along the E. bank of the **Zeller See** or **Irr-See** to *Mondsee* (8½ M.; p. 270) in ½ hr. — Branch-line from Steindorf to *Braunau*, see R. 17c.

62¾ M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf* (1785 ft.; p. 242). — Beyond (65¾ M.) *Weng* we skirt the pretty *Waller-See* (1654 ft.), 3¾ M. long. — 69 M. **Seekirchen** (1686 ft.; Hirschen, 15 beds) is an old market-village with 850 inhabitants.

From Seekirchen a motorbus plies twice daily in summer in 40 min., viâ (5 M.) *Obertrum*, to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1650 ft.; Post, 30 beds; Seewirt, 40 beds, R. 5-10*S*; Pension Seefried, 42 beds, P. 7-8*S*; Kuranstalt Moorbad, 20 beds; Café Seerose; bathing beach), a summer resort (no Jewish

visitors desired). Mattsee lies on a neck of land between the two *Matt Lakes* (Obertrumer See and Niedertrumer See), and has an abbey founded before 783 by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria (library, collection of fossils). — Excursions from Mattsee. *Schlossberg* (1860 ft.), ¼ hr. W.; more extensive view from the *Buchberg* (2612 ft.), 1¹/₂ hr. S. A marked path leads E. to the (2¹/₄ hrs.) top of the *Tannberg* (2572 ft.; inn), with a view-tower; descent (marked) S.E. via (¾ hr.) *Köstendorf* (high altar of 1769 and pulpit of 1751 in the parish church) to *Neumarkt-Köstendorf* station (⅓ hr.; see p. 241). — From Mattsee a motorbus runs S.W. to Salzburg.

The train enters a wooded tract, crosses the deep valley of the *Fischach* several times, and turns S. To the left is the Gaisberg; to the right, the Hoher Göll (with the snow-field of the Übergossene Alp), Untersberg, and Staufen. — 75⅜ *Berg-Maria-Plain* (p. 254).

77¾ M. *Salzburg* (Bundes-Bahnhof).

21. Salzburg and its Environs.

Railway Stations. Bundes-Bahnhof (Pl. D 1; restaurant), on the N. side of the town, 20 min. from the Staats-Brücke. *Passport* and *Luggage Examination* for travellers to and from Germany. — The Local Stations (restaurant), for the Salzkammergut Railway to Ischl and for the lines to Berchtesgaden (p. 255) and Oberndorf and Lamprechtshausen (p. 256), lie opposite the Bundes-Bahnhof.

Air Services (see p. xxii). The aerodrome is at *Maxglan* (beyond Pl. B 2; p. 254), whither passengers are conveyed by motor-car from the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau (p. 244) ½ hr. before the flight.

Hotels (comp. p. xxiv; information as to hotel-accommodation supplied by a branch-office of the Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr, Bundes-Bahnhof, island platform).

On the Right Bank of the Salzach. Close to the station: **Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. a; D 1), with park, 380 beds (60 bathrooms) from 10, D. 8, P. from 23*S*; **Pitter* (Pl. l; D 2), Westbahn-Str., 280 beds (15 bathrooms) from 7, B. 2¹/₂-3, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 18*S*; *Park Hotel Nelböck* (Pl. b; D 1), corner of Auersperg-Str. and Weiser-Str., 75 beds at 7-10, L. or D. 4-6, P. 16-20*S*, closed in winter, good; *Elisabeth* (Pl. el; C D 1), 45 beds from 4*S*, *Bahnhof*, 70 beds from 5*S*, *Bayrischer Hof*, 40 beds from 4*S*, these three in the Elisabeth-Strasse; *Stadt Meran* (Pl. sm; C 1), 90 beds at 4-7, L. or D. 3¹/₂*S*, well spoken of.

To the E. of the Mirabell-Platz. *Habsburg* (Pl. g; D 2), Hubert-Sattler-Gasse 11, 100 beds at 8-14, L. or D. 2³/₄-4¹/₂*S*, good; *Roter Krebs* (Pl. x; D 2), Mirabell-Platz 8, 110 beds at 6-8*S*; *Wolf-Dietrich* (Pl. y; E 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16, 50 beds at 4-6, L. 3¹/₂-4¹/₂, S. 3-3¹/₂*S*, good; *Hofwirt* (Pl. ho; E 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 1, 75 beds at 3¹/₂-7¹/₂*S*; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. lo; E 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 13, 50 beds at 3-6*S*, plain but good; *Salzburger Hof* (Pl. s; E 2), an hôtel garni, Paris-Lodron-Str. 18, 52 beds at 6-10*S*.

Near the Staats-Brücke. **Österreichischer Hof* (Pl. c; D 3), Bismarck-Str. 5-7, 160 beds (21 bathrooms) from 8, L. 4¹/₂, D. 6, P. from 18*S*; **Bristol* (Pl. e; D 3), Makart-Platz 3, 140 beds at 16-25, L. or D. 8*S*; **Zum Stein* (Pl. h; D 3), Gisela-Kai 3, 180 beds (20 bathrooms) from 9, L. or D. 5*S*; *Münchner Hof* (Pl. u; D 3), Platzl and Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, 100 beds (10 bathrooms) from 10, L. or D. 3-5*S*, well spoken of; *Mirabell* (Pl. m; D 3), Schwarz-Str. 4, 40 beds from 6*S*, *Traube* (Pl. k; D 3), Linzer Gasse 4, 100 beds at 4¹/₂-6, L. or D. 3¹/₂*S*, both good; *Gablerbräu* (Pl. i; D 3), Linzer Gasse 9, 120 beds at 4¹/₂-5, L. 3¹/₂, S. 3*S*, good; *Tiger* (Pl. t; D E 3), Linzer Gasse 22, 55 beds at 3-4*S*, well spoken of; *Schwarzes Rössl* (Pl. v; D 3), Berg-Str. 5-7, 70 beds from 3¹/₂*S*; *Bergerbräu*, Linzer Gasse (Pl. D E 3), 76 beds at 4-7*S*.

Hotels on the Left Bank of the Salzach. *Goldene Birne* (Pl. bi; E 3, 4), Judengasse 1 and Rudolfs-Kai 12, with wine-room, 25 beds at 3-5, L. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$*S*, plain but good; *Goldenes Horn* (Pl. o; D 4), 70 beds at 3-7, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-3*S*, *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. j; D 4), 70 beds at $3^1/_2$-6, L. $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$*S*, both in the Getreidegasse.

Restaurants (some with music in the evening) in the *Österreichischer Hof*, *Bristol*, *Stein*, *Münchner Hof*, *Pitter*, *Stüdl* (Goldene Birne Hotel), *Mirabell* (with garden), and *Traube* (very popular). Also *Railway Restaurant*; *Elektrischer Aufzug* (Pl. C 3; p. 249); and *Kurhaus* (Pl. D 2; p. 251), in the Stadt-Park. — **Wine.** *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D 4; p. 246), patronized by all classes, hot dishes; *Mozart*, Getreidegasse 22 (Pl. D 4), with café; *Schider*, Linzer Gasse 15 (Pl. D 3). — **Beer.** *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E 4), Festungsgasse 10, with 'Mozart Room', good; *Stieglbräu*, Westbahn-Str. 14 (Pl. D 2; beds also), with garden; *Volkskeller*, at the Pitter Hotel (p. 242), with garden; *Zipfer Bierhaus*, Universitäts-Platz (Pl. D 4); *Augustiner-Bräustübl*, at Mülln (Pl. C 2), popular, open after 2.30 p.m.

Cafés. On the left bank of the Salzach: *Tomaselli*, Alter Markt 9 (Pl. D 4); *Glockenspiel*, Mozart-Platz 2 (Pl. E 4). — On the right bank: *Bazar*, Bismarck-Str. 3, near the Staats-Brücke (Pl. D 3); *Krimmel*, Westbahn-Str., corner of Hubert-Sattler-Gasse (Pl. D 2); *Pitter*, at the Pitter Hotel (see p. 242); *Corso*, Gisela-Kai, near the Mozart-Steg (Pl. E 3). — **Confectioners.** *Schatz*, in the passage between the Universitäts-Platz and Getreidegasse (Pl. D 4); *Fürst*, Alter Markt 8 (Pl. D 4); *Posch*, Linzer Gasse 26 (Pl. D E 3).

Horse and Motor Cabs. The tariff frequently changes, wherefore a previous arrangement is advisable.

Tramway ('Stadt-Bahn') from the station (Pl. D 1) viâ the Mirabell-Platz (Pl. D 2), Staats-Brücke (Pl. D 3), Alter Markt (Pl. D4), Universitäts-Platz, and Neutor (Pl. D 4) to *Riedenburg* (Pl. B 4).

'Lokal-Bahn' (electric) from the station (Pl. D 1) through the town to *Hellbrunn*, *St. Leonhard*, and *Berchtesgaden (Königs-See)*, see p. 255. The stations within the town are *Fünfhaus*, *Kurhaus*, *Bazar*, *Mozart-Steg*, and *Äusserer Stein* (Pl. F 3), beyond which the line crosses the Karolinen-Brücke to the (2 M.) *Künstlerhaus-Nonntal* (Pl. F 5). Also from *Bergheim* viâ *Maria-Plain* (p. 254) to the station, and thence as above to *Äusserer Stein*, for the branch to *Parsch*, on the Gaisberg Railway (p. 252). Tickets should be taken at the booking-offices, as those issued on board cost more.

Cable-railway to the *Fortress*, see p. 248; electric lift to the *Mönchsberg*, p. 249; rack-and-pinion railway to the *Gaisberg*, p. 252.

Post Offices in the Neugebäude in the Residenz-Platz (Pl. 32, E 4; p. 245; for poste restante letters), near the Bundes-Bahnhof (Pl. D 1), in the Makart-Platz (Pl. D 3), etc.

Baths. *Kurhaus* (Pl. D 2; p. 251), with swimming bath. — *Städtisches Vollbad*, near the Franz-Josefs-Park (Pl. G 4; p. 251). — *Mozartbad*, Pfeiffergasse (Pl. E 4). — *Badeanstalt Salzburg-Mülln*, Franz-Josefs-Kai (Pl. C 2; medical baths). — Family swimming baths near *Schloss Leopoldskron* (p. 254).

Theatres and Concerts. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 36; D 3); *Mozarteum* (Pl. D 3; p. 251); *Festival Theatre* (p. 247) in the Marstall (Pl. D 4). — *Aicher's Marionette Theatre*, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 15 (Pl. D 3), at 8 p.m. on week-days in summer.

Salzburg Festival in Aug.: dramas in the Dom-Platz, in the Festival Theatre, and in the Summer Riding School, operas in the Stadt-Theater, concerts in the Mozarteum and in the cathedral.

Art Exhibitions in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F 4; p. 250); *Swatschek Art Saloon*, Alter Markt 5 (closed 12-2 on week-days and on Sun.; adm. free).

Book Shops. *Mayrische Buchhandlung* (Otto Neugebauer), Bismarck-Str. 18; *Eduard Höllrigl*, Sigmund-Haffner-Gasse 10; *Eugen Richter's Successors*, Residenz-Platz 2.

Tourists' Requisites. *Wilhelm Slama*, Alter Markt 8; *Hermann Amanshauser*, Residenz-Platz 7; *Mahler & Lanz*, Brodgasse 1.

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (railway-tickets) and *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr*, Schwarz-Str. 1, opposite the theatre, open week-days 8.30-12.30 & 2.30-5.30. — ALPINE GUIDES. Gasser, Karl Adolf Schulz, Josef Starlinger, and Johann Weissbacher.

Circular Motor Trips (in summer only). Drives through the town, starting from the Mirabell-Platz (Pl. D 2) at 9 a.m.; charabancs run daily to the Salzkammergut Lakes, Gosauschmied, Königs-See, and Chiemsee (tickets at the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, see above).

Times of Admission. Books of admission-tickets are issued at reduced prices by the Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr (see above).

Botanical Garden (Pl. 1; D 4), open on week-days in summer, 8-12 & 2-6; the alpine plants are interesting.

Carillon (p. 245) daily at 7, 11 (except Fri.), and 6; inspection of tower at the same times, entrance Mozart-Platz 1 (20*g*).

Cathedral (p. 246). Organ-recital daily in summer at 11.15 a.m., after the carillon (see above); 80*g*.

Festival Theatre (p. 247). Inspection daily 10-12 & 2-5; 1 *S*.

Hellbrunn (p. 253). Parties shown round daily, about every hour, 8-12 & 1.30-6, after the arrival of the trains; complete inspection 1½ *S*, fountains 50*g*, aquarium 30*g*, château 30*g*, folklore museum (9-12.30 & 2.30-7) 40*g*. — The deer are fed daily at 3-6 (50*g*).

Mozarteum (p. 251). Inspection of the house, with a short concert, daily at 11.30 (1 hr.); 1*S* 20*g*.

Mozart Museum (p. 248), open week-days 8-12 & 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 1*S*.

Museum Carolino-Augusteum (p. 248), open daily 9-12 & 2-5 in summer, 9-12 & 2-4 (except Sat.) in winter; 1*S*.

Natural History Museum (p. 247), 9-12 & 2-6 (winter 10-12 & 2-4); 80*g*.

Nonnberg Benedictine Nunnery (p. 249), interior shown on week-days, 8.30-11 & 2-5; 5*S*, parties of more than 8 pers. 3*S* each.

Residenz (p. 245), parties shown round the state apartments daily at 10, 11, and 12, from May 1st to Sept. 15th at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 also; 1 *S*. — The picture-gallery is open daily, 10-12 & 2-5; 60*g*.

Sattler's Panorama (p. 251), daily 9-12 & 2-6; 30*g*.

Chief Sights (two days). Cathedral, Mozart Museum, Cemetery of St. Peter, Mirabell Garden, Hohen-Salzburg or Mönchsberg, Kapuzinerberg, Hellbrunn, and Gaisberg.

Salzburg (1378 ft.), a town of 38,000 inhab., once the capital of the most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, is now the seat of an archbishop and of the provincial government. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. It lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, the grey-white glacier water of which hastens down its broad pebbly channel to join the Inn. The older part of the town, on the left bank, is commanded by the abrupt *Mönchsberg*, with the Hohen-Salzburg, and the newer quarter on the right bank by the *Kapuzinerberg*.

After the destruction of the important Roman commercial town of *Juvavum* in 477, St. Rupert founded about 700 the convents of St. Peter and Nonnberg. Around these grew up the town, which became the seat of an archbishop in 798 and is first mentioned under its present name in a document of 816. The archbishops, who sought to emulate the Popes, were important factors in the history of the town, and did much

for its architecture. The most distinguished among them were the energetic Leonhard von Keutschach (1495-1519), who crushed the independent spirit of the citizens, Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau (1587-1612, d. 1617 as a prisoner on the Hohen-Salzburg), a descendant of the Medici family, Marcus Sittieus, Count Hohenems (1612-19), Paris, Count Lodron (1619-53), and Johann Ernst, Count Thun (1687-1709). Few mediæval buildings have survived, owing to the building proclivities of the archbishops, who are responsible for the cathedral and Residenz, with their spacious squares, Schloss Mirabell and Schloss Hellbrunn, and the domed baroque churches. The churches and palaces in the Italian style, and the flat roofs which replace the German gables otherwise found throughout Austria, invest the town with the characteristic features of a sumptuous archiepiscopal residence of the 17th and 18th centuries. Goethe's 'Hermann und Dorothea' describes the fate of the Protestants banished under Archbishop Firmian (1727-44), in 1731. The principality was secularized in 1803, belonged to Bavaria from 1810 to 1816, then became an Austrian duchy, and formed an Austrian crown-province from 1850 to 1918.

A. Quarters on the Left Bank of the Salzach.

The central point of the older part of the town on the left bank of the Salzach is the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E 4), in which rises the *Hof-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), a fountain (46 ft. in height) of Untersberg marble, by an Italian sculptor (1658-61). On the W. side of the square is the former archiepiscopal **Residenz** (Pl. D E 4), erected in 1596-1792, a building in the style of a Roman palace, with three courtyards; the façade was completed in 1710.

The Interior (adm., see p. 244) is splendidly decorated in the period of 1710-75, with magnificent stuccoes, wall and ceiling paintings by J. M. Rottmayr and M. Altomonte, Flemish tapestries (16-17th cent.), and fine glazed stoves. Beyond an arcaded courtyard and the main staircase, to the left, is the *Carbine Room* (1587-1665), where the bodyguard once kept watch. We then pass through the *Knights' Hall* to the *Council Chamber*, where the court concerts, in which Mozart took part, were held in the 18th century. The magnificent *Audience Chamber* contains Flemish tapestries (c. 1595) and French furniture (c. 1775); in the former *Picture Gallery* is a fireplace of variegated Salzburg marble. The silk wall-hanging in the *Reception Room* dates from c. 1775. The white *Marcus Sitticus Room* was decorated c. 1780 in the Louis XVI. style by Peter Pflaender of Salzburg. Beyond an antechamber we emerge on the upper gallery of the Franciscan Church, with a glimpse of the interior of the lofty choir (comp. p. 247). — On the third floor is the *Bishop's Room*, with portraits of the bishops and archbishops of Salzburg, and the **Residenz Gallery**, with German, Netherlandish, and Italian pictures of the 15-18th cent. and specimens of ecclesiastical sculpture (c. 1500). The room at the N.E. corner, formerly a reception room, contains Flemish tapestries of the 17th century.

Opposite the Residenz is the **Neugebäude** (Pl. E 4), begun in 1588, including the Government Buildings (Pl. 34) and the Post Office (Pl. 32). The tower contains a carillon, constructed in 1702, which is played daily (comp. p. 244; programme of airs at the corner of the Residenz), after which the horn from the fortress (p. 249) is heard in summer (May 1st-Oct. 1st). — On the N. side of the Residenz-Platz is the little *St. Michaels-Kirche* (Pl. 17), built in 1767-76.

On the S. side is the ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. E 4), erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari on the site of a mediæval basilica. The towers were completed in 1652-55. In the early-Italian baroque style, with a heavy façade of white and rose Untersberg marble and a spacious interior, it is said to be the purest Italian structure N. of the Alps. In the left aisle is a bronze font, dating from 1321, with a cover of 1859; high-altar-piece (Resurrection) by Arsenio Mascagni (c. 1628). A fine organ, with 100 registers, was completed in 1914 (recitals, see p. 244). — In the Dom-Platz, to which an air of noble seclusion is imparted by the arcades (1658-63) adjoining the Residenz and the abbey, is a leaden Column of the Virgin (Pl. 26), by Wolfgang and Johann Hagenauer (1771).

Adjoining the Residenz-Platz on the E. is the Mozart-Platz, with a statue of *Mozart* (Pl. 28, E 4; birth-place, see p. 248), by L. Schwanthaler (1842). — In the Alter Markt, which joins the Residenz-Platz on the W., is the old *Markt-Brunnen* (fine iron screen of 1583, column of 1687, figure of St. Florian of 1734).

On the S. side of the cathedral lies the Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E 4), with the *Kapitel-Schwemme* (Pl. 4), a marble horse-pond in the style of a Roman baroque fountain (1732). On the E. side of the square is the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. E 4; 1864).

To the W. is the Benedictine **Abbey of St. Peter** (Pl. D E 4), founded by St. Rupert in 696, the nucleus of modern Salzburg. Till 1110 the archbishops dwelt here; the buildings date in their present form from the 17-18th centuries. — In the S.W. corner of the Kapitel-Platz is the entrance to the **Cemetery of St. Peter** *(St. Peters-Friedhof)*, with many old tombstones, adjoining the conglomerate cliff between the Mönchsberg and the citadel. It is surrounded on three sides by arcades (1627) containing family vaults. The late-Gothic *Margareten-Kapelle* (Pl. 16; no adm.) in the middle, erected in 1485-91 and restored in 1684, contains good stained glass of the late 15th century. To the left, in the S.W. angle (30*g*; the keeper lives between the arcades and the cliff), rock-steps ascend to the *Gertrauden-Kapelle* and the hermitage of *St. Maximus*, with vaults resembling catacombs (probably dating from the early 3rd cent.), where St. Maximus is said to have suffered martyrdom in 477. — An archway leads to the courtyard of the abbey, with an octagonal marble fountain of 1673. To the left is the entrance to *St. Peters-Stiftskeller* (p. 243). To the right is the **Stiftskirche St. Peter** or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1130-1143, remodelled in a rich rococo style in 1753-61. The Romanesque portal, with sculptures of c. 1240, is preserved within the tower-porch; the door itself has rich rocaille work (1766). Two fine bronze candlesticks (1609) stand in front of the high altar. In the right aisle is the rock-tomb of St. Rupert (see above). To the left of the church is the entrance to the old *Cloisters* (Pl. 6; men only),

with many tombstones. The interesting abbey treasury is no longer shown. Opposite the church a passage leads to the seminary of the Benedictine college, built by Peter Behrens in 1924-26. The hall contains a striking wooden crucifix by Jacob Adlhardt (1927).

The ***Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9; D 4), to the N. of the abbey courtyard, has a dark Romanesque nave in the severe style of the 13th cent., affording a charming contrast to the loftier and well-lighted choir, a masterpiece by Hans Stethaimer of Burghausen (early 15th cent.; comp. p. 227), with rich reticulated vaulting and a chevet of baroque chapels. The upper part of the tower (1486-98) was rebuilt in 1865. The Romanesque S. portal, in the Italian style, dates from c. 1220, the wrought-iron choir-screen from 1780. On the baroque high altar (1711), by J. B. Fischer von Erlach (?), is a *Madonna carved by Michael Pacher (1495-98; Child modern).

Close by is the **Marstall** (Pl. D 4), built in 1607, with the *Summer Riding School* (Pl. 35), which has galleries for the spectators hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg (1693), and the *Winter Riding School* (1662), which was converted into a **Festival Theatre** (p. 243) by Clemens Holzmeister in 1925-26; the lobby contains frescoes by Anton Faistauer. Adm., see p. 244.

In the main building is the **Natural History Museum** (adm., see p. 244). On the first floor are the palæontological (two almost lifesize models of saurians), geological, mineralogical, and mining sections and the vertebrate animals and birds (an important and well-arranged collection), also a *Speläological Museum* with exhibits from caves, with special reference to the province of Salzburg. On the second floor are to be exhibited the lower animals and the departments of botany, hunting and fishing, sport, touring, and mountaineering. — The ground-floor is used for industrial exhibitions (adm. free).

The N. front of the Marstall, with a marble gateway designed by J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1694), faces the Sigmunds-Platz. In the square is a second *Horse Pond* (Pl. 31, D 4; comp. p. 246), with a group of horse-tamers by M. B. Mandl (1695) and frescoes, restored in 1916, on the rear-wall, which was added in 1732. To the W. is the **Neutor** (Pl. D 4), a tunnel 145 yds. long, hewn in 1764-66 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg and leading to the suburb of *Riedenburg* (tramway, see p. 243). The tunnel was widened in 1915. Over the entrance is a medallion of Archbishop Sigmund III., the constructor, with the inscription 'Te saxa loquuntur' ('The rocks speak thy name'), and at the exit is a statue of St. Sigismund.

In the Universitäts-Platz is the **Kollegien-Kirche** (Pl. 12, D 4; open 2-6, 30*g*), a baroque church with a lofty dome and a striking façade, built in 1606-1707 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach. The high altar dates from c. 1707. On the side-altars are two good altar-pieces by Rottmayr (1722). — From the Universitäts-Platz many passages lead to the quaint Getreidegasse. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born at No. 9, to the left. In 1880 the living-rooms on the third floor

were converted into a **Mozart Museum** (Pl. 27, D 4; adm., see p. 244), with numerous souvenirs, portraits, and MSS. A small glass-case in the first room contains (No. 139) a wax relief by Leonhard Bosch (1788), probably the best likeness of the composer; the skull said to be Mozart's is not authentic. In the second room, where Mozart was born on Jan. 27th, 1756 (comp. p. 33), is his grand piano. — Close by, to the E. on the Rudolfs-Kai, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 33; D 3), restored in 1618 and 1775; the adjacent iron *Staats-Brücke* (1878) leads to the right bank (comp. p. 250).

The **Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D 3), on the Franz-Josef-Kai, contains fine collections of art and antiquities. Of special interest are the valuable pictures by early Salzburg artists, 15th-16th cent. carvings in wood and stone, and a quantity of beautiful furniture and stoves. Adm., see p. 244.

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule (I) are a bronze fountain, representing Actæon (17th cent.), and the arms of the archbishops in stone. — II. Hall of Antiques. Roman mosaic pavements, milestones, tombstones, etc. — III. Historical Collection. Portraits of the archbishops and others, views of the town, models, Salzburg coins, etc. — The Courtyard contains architectural fragments, armorial bearings, and tombstones.

First Floor. Rooms VII and VIII. Old musical instruments, with a piano of Mozart; Mozart souvenirs. — IX-XVI. Excellent Salzburg furniture and stoves of the Renaissance period. — XVII and XVIII. Old Salzburg altars and wood-carvings of the 15-16th cent.; organ-shutters made in Salzburg in the mid-15th cent.; Gothic architectural fragments and statues in red marble, portions of an imperial monument for Speyer cathedral, begun in 1514 by *Hans Valkenauer* at Salzburg, by order of Emperor Maximilian I., but abandoned after his death in 1519; a gilded Gothic reliquary. — XIX. Gothic furniture; altar-piece, Adoration of the Magi, by the Netherlandish Master of the Virgo inter Virgines (c. 1510). — XX. Rococo room. — XXI. Rooms furnished in the baroque, Empire, and Biedermeier styles.

Second Floor. Room XXIII. Arts and Crafts: earthenware, porcelain, glass, wrought iron, a good collection of pewter, and guild-chests. — XXIV. Souvenirs of the Protestant exiles (comp. p. 245). — XXV. 'Wolf Dietrich Room', with a carved ceiling from the Johannes-Schlössl on the Mönchsberg. — XXIX XL. Cribs; national costumes and old portraits; collection of pictures (A. R. Mengs, Lampi, Edlinger, Makart, and others); lace and embroidery (XXXVI); beautiful Renaissance panelled room (XXXVIII) of 1606, from Goldegg in the Pongau. — Quitting Room XXXV, we enter three rooms to the right, with prehistoric objects found in Salzburg salt and copper mines; Roman finds, including (in the third room) an Italic helmet (c. 500 B.C.) from the Pass Lueg.

On the N.W. of the museum is the *Ursuline Convent Church* (Pl. 20; C 3), built in 1699-1705 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, a baroque structure with a characteristic façade.

The town is dominated by the picturesque former fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1778 ft.; Pl. E 4, 5), which crowns the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg. The fortress, founded in 1077 by Archbishop Gebhard, owes the essential features of its present-day form to Archbishop Leonhard (c. 1500; p. 245). It is reached by a cable railway (190 yds. long), constructed in 1892, starting from the

Festungsgasse (fare up 45, down 30, there and back 70*g*), or by a footpath to the left past the Stiegl-Keller (p. 243). Halfway up is the station of *Mönchsberg* (comp. below), near the Zur Katz Inn. Farther on the line threads a short tunnel to reach the upper station (restaurant, with fine view).

From the terminus of the cable railway we skirt the view-tower to the left, and beyond some steps reach a small courtyard, where tickets of admission (50*g*) are obtained. We begin by inspecting the old *Justice Chamber* in the *Reck-Turm* (80 ft. high), whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, then proceed by the rampart to the *Great Horn* (the so-called 'Stier' or bull; see p. 215), a barrel-organ of 1502, with 200 pipes, and the late-Gothic *Fürsten-Zimmer* (prince's rooms), dating from about 1500 and restored in 1851, with richly panelled walls and ceilings. The 'Goldene Stube' has two doors with carved foliage and an admirable stove of 1501 with gaily coloured tiles, and the Grosser Saal contains four twisted columns of red Adnet marble (comp. p. 258).

From the little courtyard mentioned above the 'Feuergang', built in 1565, leads to the *Main Courtyard* (adm. free), with a large water-tank (1539) and the *St. Georgs-Kirche* (1502). On the exterior is a very fine relief of Archbishop Leonhard (see p. 248), by Hans Valkenauer (1515) and in the interior are lifesize reliefs of the Twelve Apostles. All these reliefs are of red marble. To the E. of the church is the *Reis-Zug*, an old cable-railway (330 yds. long) of 1504, formerly worked by four horses.

The ***Mönchsberg**, a partly wooded hill about $1^1/_2$ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., was once strongly fortified also. It may be reached from the above-mentioned station of Mönchsberg, or by means of an electric *Lift*, ascending from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C 3; every $^1/_4$ hr.; up 70, there and back 90*g*). Near the top of the lift are a café-restaurant and a view-tower, 360 ft. above the Salzach, easily climbed by means of 157 steps. The panorama is more picturesque though less extensive than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the castle, is especially attractive. — Shady paths lead hence to the S. to the (7 min.) *Bürgerwehr* (Pl. C D 4; rfmts.), built in 1488, and thence viâ the (8 min.) *Karolinen-Höhe*, the highest point of the Mönchsberg (1660 ft.), to the *Elisabeth-Höhe* (4 min.; Pl. D 5), and the *Richter-Höhe* (5 min.; 1657 ft.), with a monument to the geographer Eduard Richter (1847-1905). Superb view (indicator).

The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 117 steps S.E. of the Marstall (p. 247), then to the left by footpaths to the Richter-Höhe, or to the right by another flight of 183 steps to the Bürgerwehr (see above). — An easy road with fine views leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustinian Church* (Pl. 5, C 2; originally Gothic, but magnificently decorated in the rococo style in 1735-1738) and through the *Monika-Pforte*, to the electric lift and the Johannes-Schlössl (Pl. B C 3). — A third route leads from the suburb of *Nonntal* (p. 250) through the *Scharten-Tor* ('Bürgermeister-Loch'; Pl. D 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E F 4), so called from the Benedictine nunnery, founded by St. Rupert in c. 700, which is situated here (inspection of the interior, see p. 244). The *Convent Church* (Pl. 21; sacristan opposite the

entrance) received its Gothic form in the 15th century. Part of the main portal (1499), with Romanesque mouldings of c. 1240, is a relic of the earlier building, as are the mural paintings representing saints (c. 1150; partly hidden) in the old nuns' choir. In the choir, behind the beautiful late-Gothic high altar (c. 1515), is a good stained-glass window of 1480. The crypt contains elaborate stellar vaulting (1471). — Charming view from the parapet.

Above the Karolinen-Brücke, on the bank of the Salzach, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F 4; art exhibitions, see p. 243). Close by, near the modern Palace of Justice (Pl. F 4), is the wide façade of the *Kajetaner-Kirche* (Pl. 10, E F 4; former monastic buildings to the right and left), by Caspar Zuccali, an Italian baroque building of 1685-1700, with a huge oval dome.

In the suburb of Nonntal (Roter Hahn Inn) is the *St. Erhards-Kirche* (Pl. 15; F 5), a baroque building of 1685-88, with a pleasing porch, by C. Zuccali. — About ½ M. to the S. of Nonntal, 4 min. S.W. of the 'Lokal-Bahn' station (p. 243), is the **Kommunal-Friedhof**, with an obelisk to soldiers of Archduke Rainer's Regiment facing the entrance. The cemetery contains the Salzburg war-memorial and the graves of Oskar Baumann, the African explorer (1864-99), the famous mountaineer Ludwig Purtscheller (1849-1900), and Johann Stüdl (1839-1925), one of the founders of the German and Austrian Alpine Club (comp. p. xxxiii).

B. Quarters on the Right Bank of the Salzach.

In the 'Platzl', at the N. end of the Staats-Brücke (p. 248), No. 3 bears a portrait and inscription commemorating Theophrastus Paracelsus (d. 1541; tomb, see p. 252), the physician and empiric. — Close by is the *Makart-Platz* (Pl. D 3), bounded on the E. by the *Priester-Haus*, with the **Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche** (Trinity Church; Pl. 8), a centralized structure of beautiful proportions, built in 1694-1702 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, with an oval central space and a lofty dome, restored in 1866. The house (Pl. 29) occupied by Mozart's father in 1769-77 is on the S. side of the square.

Schloss Mirabell (Pl. D 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich as a country seat called *Altenau*, was remodelled in a florid baroque style in 1721-27 by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt, and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1818. Since 1867 it has belonged to the city, and is now divided up into private dwellings. To the right of the main entrance is the exhibition of Salzburg arts and crafts (adm. free). The magnificent *Main Staircase* ('I. Stiege') in the W. wing, with a fantastically carved balustrade and stucco-work, belongs to Hildebrandt's building; the charming putti on the balustrade and the statue of Paris on the first landing are by R. Donner (1726). The adjoining ***Mirabell Garden** (Pl. D 2, 3), with its terraces, aviary (adm. 40*g*), clipped hedges (open-air theatre), and marble statues, is a good example of an early 18th cent. garden. The Pegasus fountain behind the château is by Caspar Gras (1661).

Adjoining the Mirabell garden on the N. is the Stadt Park (Pl. C D 2), containing a *Kurhaus* (restaurant; national dances are performed here every Wed. at 8 p.m., $1^1/_2 S$) and a *Panorama* of Salzburg in 1825 by J. M. Sattler (adm., see p. 244).

On the right bank of the Salzach below the Staats-Brücke (see p. 248) extends the Elisabeth-Kai (Pl. C D 2, 3), with a number of villas and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), built in 1865. Beautiful view of the town, Hohen-Salzburg, and Mönchsberg. In the Schwarz-Strasse is the **Mozarteum** or Mozart-Haus (Pl. D 3), built in 1912-14 by the international 'Stiftung Mozarteum' from the plans of Richard Berndl, with two concert-rooms, an academy of music, and archives (inspection, see p. 244). Nearly opposite is a statue of *Dr. Carl Wurmb* (Pl. 38; D 3), the constructor of the Tauern railway (p. 311). — To the E. of the Staats-Brücke the Gisela-Kai (Pl. E F 3 4) leads to the *Franz-Josefs-Park* (Pl. F G 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg.

From the Steingasse (Pl. D E 3), which still preserves its mediæval air, the steep Kapuzinerstiege (steps) ascends to the left past a bastion (view) to the ***Kapuzinerberg** (2133 ft.), to which the main approach is a vaulted archway under No. 14 (Pl. D E 3) in the Linzer Gasse, 200 paces from the Staats-Brücke, on the right. The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11; E 3), with its yellow buildings forming a pendant to the Hohen-Salzburg, is reached in 8 min. by a path with Stations of the Cross. Above the monastery visitors ring at the gate (*5g*) and enter the park. Before us stands the *Mozart-Häuschen* (Pl. E 3; *20g*; removed from Vienna, comp. p. 126, to Salzburg in 1874), in which Mozart completed his 'Magic Flute' in 1791. In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by E. Hellmer (1881). We ascend hence to the right through the wood by more steps. After $^1/_4$ hr., on the left, is the 'Aussicht nach Bayern' (1903 ft.), whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway station, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plain of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on a direction-post shows the way to the right (path straight on to the Franziszi-Schlössl in 7 min.) to the (5 min.) **Obere Stadt-Aussicht* (1988 ft.; pavilion and view indicator), with an admirable view of the city and fortress, the Hochstaufen, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hoher Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the **Franziszi-Schlössl** (Pl. F 2; 2067 ft.; restaurant), built in 1629. A back gate here (opened on request) gives on a path which descends N.E. to the (20 min.) Schallmooser Hauptstrasse (Pl. G 1).

At the N. end of the Linzer Gasse is the **Sebastians-Kirche** (Pl. 19; E 2), built in 1505-12, remodelled in the taste of the period and adorned with a beautiful marble portal in 1749-54, and restored after a fire in 1818. A wrought-iron gate of 1752 separates the

porch from the interior. The charming little *Churchyard* (Pl. 25), behind the church, surrounded by arcades in 1595-1600, contains the ***Gabriels-Kapelle**, a unique centralized structure in the Italian Renaissance style, with rich ceramic and stucco interior-decoration, built by Elia Castello in 1597-1603 as a mausoleum for Archbishop Wolf Dietrich (d. 1617; p. 245).

If the church is closed, visitors may pass through the courtyard of No. 39, where the sacristan lives (40*g*), to the churchyard, otherwise on leaving the church they pass through a chapel opposite the main entrance, containing the tomb of Paracelsus (p. 250). In the churchyard, by the walk opposite the entrance to the Gabriels-Kapelle, are the graves of Mozart's father Leopold (p. 250; d. 1787), of his wife Konstanze, afterwards Frau von Nissen (1762-1842), and of Genoveva von Weber (d. 1798), mother of Karl Maria von Weber.

C. Environs.

Schloss Aigen (1447 ft.), the property of Count Revertera, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the Platzl viâ the Bürglstein-Str. (Pl. F G 4) and $^1/_4$ hr. from Aigen station (p. 256), is much visited for the sake of its picturesque natural park (best by morning-light). To the left of the entrance is the *Schloss Restaurant* (with bedrooms), with a shady terrace. The park, which extends up the slope of the Gaisberg, is watered by an impetuous mountain-torrent, which we follow up to the upper fall, then mount steps to the right to the *Kanzel*, the finest point of view. Descending, we proceed to the left to the end of the park, then follow the lower path back.

An easy bridle-path leads from Aigen to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Zistel Alp* (Gaisberg; see below), passing through the park, and then, by the waterfall, to the left, through the woods, to the *Steinwend-Höfe* (2306 ft.), where it merges in a road. — To *Hellbrunn*, see p. 254.

About $1^1/_4$ hr. S. of Aigen is the château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1699 ft.; restaurant), $^1/_2$ hr. from *Elsbethen* station (p. 256). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennen-Gebirge, the Hoher Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstaufen are conspicuous. In the background lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4226 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg (motor-road under construction). *Parsch* station (1414 ft.; Post, 24 beds) is reached from Salzburg either by the State Railway (p. 256) in 10 min., by the 'Lokal-Bahn' (p. 243) in 18 min., or on foot in 20 min. from the Karolinen-Brücke (Pl. F 4). From Parsch a Rack-and-Pinion Railway (constructed in 1887) ascends daily in summer in $^3/_4$ hr. to the summit (fare up 7, down 6, there and back 10*S*). The line ascends on the S. side of the mountain (choose a seat on the right, back to the engine), mostly through woods, and passes the stations of ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Judenberg Alp* (2411 ft.; inn) and ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Zistel Alp* (3264 ft.; restaurant; ski-ing). It then mounts in a wide curve, through cuttings, with a surprising glimpse of the plain to the N., to the upper terminus ($3^1/_4$ M.; 4190 ft.). A little to the W., on the N.W. edge of the plateau, is the *Hotel Gaisberg-*

spitze (open May-Sept., 30 beds; telephone), with a view-tower. The magnificent *View from the summit, 5 min E., embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried (N., the Wallersee, with the Ober-Trumer-See and Nieder-Trumer-See on the left; comp. the annexed panorama).

PEDESTRIANS (3 hrs.) walk E. from Parsch to the private sanatorium (10 min.); thence to the left to the (1 hr.) *Gersberg* or *Zeisberg Alp* (2480 ft.; inn; marked path to the left to the Nockstein, 1¼ hr.; to the right to the Judenberg Alp, 40 min.) and in zigzags through woods on the N.W. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. Another route leads from the sanatorium to the right viâ the *Judenberg Alp* to the *Zistel Alp* (see p. 252) in 1½ hr.; thence to the summit, 1 hr. From *Aigen* to the Zistel Alp, see p. 252.

The **Nockstein** (3412 ft.), a rocky horn on the N. side of the Gaisberg, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (marked path). We follow the Ischl road viâ *Gnigl* (Pl. G 1) to (1¼ hr.) *Guggental* (2087 ft.; p. 264), whence the 'Lamberg-Steig', diverging to the right 10 min. farther on, ascends in easy windings to the summit (1½ hr.; fine view). Descent viâ the Gersberg Alp to (1¾ hr.) Parsch (p. 252).

***Schloss Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, may be reached either by the 'Lokal-Bahn' (see p. 243; ½ hr.), or from the Karolinen-Brücke viâ the Hellbrunner Allee (Pl. F G 4, 5), which is bordered by magnificent old trees, in 1 hr. Near the château is a garden-restaurant. Inspection of the fountains, etc., and the interior of the château, see p. 244; the park is open free. The *Château*, built by Santino Solari in the early-baroque style (1613-15) for Archbishop Marcus Sitticus, became the property of the Emperor after 1816 and was taken over by the town of Salzburg after 1918.

In the interior of Schloss Hellbrunn the hand-painted Japanese wall-papers, a gaily coloured glazed stove (c. 1608) made in Salzburg, and the wall-paintings by Arsenio Mascagni in the banqueting-hall are interesting. In the winter garden is a pretty *Aquarium* containing reptiles, amphibia, and fishes of the province.

The *Garden* surrounding the château, the oldest in the German baroque style, contains statues, grottoes, an open-air theatre, etc., in the taste of the period. The mechanical devices driven by water include a grotto with singing birds and a marionette theatre (1748-52), with an organ and 154 figures. The gardens are adjoined by the **Park.** On the right is a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898) by E. Hellmer (1900). Farther on we may either walk to the right to visit the deer (5 min.; comp. p. 244), or ascend the wooded hill to the left, partly by steps, to the *Monat-Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month in 1615), 12 min. from the château. It contains the interesting **Folklore Museum** (adm., see p. 244). On the ground-floor, peasants' rooms; first floor, hunting implements, costumes, objects of ecclesiastical art; second floor, specimens of the rare 'Perchtenmasken', masks worn by youths in Twelfth Night processions. Passing behind the Schlösschen, we soon reach the *Stadt-Aussicht*, with a charming view of Salzburg, and the (10 min.) *Watzmann-Aussicht*. On our way back we descend to the right,

after 3 min., to the *Stone Theatre* (occasional performances), a natural grotto, and return by the steps down to the avenue and the (20 min.) château.

To the right of Hellbrunn station is an instructive *Relief Model of Salzburg* (scale 1:3000; 230 ft. long and 66 ft. wide), made by Josef Pernbacher from appropriate rocks (open March 1st-Nov. 30th; 1*S*, with guide). — From Hellbrunn we may follow a beautiful avenue E., crossing the Salzach by the Sigmund-Thun-Brücke, to *Hellbrunn-Glasenbach* station (p. 256; 25 min.); $^1/_2$ hr. farther on is *Schloss Aigen* (p. 252).

To the S. of Salzburg (20-30 min. from the Neu-Tor or the Karolinen-Brücke), on the N. bank of a lake, is **Schloss Leopoldskron** (beyond Pl. D 5), a magnificent rococo building of 1736-40, now belonging to Professor Max Reinhardt, with a beautiful staircase and an admirable lofty banqueting hall. Close by are family *Swimming Baths* and a restaurant (boating). The *Leopoldskroner Moos*, an extensive moor with numerous peat-cutters' houses, stretches from the lake 3 M. to the S. to the foot of the Untersberg (see below).

A splendid view of Salzburg and the surrounding mountains (best by evening-light) is commanded by the conspicuous pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1739 ft.). From the station we follow the Elisabeth-Strasse (Pl. D 1) to the N., then bear to the left by a path over meadows to the (^{1} $_2$ hr.) old *Plain-Brücke* (Maria-Plain station, on the 'Lokal-Bahn', see p. 243), with a statue (1733) of St. John Nepomuk. Thence past Stations of the Cross to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) church, a baroque edifice with two towers by Antonio Daria (1671-74). In the interior is a beautiful choir-screen of 1685, and carved confessionals of 1760 in the side-chapels. Next to the church is the good Mooshammer Inn or Plainwirt. From the church foot-paths lead W. to Bergheim station (20 min.; p. 256), and E. to Berg-Maria-Plain station ($^1/_2$ hr.; p. 242).

To the W. of Salzburg, ^{1} $_2$ hr. from the Neu-Tor (Pl. D 4), beyond the villa-suburb of *Riedenburg* (tramway, see p. 243), lies the village of *Maxglan* (1111 ft.; Kreuzbrückl Hydropathic, with 'Kneipp' treatment; omnibus from the Sigmunds-Platz, N. of the Neu-Tor, Pl. D 4), with a late-Gothic church and an aerodrome (p. 242). Hence an avenue leads N.W. to (^{1}$^3/_4$ M.; motorbus from the Residenz-Platz, Pl. E 4) **Schloss Klessheim** (1408 ft.), built in 1700-9 from the plans of J. B. Fischer von Erlach as a country-seat for the archbishop; it was altered in 1732 and now contains the Isadora Duncan School of Dancing. Beyond the park is a good restaurant.

The **Untersberg**, on the frontier between Austria and Bavaria, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5926 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6080 ft.), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6473 ft.). It is the most conspicuous mountain near Salzburg, and the only one in the N.E. Limestone Alps which rises directly from the plain. According to a legend Charlemagne sleeps beneath the Untersberg awaiting the re-establishment of the old Empire. The paths are indicated by red marks, so that mountaineers may dispense with a guide (comp. p. 244). Rich Alpine flora. — To the Salzburger Hochthron ($5^1/_2$-6 hrs.) a path leads W. from *Grödig* (p. 255) to the *Rositten-wirt* ($^1/_2$ hr.; p. 255), then S., just short of the inn, through the

wooded *Rositten-Tal* up to the destroyed *Lower Rositten Alp* (1 hr.; 2658 ft.), which we may also reach from Grödig by a steep path viâ the *Grödiger Törl* (2959 ft.; 1¾ hr.). We then ascend more steeply, partly by steps, to the (1½ hr.) *Upper Rositten Alp* (4222 ft.; destroyed).

On the main path, about 10 min. above the Upper Rositten Alp, is a guide-post pointing to the left to the *Schellenberger Sattel* (½ hr.; 4698 ft.), whence we may descend (guide essential) to the left, past the *Drachenloch* (p. 256) and viâ the *Kienberg Alp* (2326 ft.), to *Hangender Stein* station (2¼ hrs.; p. 256). — About ¼ hr. from the Upper Rositten Alp a path diverging to the right (second guide-post) from the main path leads over the *Kolowrat-Sattel* and through the Nebel-Graben to the *Kolowrat-Höhle* (½ hr.; c. 4100 ft.), an ice-cavern 120 yds. long and 110 ft. high, in which a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom. — About 20 min. from the Upper Rositten Alp a third guide-post on the main route points to the left to the (10 min.) *Gamslöcher*, a curious series of rocky clefts (fine view from the openings in the largest, the 'Halle'). The 'cave-bear's den', the first of an extensive network of caves, which have not yet been opened up, is close by.

The main path leads W. from the Upper Rositten Alp and by the 'Dopplersteig', blasted in the precipitous cliffs of the Geyereck (170 yds. long; well protected but requiring a steady head), to the (1½ hr.) **Zeppezauer-Haus** (5473 ft.; inn, open all the year, 11 beds and 11 mattresses; telephone). We thence ascend the *Geiereck* (5952 ft.; cross) in ½ hr. and proceed viâ the ridge, passing the *Jungfern-Brändl*, to the (25 min.) ***Salzburger Hochthron** (6080 ft.), a magnificent point of view.

Another path, the 'Reit-Steig', leads from the Rositten Inn (p. 254) S.W. through woods, then up the 'Steinerne Stiege' to the (3-3½ hrs.) Zeppezauer-Haus. — The descent from the Geiereck by the E. arête ('Purtscheller-Steig') to the Schellenberger Sattel (see above) requires expert climbing.

An interesting but fatiguing descent from the Salzburger Hochthron leads W. viâ the (1½ hr.) finely situated *Schweigmühl Alp* (4646 ft.), then to the left below the *Sausende Wand* to the *Veitlbruch* quarry (1½ hr.; 1995 ft.) and viâ the (½ hr.) *Kugelmühle* to *Grödig* (50 min.; see below). About ½ hr. after leaving the summit this route passes within 5 min. (to the left) of the *Eiskeller* (5479 ft.), a large cave with ice-formations. — From the Salzburger Hochthron to the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6477 ft.) by the Mittagscharte, 3-3½ hrs., toilsome, see Baedekers 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, 16¾ M., electric railway in 1¼-1½ hr. From the station through the town, see p. 243. The next stations are *Kommunal-Friedhof* (2¾ M.; p. 250), *Morzg* (3¾ M.; Schinnerl, good; Einödhof, 26 beds), with a pleasing baroque church (1683; Gothic altar of c. 1480), and *Hellbrunn* (4½ M.; p. 253). — 5¼ M. **Anif** (1444 ft.) has a church of 1840 surmounted by an interesting late-Romanesque belfry (13-14th cent.). Close by, in the middle of a lake, is *Schloss Anif*, belonging to Countess Moy, a picturesque neo-Gothic building of 1838-48. — The line turns S.W.; in front is the Watzmann, to the right the pointed Hochstaufen, and on the left the Schmittenstein, resembling a castle. — From (6½ M.) **Grödig** (1470 ft ; Brauerei, 25 beds; Zum Untersberg) a marked path leads W. at the base of the Untersberg (p. 254), viâ the (½ hr.) *Rosittenwirt* (p. 254), to the *Kugelmühle* (20 min.; 1193 ft.). Thence it ascends S. along the *Glan* to its (25 min.) source, the *Fürstenbrunn* (1952 ft.), part of the water of which (11-42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. The **Marble Quarries** (view), ¼ hr. W., yield the valuable variegated Untersberg marble. — The train skirts the Alm Canal cement-

works) to reach (7¾ M.) *St. Leonhard-Gartenau* (1486 ft.; restaurant). To the left (10 min.) is Schloss Gartenau. A marked path leads S. viâ the *Gutrathberg* ruins (2074 ft.) and the (1¼ hr.) *Götschen* (3051 ft.; view) to *Hallein* (¾ hr.; p. 257). — We ascend the pretty valley of the *Ache* as far as Berchtesgaden. Near *Drachenloch* station (8 M.; restaurant), high up in the cliff to the right, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (3970 ft.). — Beyond (8¼ M.) *Hangender Stein* (1512 ft.; passport and customs examination) we cross the Bavarian frontier to reach (10¼ M.) **Schellenberg** (1575 ft.; Forelle, 35 beds, good). Hence a path marked in blue and red leads N.W. to the (3½ hrs.) *Schellenberg Ice Cavern* (5151 ft.; guide ¼ hr. below the entrance; adm. 1 *M* 80 pf.), with magnificent ice-grottoes and ice-falls. — Beyond (13¼ M.) *Au* the valley expands and we obtain a sudden view of the Watzmann. — 16¼ M. *Berchtesgaden*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

From Salzburg to Lamprechtshausen, 16½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. from the Local Station (p. 242). Beyond *Maria-Plain* (1¼ M.; p. 254) and *Bergheim* (2½ M.; to Maria-Plain, see p. 254) we soon reach (11¼ M.) *Oberndorf* (1296 ft.; Post Inn), a market-village on the right bank of the Salzach, opposite Laufen, a little Bavarian town (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'). Motorbus hence to Braunau, see p. 231. — From (16½ M.) *Lamprechtshausen* a motorbus plies to (5 M.) *Moosdorf* and *Braunau* (21¼ M. in 2 hrs.; p. 231). About 3 M. to the S.E. of Moosdorf is the Benedictine abbey of *Michaelbeuren*, with a Romanesque church (13th cent., altered to baroque in 1614-26) and an E. wing decorated in the rococo style.

Motor post from Salzburg (starting from the Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, p. 241) viâ the Bundes-Bahnhof (1¼ M.; p. 242) and *Reichenhall* (12½ M.; see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites') to *Lofer* (29¼ M. in 2½ hrs., 6 *S*; p. 362); thence the motor post goes on in summer to *St. Johann in Tyrol* (44¼ M. in 3¼ hrs., 10½ *S*; p. 362), or to *Saalfelden* (16 M.; p. 362) and *Zell am See* (55¼ M. in 4-4½ hrs., 12 *S*; p. 307). — Viâ St. Gilgen and Unterach to *Bad Ischl*, see p. 262. — Motorbuses run from Salzburg in summer (starting from the Residenz-Platz, Pl. E 4) to *Klessheim* (p. 254), *Mattsee* (p. 241), the *Hintersee* (p. 258), and *Hallein* (p. 257).

Railway from Salzburg to *Linz* (Vienna), see R. 20; to *Bischofshofen* (Graz, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck), see R. 22; to *Bad Ischl*, see R. 23; to *Munich*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

22. From Salzburg to Bischofshofen.

Railway, 33 M. in 1-1½ hr. (express-fares 15*S*, 10*S* 80*g*, 6*S*).

Road, 32¼ M. *Salzburg* (1378 ft.; p. 242). — 9¼ M. *Hallein* (1460 ft.; p. 257). — 26¾ M. *Werfen* (1719 ft.; p. 260). — 32½ M. *Bischofshofen* (1785 ft.; p. 261).

Salzburg, see p. 242. — We soon see the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (p. 254) to the left. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Gnigl* (1411 ft.; p. 253) the train sweeps round the Kapuzinerberg. To the left is the handsome *Schloss Neuhaus* of Count Thun. — We pass (3 M.) *Parsch* (1411 ft.; inn and Gaisberg railway, see p. 252) to reach (3¾ M.) *Aigen* (Zum Bahnhof; Schloss, see p. 252). The line approaches the Salzach; the rugged Untersberg, adjoined on the left by the Watzmann and Hoher Göll, becomes more prominent. — 5½ M. *Hellbrunn-Glasenbach* is ½ hr. from Schloss Hellbrunn (see p. 254). — 6¾ M. *Elsbethen* (1421 ft.; Zieglauwirt), with *Schloss Goldenstein*, now a girls' school. — We soon observe

St. Jakob am Thurn (p 252) on the left, Schloss Anif (p. 255) to the right, on the opposite bank of the Salzach, and *Schloss Urstein*, between the railway and the river. — Beyond (9¼ M.) *Puch-Oberalm* (1447 ft.), on the left bank of the Salzach, is the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*. The train crosses the *Almbach*.

11¼ M. **Hallein.** — Hotels. *Stern*, near the station, 50 beds at 3-5, L. 2½-3½, P. 8-10*S*, with brine-baths and garden; *Schöndorfer*, 50 beds at 2½-3½, P. 7½-9*S*; *Zur Gemse*, 12 min. W., on the Berchtesgaden road, with garden and view. — Brine-baths; inhaling-room; large bathing beach with restaurant. — Motorbus from Salzburg, see p. 256.

Hallein (1460 ft.), an old town of 7300 inhab., with salt-works, a pretty park, a wood-carving school, and tobacco and cellulose factories, is situated on both banks of the Salzach. In the Town Hall is the *Municipal Museum*, with prehistoric and Roman antiquities (daily, 10-1; 30*g*). The *Salt Works* produce annually about 20,000 tons of salt (open 10.30, 1.30, & 4.30; 30*g*).

The salt-mines on the **Dürnberg** (2530 ft.; Schwab; Sonne), whence the brine is obtained, are reached from Hallein in 1 hr. on foot or by carriage; we diverge to the left from the Berchtesgaden road at the Wegscheid Inn (25 min.; 1975 ft.). The process of working the mines is described on p. 278. The mines, which are lighted by electricity, are more interesting but more tiring for visitors than those at Ischl. Visitors are admitted from May to Sept. (week-days 8-6; 1 pers. 7½*S*, 2 pers. 4½*S* each, 3 pers. 3½*S* each, etc.). A visit occupies about 2½ hrs., of which 1½ hr. is spent in walking underground. White clothing is donned at the entrance. During the walk through the monotonous galleries five descents are made on wooden slides inclined at a sharp angle; monuments, specimens of rock-salt, and prehistoric finds are shown in various chambers; the 'salt lake', a disused chamber, is traversed in a boat. Visitors finally emerge by a light railway running through the 'Wolf-Dietrich-Stollen', a gallery 1420 yds. long. The exit is 318 ft. above Hallein (20 min.).

Excursions. **Barmsteine,** 1¾ hr., not difficult for those with steady heads. A red-marked path diverges to the right from the Berchtesgaden road near the Gemse Inn, and leads viâ *Theresienruhe* and the *Dirndl* ruin up to the **Kleiner Barmstein* (1¼ hr.; 2759 ft.), with a fine view. Thence a rock-path leads N.W. to the *Grosser Barmstein* (¼ hr.; 2795 ft.). — From the Kleiner Barmstein a marked path leads W. viâ the farms of *Mehlweg* (¼ hr.; 2625 ft.), with a fine view of the Dachstein, etc., and thence N. up to the *Götschen* (3051 ft.; ½ hr.; p. 256).

Rossfeld (Hennenköpfl 5089 ft.), 3½ hrs., attractive. A marked path leads viâ Dürnberg (see above), through woods, to the *Pechhäusl Inn* (2¼ hrs.; 3730 ft.) and the (1¼ hr.) summit, with a splendid view; thence S.W. viâ the *Hahnenkamm* (5112 ft.) and *Ahornbüchsen* (5263 ft.) to the *Ecker-Sattel* (½ hr.; see below). — The ascent of the ***Hoher Göll** (8274 ft.; 7 hrs.) is not difficult for experts (guide 30*S*). We ascend a marked path to the left near (1 hr.) Dürnberg church to the *Truckenthan-Alp* (1½ hr.; 3622 ft.), then skirt the E. slope of the Rossfeld viâ the Dürrfeichten Alp to the (1½ hr.) *Ecker-Sattel* (4639 ft.; p. 259), reached also viâ the *Rossfeld* (see above) in 5 hrs.; we then proceed S. to the (¾ hr.) *Purtscheller-Haus* (5807 ft.; inn in summer, 27 beds and 40 mattresses; winter accommodation; telephone), in an open situation, whence a protected club-path leads to the (3 hrs.) cross on the summit; superb panorama. From the summit a marked path leads S. along the watershed, past the *Archenköpfe* (7681 ft. and 7832 ft.; shelter-hut), on the left, to the *Hohes Brett* (2 hrs.; 7671 ft.), and down to the (¾ hr.) *Torrener Joch* (5663 ft.; p. 259).

The **Schlenken** (5404 ft.) is easily ascended by red-marked paths leading E. from Hallein, either viâ *Waidach* (inn) and *Spumberg* (3 hrs.; Zillreut Inn) to the (1½ hr.) summit, or viâ (1¼ hr.) *Adnet* (1558 ft.; Post Inn), with marble-quarries (fossils), to the (4 hrs.) summit. From the Schlenken a marked path leads E. viâ the arête to the (1¼ hr.) **Schmittenstein** (5555 ft.), with a fine panorama.

To the **Almbachstrub.** A road leads N.E. from Hallein through the *Adneter Klamm*, with marble works, at the upper end of which the Almbach is dammed to form a beautiful lake in the *Wiestal*, for the Salzburg electricity works. We follow the valley to the (3½ hrs.) *Neuhäusl Inn*, then turn to the right through the *Strub-Klamm*, also with a dam, to reach (1½ hr.) *Faistenau* (2579 ft.; Grill Inn; guide, Franz Wenger, at Vordersee). About ¾ hr. S. is the fine *Hintersee* (2247 ft.; Ebner Inn), whence a motorbus runs to Salzburg viâ Faistenau. The *Faistenauer Schafberg* (5112 ft.), with an attractive view, is easily ascended from Faistenau in 3 hrs.; descent to (2½ hrs.) *Fuschl*, see p. 264.

From (16 M.) *Kuchl* (1539 ft.; railway restaurant; Römischer Keller, 40 beds, P. 7*S*), an old market-village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the Salzach direct to the Golling Waterfall (¾ hr.; see below) or to the Ecker-Sattel (3½ hrs.; p. 257).

18 M. **Golling**-*Abtenau*. — Hotels. At Golling: *Alte Post*, 80 beds at 2½-4, L. 3½, P. 9½-11*S*, good; *Schwarzer Adler*, 55 beds at 2½-3, P. 8-10*S*; *Traube*, 12 beds. — At the station: *Bahnhof*, 46 beds at 2-3½, L. 2-3, P. 9 11*S*, good; *Gollinger Hof*, with café-restaurant, 40 beds, an annexe of the Alte Post. — Swimming baths.

Golling (1562 ft.), a favourite summer resort, is an old and beautifully situated market-village of 800 inhab., dominated by an ancient castle. The cemetery, adjoining the church, commands a fine view. The *Bachstatt* (1818 ft.), a spur of the *Rabenstein* (2070 ft.), 10 min. E., is a natural park with pretty view-points.

Motor Post from Golling to *Abtenau* and *Gosau*, see R. 27 b; the *Lammeröfen* are 2¼ hrs. from Golling (¾ hr. by motor post).

The ***Golling Waterfall** or *Schwarzbach Fall* (adm. 30*g*) is 1 hr. W. of Golling. We turn to the right from the station, cross the railway and the Salzach near the Gollinger Hof, and proceed to the right towards the church of *St. Nikolaus*, on a rocky hill (1591 ft.). At the foot are the (35 min.) inns of *Torren* (16 beds, P. 7*S*, good) and *Zum Amerikaner;* 6 min. farther on, near the mill, is the *Inn zum Wasserfall*. An easy path, protected by railings, leads along the wooded slope of the Kleiner Göll up to the spot (20 min.; 1900 ft.) where the *Schwarzbach* issues in a copious stream from the rocks, and is precipitated through an aperture over a cliff 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. The Schwarzbach is fabled to be an outlet of the Königs-See, which lies 6¾ M. to the S.W. and 75 ft. higher up. To *Kuchl* station, see above.

The ***Pass Lueg,** S. of Golling, is a grand ravine by which the Salzach pierces the barrier of the Salzburg Limestone Alps, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 261) on the E. and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the W. The pass, first fortified in ancient times, is frequently mentioned in the records of the campaign of 1809. At the

N. exit are the *Salzach-Öfen, ravines with pot-holes and boulders heaped together in wild confusion, through which the Salzach has forced a passage (adm. 30*g*). — From Golling we follow the shadeless Werfen road S.; after 25 min. we cross the Lammer (Pension-Restaurant Pass Lueg, P. 8*S*), and ascend to a (1/2 hr.) sign-post, whence we again ascend to the right (straight on in a few min. to the summit of the pass, see below) for a short time, then descend to the (10 min.) Salzach-Öfen. Crossing the ravine here, we follow a marked path on the left bank to the (20 min.) *Kroaten-Höhle,* commanding the best survey of the Öfen and a glimpse of the Pass Lueg. We now return to the bridge over the ravine and ascend the right bank to the S., gaining the (20 min.) road at the top of the pass (1880 ft.; inn), with a monument to *Josef Struber,* the innkeeper of Stegenwald, who defended the pass against the Bavarians and French in 1809. A few steps farther on is the chapel of *Maria-Brunneck.* We may now either follow the road back to (1 hr.) Golling, or continue through the gorge viâ the (1 1/4 hr.) *Stegenwald Inn* to *Sulzau* station (35 min.; see below).

Hoher Göll (8274 ft.), 7 1/2 hrs. viâ the Ecker-Sattel. From the Inn zum Wasserfall (p. 258) a marked path leads N.W. across the *Weissenbach* and along the N. side of the valley (opposite is the Hoher Göll, with the mighty precipices called the 'Wilder Freithof') up to the *Dürrfeichten Alp* (3 hrs.; 4426 ft.) and the *Ecker-Sattel* (20 min.; 4639 ft.); thence S. to the (3 3/4 hrs.) summit, see p. 257. — Another ascent from Golling is viâ the Torrener Joch (8 1/2 hrs.). We cross the Salzach, then follow a road to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Blüntau-Tal,* through which a level route brings us to the (3/4 hr.) lower head of the valley, over which, to the left, the picturesque *Torren Waterfall* is precipitated. We next follow the road in easy windings up to the *Jagdhaus* (2 1/2 hrs.; 4331 ft.) and viâ the *Obere Joch Alp* (1/2 hr.; 5027 ft.) to the *Torrener Joch* (3/4 hr.; 5669 ft.), with a beautiful view and the **Karl-von-Stahl-Haus** (inn, open all the year, 19 beds and 21 mattresses; ski-ing); thence N. viâ the *Hohes Brett* (1 1/2-2 hrs.; 7671 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) summit, see p. 257.

Schneibstein (7461 ft.), 1 1/2-2 hrs. S. of the Torrener Joch, interesting and not difficult. — From the *Ecker-Sattel* W. down to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Berchtesgaden,* and from the *Torrener Joch* N.W. to (3 hrs.) Berchtesgaden or W. to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Königs-See,* comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The Railway to Bischofshofen crosses the *Lammer* and the *Salzach* and skirts the defile of the *Pass Lueg* (see p. 258) by a tunnel (1000 yds. long) under a spur of the Hagen-Gebirge. We again cross the Salzach, then follow a narrow rocky valley, on the right bank. — Beyond (24 1/4 M.) *Sulzau* (1670 ft.; Edelweiss Inn; to the Pass Lueg, 2 hrs., see above) we reach (26 3/4 M.) *Tänneck* (1706 ft.; Thaler, 20 beds), at the mouth of the Blühnbach-Tal (comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'), with iron-works. To the Eisriesenwelt, see p. 260. — The line continues to skirt the right bank, crossing several torrents. On the left rises a precipice of the Tennen-Gebirge; to the right is Hohenwerfen (p. 260).

18½ M. **Werfen.** — Hotels. *Post*, 60 beds at 2-5, L. 2½, P. 7-10*S*; *Eisriesenwelt*, 70 beds at 2-3, L. 2-4, P. 7-9*S*; *Lirk*, 20 beds at 2-3*S*; *Schwarzer Adler*, 12 beds; *Weisses Rössl*, 12 beds. — *Café Holzermayr*. — Swimming Baths. — Guide. H. Gruber.

Werfen (1719 ft.), a frequented summer resort of 800 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Salzach, overlooked on the N. by a wooded rock crowned by the castle of *Hohenwerfen* (2231 ft.), which was founded in 1077, rebuilt in the second half of the 16th cent., and recently restored (fee).

Hochkönig (9639 ft.; p. 261), 8 hrs., with guide. A marked path leads W. to the *Ostpreussen-Hütte* (3½ hrs.; 5348 ft.; inn, open all the year, 17 beds and 25 mattresses), crosses the glacier after 3 hrs., and reaches the summit in another 1½ hr.

To the Eisriesenwelt (the visit, which occupies 7-8 hrs., is somewhat fatiguing for those unaccustomed to climbing, who should spend the night at the Achselkopf-Hütte; strong shoes and warm clothing are required). We follow a marked path N. from Werfen village, crossing the Salzach at the foot of Hohenwerfen castle (see above); after 20 min. we proceed straight on through the picturesque *Erzherzog-Eugen-Klamm*, with fine waterfalls (wooden ladders; 10 min. saved by skirting the gorge to the left), and ascend through woods, crossing the Saugraben or Kaarlgraben by a boldly constructed wooden bridge (120 ft. high), to the (1¾ hr.) *Rast-Hütte* (3432 ft.; rfmts.; 7 beds at 2*S*; reached from Tänneck, p. 259, by a steep green-marked path in 1½ hr.). Thence we follow a route, shady in the morning only, ascending the steep slope in windings, to the (1½ hr.) *Dr.-Fritz-Oedl-Haus* (5161 ft.; adm. 50*g*; inn in summer, 34 beds and 30 mattresses; telephone), with a fine view. Hence parties are conducted to the caves daily in summer, every 1 or 2 hrs. (3*S* 85*g* each; length of visit 2 hrs.). A well-protected rocky path leads in 20 min. to the entrance (5436 ft.) of the ****Eisriesenwelt,** discovered in 1879, the largest of all known ice-caverns. The first part (½ M. long) has magnificent ice-formations (frozen waterfall, huge ice-cone, 'Eismanndln' or ice-men, hoar-frost, etc.). Since it was opened to the public in 1920 the cavern has become one of the most popular sights in the Eastern Alps.

The passages (over 18 M. explored up to now), with their extensive branches, were formed in the tertiary period by an underground stream. In winter the outer air streams through the entrance of the cavern and makes the rock in the first part so cold that the melted snow which oozes through the clefts in spring is frozen again. In summer the air from the cave rushes out into the open in an icy-cold blast. Visitors are shown only the first part of the cavern, which is traversed by a good path provided with steep wooden steps. The largest of the colossal chambers, the *Mörk-Dom* (230 ft. long and 165 ft. high), is named after A. von Mörk (1887-1911), a speleologist killed in the war, who was the first to explore it (1913). His ashes were deposited here in 1925, in a niche in the wall.

The **Tennen-Gebirge** is a mountain massif (c. 12 M. long and 7 M. wide) with rugged peaks surrounding a desolate, barren plateau; it is extremely difficult to find one's way here, especially in snowy or misty weather.

Ascents. From the *Dr.-Fritz-Oedl-Haus* (p. 260) a marked rock-path (for adepts only) leads to the (1½ hr.) *Hochkogeltiefe* (6857 ft.; hunting-box); thence across the plateau either to the left in ¾ hr. to the *Hochkogel* (7487 ft.), with a fine view, or to the right in 3 hrs. to the *Raucheck* (7976 ft.; see below), the highest summit of the Tennen-Gebirge.

From Werfen we proceed N., crossing the Salzach, and beyond the railway follow a marked path to (2 hrs.) *Mordegg* (3941 ft.; inn in summer, 14 beds). In 20 min. more the path forks: to the right for the (2 hrs.) **Werfener Hütte** (6160 ft.; inn in summer, 2 beds and 10 mattresses), with a beautiful view; the ascent hence of the *Hochthron* (7743 ft.; 2 hrs., with guide) is difficult. From the fork (see above) we proceed to the left to the *Gries-Scharte* (7451 ft.; 2¾ hrs. from Mordegg by a rock-path, guide advisable) and then to the left again to the *Raucheck* (¾ hr.; see above), or to the right viâ the *Hintere* to the *Vordere Pitschenberg Alp* (2½ hrs.; 5637 ft.), and viâ the 'Steinerne Stiege' to *Stegenwald* (p. 259) and *Sulzau* (2½ hrs.; p. 259).

From *Pfarr-Werfen* station (see below) we follow a marked path E. (fine views), either to the left in 1¾ hr. viâ *Lampersbach*, or to the right in 2 hrs. viâ (1½ hr.) *Werfenweng* (2956 ft.; Wenghof Inn) to the *Wengeralm*, the fine head of the valley. Then to the right up to the (1½ hr.) **Sölden-Hütte** (5023 ft.; inn, open all the year, 8 beds and 20 mattresses), in a wonderful situation. Hence the *Bischling-Höhe* (6014 ft.; 2 hrs.) and the *Frommerkogel* (6175 ft.; 3 hrs.), both S.E., quite easy, and with very interesting views, may be ascended (good ski-ing). A marked path leads N. to the *Tauern-Scharte* (1¼ hr.; 6936 ft.) and to the right to the *Tauernkogel* (20 min.; 7379 ft.; not difficult), or to the left to the *Eiskogel* (1 hr.; 7615 ft.; easy and attractive) and to the **Bleikogel** (2½ hrs.; 7914 ft.), the central summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, with a good survey of the plateau and the country beyond; descent viâ the Laufener Hütte to Abtenau, see p. 292. From the Sölden-Hütte routes lead E. viâ the *Jochriedl* (½ hr.; 5581 ft.) to *Lungötz* (3 hrs.; p. 292) and S. to *Hüttau* (3½ hrs.; p. 305).

The next station beyond Werfen is (29¾ M.) *Pfarr-Werfen* (Alte Post; Pfarrwirt). — The valley expands into the *Pongau*, which extends as far as Schwarzach-St. Veit. We cross the *Fritzbach* and then the Salzach; above to the left is the line from Selztal.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1785 ft.; Karolinenhof, 80 beds; Neue Post, 25 beds; Bahnhof, with railway restaurant, 24 beds; Alte Post, 30 beds at 2-4, P. 7-9*S*; winter sports) is an old market-village of 5000 inhab., with three churches. The Gothic parish church contains the marble tomb of Bishop Silvester of Chiemsee (d. 1426). About ¼ hr. W. is the waterfall of the *Gainfeldbach* (170 ft. high).

Guides. Arnold Awerzger (Mühlbach), Ewald Granegger, and Felix Reich.

Ascents. The ***Hochkönig** (9639 ft.; 9-10 hrs.) is not difficult for proficients in reliable weather and is very repaying on account of its magnificent rocky scenery (guide 40*S*). We follow a road S.W. through the *Mühlbach-Tal* to (2½ hrs.; motorbus in 35 min.) **Mühlbach** (2799 ft.; Oberwirt, good; winter sports), then a narrower road N. past some coppermines to the (2 hrs.) *Arthur-Haus* (4931 ft.; inn, open all the year, 52 beds at 2-3, P. 8½-10*S*, 52 mattresses; telephone), on the *Mitterberg Alp*

(shorter marked path from Bischofsmofen through the *Gainfeld-Tal* in 3½ hrs.). Thence by a marked club-path, after 3½ hrs. crossing the *Übergossene Alp*, a flat glacier, and finally by a rock-path (fixed rope) to the (1¼ hr.) summit, with the *Hochkönig-Schutzhaus* (inn, in winter open on Sat. and Sun. only, 8 beds and 30 mattresses). Magnificent *Panorama. Descent N.E. to Werfen, see p. 260; descents W. and S., see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'. — The *Hochkeil, 1 hr. S.E. of Mitterberg (marked path), commands a fine view of the Tauern and (E.) of the Dachstein.

The *Hochgründeck (5991 ft.) may be scaled in 3½-4 hrs. by a marked path leading S.E. from Bischofshofen (easier from St. Johann, see p. 306).

Railway from Bischofshofen to (61½ M.) *Selztal* (Graz, Vienna) or (29¼ M.) *Zell am See* (Innsbruck), see R. 28; viâ (33½ M.) *Bad-Gastein* to (74 M.) *Spittal* (Villach, Klagenfurt), see R. 30.

23. From Salzburg to Bad Ischl. Abersee. Schafberg.

Salzkammergut Light Railway. 39¾ M. in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (express-fares 15*S* 80*g* and 10*S* 50*g*; no 1st class). Best views to the left. A visit to the *Schafberg* (p. 265) may be combined with this route in 4-5 hrs. more.

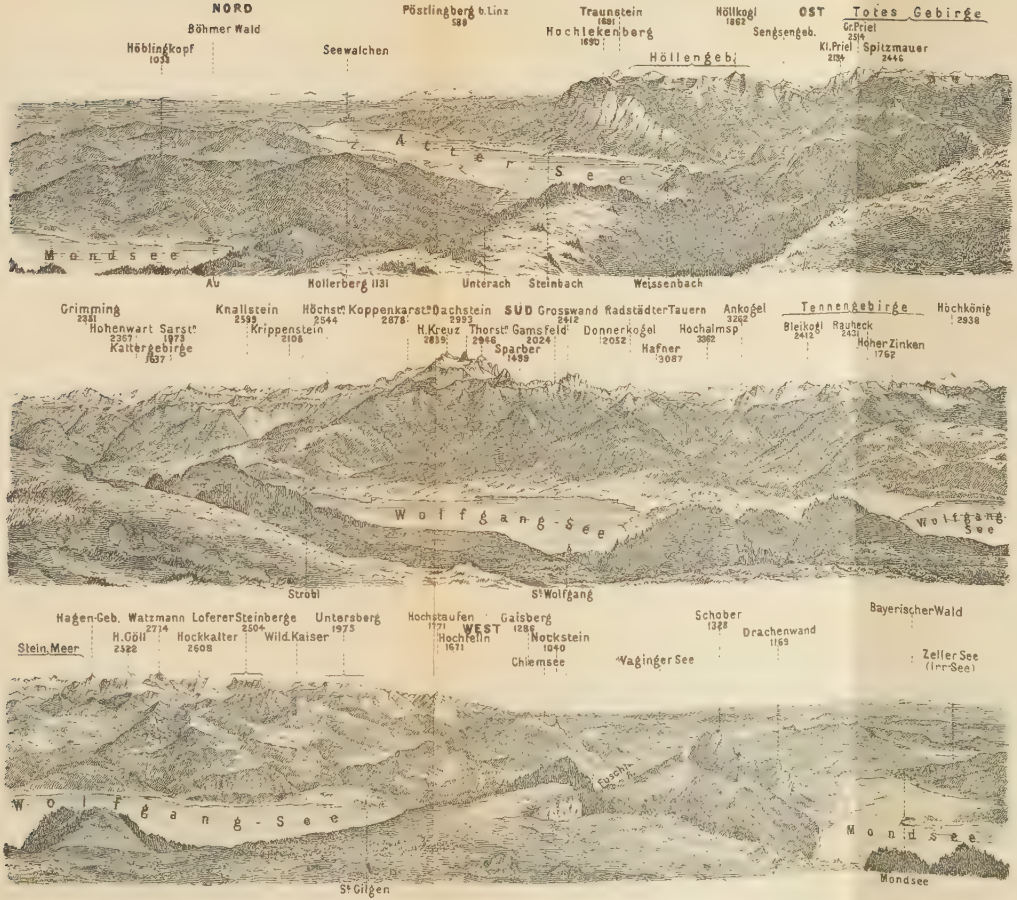
Motor Post in summer (starting from the Bundes-Bahnhof, p. 242), 44¾ M. in 5½-6½ hrs. (10½*S*). Viâ (15 M.) *Fuschl* to (19¼ M.) *St. Gilgen*, see p. 261. We go on to the N. viâ the *Krottensee* (21¾ M.; p. 263) to *Scharfling* (23 M.; 1581 ft.; p. 269), then E. viâ *Unterach* (28½ M.; 1542 ft.; p. 268), *Weissenbach* (33 M.; 1542 ft.; p. 268), and *Mitter-Weissenbach* (41 M.; 1476 ft.; p. 276) to *Bad Ischl* (44¾ M.; 1535 ft.; p. 276).

Road, 35½ or 43½ M. Either viâ (15 M.) *Fuschl* (2195 ft.) to (19¼ M.) *St. Gilgen* (1791 ft.; p. 263), or (more interesting) viâ (17½ M.) *Mondsee* (1578 ft.; p. 270) to (23½ M.) *Scharfling* (1581 ft.; p. 269). Thence either straight on viâ Unterach to Bad Ischl (comp. the motor post service described above), or to the right viâ (24¾ M.) *Krottensee* (1900 ft.; p. 263) to (27¼ M.) St. Gilgen. We go on viâ (35½ M.) *Strobl* (1798 ft.; p. 266) to (43½ M.) *Bad Ischl* (1535 ft.; p. 276).

The **Salzkammergut**, originally denoting salt-works belonging to the crown near Ischl, comprises the mountain-district of the upper *Traun* and its tributaries as far E. as the Almtal; most of it belongs to Upper Austria, but the Wolfgang-See and Fuschl See are in Salzburg province and the Altausseer See and Grundl-See in Styria. The geological structure is complicated: rounded mountains of comparatively soft, clayey rocks alternate with precipitous rocky cliffs and desolate plateaux of hard limestone, which culminate on the S. in the mighty *Dachstein* massif (9830 ft.), with its glaciers. Sparkling lakes amid sombre forests give a peculiar charm to the landscape. Of late years dairy-farming and forestry have been supplemented by the utilization of water-power. The salt-deposits, which have been exploited since prehistoric times (comp. p. 287), are of special importance. — Visitors are strongly advised to book their rooms in advance in summer, when the Salzkammergut is crowded with holiday-makers.

Salzburg (1391 ft.), see p. 242. We start from the Lokal-Bahnhof (p. 242). — The narrow-gauge railway passes under the Linz line. To the left is Maria-Plain, and to the right the Gaisberg with the Nockstein, the Tennen-Gebirge, Hoher Göll, and Untersberg. We ascend gradually amid wooded hills and cross a grassy plateau dotted with farms, each with their clump of trees, to the watershed (2074 ft.), then descend in windings to (14¼ M.) *Thalgau*

PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(1788 ft.; Schöndorfer, 4 beds), a market-village on the *Fuschler Ache*. To the S.E. are the Schober (marked path in 2½ hrs., p. 270), Drachenstein, and Schafberg. — We proceed viâ (16 M.) *Teufelmühle* (restaurant) to (18 M.) **St. Lorenz** (1601 ft.; Zur Drachenwand, in the village, 10 min. from the station), whence a branch-line runs viâ *Schwarzindien* (½ M.; restaurant on the lake, 23 beds) to *Mondsee* (2½ M.; p. 270).

Short of (19¼ M.) *Plomberg* (steamer, see pp. 267, 269) the train reaches the **Mondsee** (p. 269), to which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right (fine view on the left). We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside, then through woods, and turn to the right through a tunnel 100 yds. long to reach (20½ M.) **Scharfling** (1772 ft.; hotel below on the left, see p. 269). — High up on the hillside we pass through a short tunnel and the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1903 ft.), 460 yds. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krottensee* (1900 ft.) we reach (22¼ M.) **Hüttenstein** (Krottensee Inn), with the château of Herr von Franck (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). — We descend through meadows and woods, and over a steep slope (gradient 2·4 : 100), with a view of the Abersee, to (23¼ M.) *Billroth*, then describe a great bend.

24¼ M. **St. Gilgen.** — Hotels. **Excelsior*, on the lake, open from mid-May till late-Oct., 75 beds at 5-12½, B. 2½, L. 7, S. 6, P. 16-26*S*; *Post*, 100 beds at 3-5, L. 3, S. 2, P. 12-14*S*, good; *Fischer's See-Restaurant*, May 1st to mid-Oct., 38 beds at 3-5, P. 10-15*S*; *Vater Radetzky*, 30 beds at 2-3, P. 9-14*S*, well spoken of; *Kendler*, 60 beds. — *Pension Vogel*, 18 beds. — Good Ski-ing.

St. Gilgen (1827 ft.), a frequented summer resort with 1000 inhab., lies at the N.W. end of the Abersee. A Mozart Fountain, by Karl Wollek, was erected in 1928.

Excursions (guide, Josef Lang). To *Lueg* (hotel and motor-boat see p. 264), 20 min. by road, ½ hr. by a pleasant woodland-path; the more expert (1 hr.) may follow a red-marked path viâ the *Weisse Wand*, with a superb view. — About ½ hr. N.W. of St. Gilgen, amid woods, are the *Steinklüfte*, the débris of a landslide (accessible). — **Falkensteinwand**, 1-1¼ hr., repaying. We go to *Fürberg* (p. 264), either by motor-boat (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake, viâ *Brunnwinkel* (10 min.). Thence, passing the (¼ hr.) *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid 15 ft. high with an inscription from his 'Mountain Psalms'), we ascend to the (½ hr.) little pilgrimage-church (2428 ft.) and hermitage of St. Wolfgang, with the Wolfgang-Brunnen. The path goes on, past the motor-boat station of *Falkenstein-Ried* and the Villa Haiser, to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr. — A marked path, starting from the rocky cliff 12 min. from the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Abersee Panorama* and the (2 min.) *Scheffel-Blick* on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Zwölferhorn (4987 ft.), red-marked path in 3 hrs. We first proceed W. through meadows, then ascend S. to the (1½ hr.) *Saustall Alp* and the (1½ hr.) shelter-hut (4921 ft.; inn in summer, 6 beds and 30 mattresses); the summit commands a very picturesque view; good ski-ing.

The **Schafberg** (5850 ft.; see p. 265) is ascended by a bridle-path in 3½ hrs. It is best to take the train to *Hüttenstein* (10 min.; see above), and then follow the path E. from the château, traversing meadows, to the (5 min.) *Kaspeter Inn*, reached by walkers from St. Gilgen viâ *Winkel*

in 35 min., from *Fürberg* (see below) in 20 minutes. Thence we continue to the right, then ascend sharply to the left (red way-marks) through woods to the *Förstl Alp* (½ hr.; 3111 ft.), finally following a circuitous woodland-route to the *Schafberg Alp* (1¼ hr.; p. 265) and the (1¼ hr.) summit.

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 19½ M., motor post in 1½ hr. (4*S*). We follow the road N.W. to (1¼ M.) **Fuschl** (2195 ft.; See-Hotel, 36 beds at 2-4*S*, Sandwirt, 32 beds, both plain), at the E. end of the *Fuschl-See* (2½ M. long; comp. the map, p. 243). Thence a marked path leads via the (1 hr.) ruin of *Wartenfels* (3350 ft.; restaurant; to the Schober, see p. 270) to *Teufelmühle* station (1 hr.; p. 263). From Fuschl an attractive route leads S. via the *Tiefbrunnau* up to the **Faistenauer Schafberg** (3½ hrs.; 5112 ft.). Descent to *Faistenau* and thence via *Wiestal* to (7 hrs.) *Hallein*, see p. 258. The road ascends close to the S. bank of the lake to *Hof* (3½ M.; 2418 ft.), and then descends past the *Nockstein* (p. 253), via *Guggental* (16½ M.; 2087 ft.; brewery) and *Gnigl* (17½ M.; 1411 ft.; p. 256) to *Salzburg* (19¼ M.; p. 242).

Motor post from St. Gilgen in summer to *Unterach* (p. 268; ¾ hr., 2½*S*); comp. p. 269.

The picturesque ***Abersee** or **Wolfgang-See** (1765 ft.), 6¼ M. long and 1¼ M. wide (area 5 sq.M.; maximum depth 374 ft.), is dominated on the N. by the Schafberg; on the S., beyond the wooded banks, is a range of beautifully formed mountains. Motor-boats ply from St. Gilgen to Strobl from the beginning of June till mid-Sept., 6 times daily in 1 hr. (2*S*). The boat touches at *Fürberg* (good inn, 40 beds, P. 8-15*S*), on the E. bank, and then crosses the lake to *Lueg* (Hotel & Pension, 60 beds at 2½-5, P. 7-13*S*, good; see below). On the wall of the *Falkenstein*, high above the lake to the N., is an inscription in memory of Scheffel (comp. p. 263). We call at *Falkenstein-Ried* (café-restaurant), and beyond the *Frauenstein* negotiate the narrow strait (260 yds. wide) between the great alluvial fan of the Zinkenbach on the S. and the smaller one of the Diedl-bach on the N. We pass the castellated belvedere of the Grand-Hôtel St. Wolfgang to reach the station of the Schafberg Railway and *St. Wolfgang* itself, whence our course lies past the *Pürglstein* to the terminus at *Strobl*, 10 min. W. of the railway station (p. 266).

The railway runs from St. Gilgen on the S.W. bank of the lake to (24¾ M.) *Lueg* (pier, see above) and (26 M.) *Gschwandt* (inn), then crosses the Zinkenbach at (27¼ M.) *Zinkenbach* (Kronsteiner Inn; the Plechwand, 5046 ft., 3 hrs. S., commands a fine view) to reach (28½ M.) *St. Wolfgang* station (See-Hotel, 30 beds, P. 10-13*S*), near the landing-stage of the ferry, which crosses to (10 min.) St. Wolfgang village and (¼ hr.) the Schafberg Railway station (60*g*).

St. Wolfgang. — Hotels (the first four closed in winter). **Grand*, near the Schafberg station (p. 265), with large café-restaurant on the lake, 209 beds (18 bathrooms) from 4, B. 2, L. or S. 6, P. from 16*S*; **Weisses Rössl*, by the pier, with veranda on the lake, 95 beds at 4-9, L. 4½, S. 4, P. 13-18*S*; **Peter*, by the pier, 120 beds at 4-7, L. or S. 4, P. 13-17*S*; *Cortison*, at the W. end of the village, 5 min. from the Schafberg Railway, with garden, 40 beds, *Zimmerbräu*, 40 beds from 3½, P. from 12*S*, both good; *Weisser Hirsch*, on the lake, 30 beds, P. from 9*S*; *Post*, 40 beds. — Pensions. *Villa Gertrud*, 34 beds; *Försterheim*, near the Schafberg Railway, 30 beds.

Inquiry Office. *Österreichisches Verkehrs-Bureau*, in the Grand-Hôtel. — Good Lake Bathing (temperature of water 75° Fahr. at mid-summer). — Guide. Franz Schubert. — Winter Sports. Toboggan run; ski-jump 10 min. E.

Schafberg Railway (see below; open early-June to mid-Sept.), 10 min. W. of St. Wolfgang village (1 hr.; fare up 7, there and back 10*S*).

St. Wolfgang (1801 ft.), a market-village of 800 inhab. picturesquely situated on a strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg, is a favourite summer resort. The late-Gothic **Pilgrimage Church**, built in 1430-77, with a massive tower, was painted in the baroque style in 1683-97. Entrance from the lake-side (knock; the organist lives at Markt 58). The **High Altar, by Michael Pacher of Bruneck, a masterpiece of 15th cent. German art, is the finest existing example of a German winged altar and the only one completely preserved in its original form and still in use in a church (comp. p. l). In the centre is a wood-carving in the round of the Coronation of the Virgin; behind the opened double wings are statues of SS. George and Florian; the inside paintings, with scenes from the Life of the Virgin in front are by Pacher, while the rear-paintings and predella are probably studio-work. Between the two halves of the nave is a double baroque altar, the chef-d'œuvre of Thomas Schwanthaler (1676; comp. p. 230); the pulpit and the Christ crowned with Thorns, by the N. wall, are by Meinrad Guggenbichler (1706). In the forecourt, below a little early-Renaissance temple (1518), is a bronze fountain with an amusing inscription (1515).

Short Walks. To the *View Tower* (10 min. W.); to the *Kalvarienberg* (1/4 hr. N.; pretty view across the lake); to the *Diedlbach-Wildnis* (Hupfmühle Inn; 20 min. N.W.). — To the N.W. viâ the *Zyklamenwiese* (*Steinsruhe*, 1/4 hr.; restaurant) to *Falkenstein-Ried* (1/4 hr.; p. 264) and viâ the *Falkensteinwand* and *Förberg* to *St. Gilgen* (2 hrs.; comp. p. 263). — A pretty excursion (red way-marks) is E. viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Holzerbauer* (rfmts.) to the **Schwarzer See** (3/4 hr.; 2333 ft.; inn in summer), at the S.E. base of the Schafberg. Thence either N. and through the Burg-Graben to (1 1/4 hr.) *Unterach* or (2 3/4 hrs.) *Weissenbach*, see p. 268; or S. through the Schwarzenbach-Klamm ('Wirer-Steig', 320 steps), past a power-station, to *Schwarzenbach*, and thence to (r.; 1 3/4 hr.) St. Wolfgang or (l.; 1 1/2 hr.) *Strobl*.

The ****Schafberg** (5850 ft.), with steep limestone cliffs on the N. side, overhanging the forests below, is charmingly separated from the neighbouring mountains and N. sandstone foothills by the Abersee, Mondsee, and Attersee, and affords one of the most picturesque views in the Austrian Alps. The rack-and-pinion railway (see above; best views to the left as far as the Schafberg Alp, then to the right) crosses the Diedlbach (p. 269) beyond St. Wolfgang and then runs through woods, with an average gradient of 1 in 4, to the (1 1/2 M.) water-station. Below, to the left, lies the Dorner Alp (p. 266); to the S.W. peer the Übergossene Alp, Watzmann, and Hoher Göll. Short of the (2 3/4 M.) *Schafberg Alp* (4472 ft.; Ratz, open all the year, 50 beds at 2-3, P. 10-13*S*, good), with an admirable view (below to the left are the Krottensee, a part of the Mondsee,

and the Zeller See or Irr-See), the cars quit the woods and ascend the bare upper slopes, finally passing through a tunnel (110 yds. long) to the (3½ M.) upper terminus of *Schafbergspitze* (5676 ft.), 5min. below the summit (*Hotel, open June 1st to late-Sept., 78 beds at 5-8, B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. 16-19*S*; rooms should be engaged beforehand at the Grand-Hôtel, St. Wolfgang). The view (best in the early morning or late afternoon; comp. the panorama, p. 262) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, Upper Austria as far as the Böhmer-Wald, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee. The Dachstein group, with its glaciers, towering on the S., is most imposing; far away to the right is the Übergossene Alp.

A beautiful view of the Attersee is obtained from the *Adler-Höhle*, ¼ hr. E. of the upper terminus, above the precipitous N. cliff of the Schafberg. — Interesting, but fit for those with steady heads and adepts only, is the circular excursion (3¼ hrs.) viâ the (¼ hr.) *Himmelspforte* (signpost W. of the hotel), the (½ hr.) *Suissen Alp*, the (1 hr.) *Mönich-See*, and the (¾ hr.) *Wetterloch Höhlen* back to the (¾ hr.) summit; comp. p. 269.

Ascents on Foot. From *St. Wolfgang*, 3¾-4 hrs. A bridle-path (blue and red marks) leads W. past the (12 min.) *Pension Försterheim*, then ascends to the right viâ the *Dorner Alp* (1¼ hr.; 3133 ft.) to the *Schafberg Alp* (1 hr.; p. 265); thence, partly by a stepped path, to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — Paths from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein*, see p. 263; from *Scharfling*, see p. 269; from *Unterach*, see p. 268.

The Railway to Ischl runs from St. Wolfgang station (p. 264) along the Abersee. In front are the peaked Sparber and the Rettenkogel, with the Totes Gebirge in the background.

31¼ M. **Strobl.** The village (*Grand-Hôtel am See, with garden and bathing beach, 200 beds from 6, L. 6, P. 15-25*S*, closed in winter; Stadt Wien, 40 beds from 3*S*; Brandauer, 15 beds at 3-5*S*; bathing beach; motor-boat station, see p. 264), 10 min. N., at the E. end of the lake, is frequented in summer. The pretty rococo church dates from 1758-60. A marked path leads S. through the *Weissenbach-Tal* to the (3 hrs.) *Post Alp* (4282 ft.; inn, open all the year, 12 hay-beds; excellent ski-ing). — The train crosses the Weissenbach to reach (33½ M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* (1709 ft.; inn) and (34¼ M.) *Wacht* (inn, with café), at the mouth of the *Schiffau-Tal* (p. 279). We next cross the *Ischl*, the effluent of the Abersee, to (35½ M.) *Aschau* (to the Nussen-See, see p. 278) and (36½ M.) *Pfandl* (p. 277). — We recross to the right bank, sweep round to the S., and pierce the Kalvarienberg by a tunnel 760 yds. long. — Beyond (38½ M.) *Kaltenbach*, at the base of the Siriuskogel (p. 277), we cross the *Traun*, skirt the suburb of *Gries*, traverse another tunnel, and finally recross the Traun.

39¾ M. *Bad Ischl* (p. 276).

24. The Attersee and the Mondsee.

Attersee Light Railway from Vöcklabruck to *Kammer-Schörfling*, $7^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr. (1*S* 5*g*, 70*g*). — Electric Railway from Vöcklamarkt to *Attersee* village, $11^1/_4$ M. in 50 min. (1*S* 40*g*). — Steamer or electric Motor Boat on the Attersee from Kammer to *Unterach*, 6 times daily in summer, 4 times in winter, in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (3*S*). — Motorbus from Kammer viâ Weissenbach or viâ Attersee village to *Unterach* in $1^1/_4$ hr.

Motor Post in summer from Unterach to *Mondsee* village (9 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.; 2*S* 30*g*). — Tram from Unterach to *See*, in summer only, 2 M. in 13 min. (1*S*). — Motorbus from Attersee village to *Mondsee* village, see below. — Steamer on the Mondsee, mid-June till mid-Sept., 4 times daily from See to *Mondsee* village, in 1 hr. (2*S* 60*g*; to *Scharfling* in $^1/_2$ hr., 1*S* 20*g*). A change from steamer to rail may be made at *Plomberg* (p. 269).

Motor Post from St. Gilgen (Salzburg) viâ *Scharfling*, *Unterach*, and *Weissenbach* to Bad Ischl, see p. 262.

Vöcklabruck, see p. 241. — Beyond ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Oberthalheim-Timelkam* our train diverges to the left from the Linz-Salzburg line. To the left the Traunstein and Höllen-Gebirge rise above wooded hills. We skirt the tortuous *Ager*, finally crossing it.

$7^1/_2$ M. **Kammer-Schörfling.** — Hotels. At Kammer: **Grand*, with park and bathing-establishment, 145 beds (10 bathrooms) from 5, B. $2^1/_2$, L. or D. 6, P. from 11*S*, closed in winter; *Hofwirt*, 15 beds, P. 9*S*. At Schörfling, a village 10 min. E.: *Goldenes Schiff*, 10 beds. At Seewalchen, $^1/_4$ hr. N.W. (steamer-pier): *Stallinger*, 14 beds; *Pension Villa Brendel-Kurz*, 60 beds. — Bathing in the lake and in the river at Schörfling.

Kammer (1549 ft.), a hamlet prettily situated at the N. end of the Attersee, is a frequented summer resort. The former château, connected with the shore by a causeway, contains a small collection of finds from the lake-dwelling period.

Excursions. The *Litzlbergkeller*, an inn on the lake, is $^1/_4$ hr. from Seewalchen. — From the station a red-marked path leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Höfelberg* (2346 ft.) up to the *Gaberg* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 2831 ft.), with a pretty view. We may descend S. to Weyregg ($^3/_4$ hr.; p. 268), or proceed E. viâ the *Schlossberg* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 2956 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Alpenberg* (3173 ft.; reached from Schörfling direct in 2 hrs.) and continue viâ the *Hongar* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 3094 ft.) to *Gmunden* ($2^1/_4$ hrs.; $5^1/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. altogether), comp. p. 272.

The **Attersee** or **Kammersee** (1532 ft.) is the largest Alpine lake in Austria (area 19 sq. M.; $12^1/_2$ M. long, 1-2 M. wide, and 560 ft. deep). Towards the N. the banks gradually flatten; to the S., on the right, rises the finely shaped Schafberg; to the S.E. is the broad ridge of the Höllen-Gebirge.

The Steamer (landing-stage near the station) touches at *Seewalchen* (see above) and skirts the W. bank, past the little island of *Litzlberg*, to the village of **Attersee** (*Hotel Attersee, with bathing-establishment, 140 beds at $2^1/_2$-5, L. 3, P. 10-14*S*; Oberndorfer, 30 beds; regattas), a summer resort at the base of the wooded *Buchberg* (2648 ft.; 1 hr.), with a finely situated church.

An electric railway (comp. above) runs hence N.W. to ($11^1/_4$ M.) *Vöcklamarkt* (p. 241) viâ St. Georgen. — Motorbus viâ (3 M.) *St. Georgen im Attergau* (1775 ft.; Post, 5 R.) and S.W. to ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Oberwang*, with a fine high altar by Meinrad Guggenbichler (1708) in the church, and ($16^3/_4$ M.) *Mondsee* village (p. 270).

From Attersee village the steamer crosses the lake to *Weyregg* Eichhorn, 15 beds), which some steamers, however, touch before Attersee. A Roman villa with a fine mosaic pavement was discovered near the church in 1924. We coast the W. bank to reach *Nussdorf* (Brauhaus, 20 beds), *Parschallen*, and *Buchenort-Stockwinkel*, then cross to *Steinbach* (Fürthauer Inn), on the E. bank.

To the Langbath Lakes, marked path in 3½ hrs. From Steinbach we follow the road N. along the lake to *Seefeld* (¼ hr.; Zum Höllengebirge, 20 beds), then a narrow road (red marks) to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Kienklause* (1985 ft.; inn), which may be reached (in dry weather only) by a more attractive yellow-marked footpath from Steinbach viâ *Feuchten* in ¾ hr. We continue E. by a yellow-marked cart-track ascending the wooded Kienbach-Tal to the *Krabergtafel* (¾ hr.; 2733 ft.), then descend past the *Aurachklause* to the *Gross Alp* (¾ hr.; 2100 ft.; inn), whence we may either follow a pretty woodland-path S. viâ the *Lueg-Sattel* (10 min.; 2733 ft.) to the *Hinterer Langbath-See* (20 min.; p. 275), or a road N.E. in the *Aurach-Tal* to *Gmunden* (11¼ M.; p. 271).

From Steinbach to the (1 hr.) *Kienklause*, see above. Hence a red-marked path leads S. to the (2½ hrs.) *Hochlecken-Haus* (5158 ft.; inn, open all the year, 8 beds and 35 mattresses), situated near the *Gries Alp*, at the N.W. end of the Höllen-Gebirge (p. 275); fine view. Marked descents lead N.E. to the *Gross Alp* (2½ hrs.; see above) and E. to the *Hinterer Langbath-See* (3 hrs.; comp. p. 275).

The upper end of the lake is encircled by wooded mountains. The steamer stops at **Weissenbach** (*Post, 120 beds at 3-6, P. 12-15*S*), a summer resort at the S.E. angle of the lake, with a biological fishery station for the study of edible fishes (opened in 1929). Thence a good road leads S.E. through the lonely *Weissenbach-Tal*, between the Höllen-Gebirge and the Leonsberg, to *Mitter-Weissenbach* (8 M.; p. 276); motor post to Unterach or Ischl, see p. 262. — The next stops are *Unter-Burgau* (hotel, 75 beds) and the *See-Hotel Burggraben* (70 beds, P. 10-12*S*), both charmingly situated amid the woods on the lake.

Unterach (Hotel am See, with garden and veranda, 40 beds, Post, 36 beds from 3, P. from 9*S*, both good; Anker, 16 beds; Goldenes Schiff, 24 beds from 3½*S*; bathing-establishment), a frequented summer resort of 1000 inhab., lies in a sheltered position amid Spanish chestnut-trees at the mouth of the *See-Ache*, which descends from the Mondsee.

Excursions. A beautiful walk is by the road skirting the lake to the S., past the Hotel Burggraben (see above) and the (½ hr.) mouth of the *Burg-Graben*, with the magnificent **Burgau-Klamm** (accessible by a safeguarded path for those with steady heads) 20 min. higher up, to (20 min.) *Unter-Burgau* and (40 min.) *Weissenbach* (see above). — A marked club-path leads through the Burg-Graben, first on the left bank, high above the gorge, with a fine view (railings at dizzy places), crosses the stream after ½ hr., then continues straight on viâ the *Moos Alp* to the *Schwarzer See* (1½ hr.; p. 265) and *St. Wolfgang* (1½ hr.; p. 264).

From Unterach to the Schafberg (p. 265), 4 hrs., shady almost all the way, path impossible to miss (guide desirable for those subject to dizziness). Diverging to the left from the Mondsee road after 10 min. (sign-post), we cross the bridge and ascend the right bank of the Ache, through fine woods. At the (¼ hr.) fork we follow the easy red-marked

path to the left (footpath to the right to the Mondsee, see below), ascending through woods to the (1½ hr.) *Eisenauer Alp* (3317 ft.; inn, with beds) and the (1 hr.) *Suissen Alp*, above the little *Hinter-See* (4698 ft.; almost dried up at midsummer). We ascend for 5 min. more, then follow an almost level route to the right along the Schafbergwand precipice for 25 min., with an unobscured view of the Attersee and Mondsee. Finally we take a stepped path hewn in the rock, passing the *Kaiser-Quelle*, to the *Himmelspforte*, blasted in the rocks of the *Schafloch*, where a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig is suddenly disclosed; to the left to the *Schafberg Hotel* (½ hr.; p. 266). — From the Suissen Alp (see above) a club-path (fit for the steady-headed only) leads past the Mitter-See to the *Schafberg-Gatterl* and the (1 hr.) wood-girt *Münich-See* (4140 ft.), whence the Purtscheller-Weg (fixed rope) continues to the *Wetterloch Caves* (¾ hr.; 5118 ft.; locked) and the (¾ hr.) Schafberg Hotel; or we may follow a marked path from the Münich-See viâ the *Aurissen Alp* (3018 ft.) and through the *Diedlbach-Tal* to (1½ hr.) St. Wolfgang. — Climbers of the Schafberg from the Mondsee ascend direct by the path from See (see below), joining the Unterach path after ½ hr.

Motor post from Unterach E. to *Bad Ischl* (1¼ hr.; 4*S*), or W. viâ *St. Gilgen* (50 min.; 2½*S*) to *Salzburg* (2¼ hrs.; 6½*S*); comp. p. 262.

From Unterach we may take the tram or bus (p. 267) along the left bank of the Ache or follow a pretty woodland-path on the right bank to the (1 hr.) steamer-station of *See* (Reichl, 26 beds), at the E. end of the **Mondsee** (1578 ft.; 6¾ M. long and 1-1¼ M. wide), from which the lower heights of the Schafberg rise abruptly; the Drachenstein, in front, is backed by the Schober (p. 270). From See a road leads to *Scharfling* (1 hr.; see below), skirting the steep S. bank of the Mondsee (short tunnel through the *Kienbergwand*).

The Steamer coasts the S. bank to *Kreuzstein* (*Wald-Hotel, 130 beds from 4, P. from 11*S*; hence to the *Altersbach Waterfall*, 8 min.), then skirts the Kienbergwand to **Scharfling** (Prügl, 90 beds from 3, P. from 9*S*; station 10 min. W., see p. 263).

From Scharfling to the Schafberg (p. 265), 4 hrs. We ascend the St. Gilgen road through woods and after 25 min. (sign-post) take the steep path ascending to the left, chiefly through woods, to the *Kössel Alp* (¾ hr.; 2792 ft.), with a view of the Krottensee and St. Gilgen. We continue E., then ascend S. to the (1½ hr.) *Schafberg Alp* and the (1¼ hr.) summit; comp. p. 266.

The steamer next stops at *Pichl-Auhof* (Kur-Hotel, 80 beds at 2-4, P. 6-8*S*, well spoken of; good lake-bathing), charmingly situated in a bay on the N. bank. — We return to the S. bank, which is hugged by the railway from Salzburg to Ischl, to reach **Plomberg** (hotel, with an old lime-tree, 32 beds at 2-3*S*, good; station, see p. 263). Pretty walk to the Thekla-Kapelle, 25 min. W.; to the Höllkar, see p. 270. — The steamer now crosses the lake obliquely, affording a fine panorama: to the S.E. is the imposing bulk of the Schafberg, with the Höllen-Gebirge in the background; to the S. rises the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober.

Mondsee. — Hotels. *Königsbad*, on the lake, 30 beds from 6, P. from 12*S*, well spoken of; *Krone*, with café-restaurant, 50 beds, *Post*, 60 beds from 4, P. from 10*S*, both good; *Stern*, 50 beds; *Traube*, 25 beds; *Koflerbräu*. — *Tecini Café*: *Kothmaier* (wine). — Hydropathics. *Dr. Lechner*, *Dr. Müller*. — Lake Baths (mixed bathing), S.W. of the station (50*g*). — Boats for hire, 50*g* per hr. for each person.

Mondsee (1578 ft.), a pleasant market-village at the N. end of the lake, with 1550 inhab. and numerous villas, is much frequented in summer. On the lake are gardens with erratic boulders. A fine lime-tree avenue leads to the left to the village. The Gothic *Parish Church* (1463-99), with a baroque façade and two towers added in 1774, has four Roman inscribed stones incorporated in the porch-walls. The high altar in the spacious interior is a superb Renaissance work by Hans Waldburger (1626); the five baroque side-altars are by Meinrad Guggenbichler, the second in the N. aisle dating from 1684; numerous old tombstones. To the left next the church is the former Benedictine abbey, now a château of Count Almeida, with a dairy.

Fine views from the *Mariahilfberg*, with a pilgrimage-church of 1706, 9 min. above the parish church, and from the *Koglerbinder*, 3/4 hr. N.; the *Prielhof*, 1/2 hr. W., affords a view of the Dachstein. — *Hammerl-Mühle*, 1/2 hr. E., and *Schwarzindien* (p. 263), 1/2 hr. S., both have popular café-restaurants on the lake.

Ascents (guides: Josef Fink and Matthias Huber). *Kulmspitze* (3596 ft.), by a marked path leading E. via the *Stubauhof* (2677 ft.; rfmts.), 2 hrs., easy and interesting; admirable panorama. — The *Schernthanner* (3202 ft.; inn), with a fine view (indicator), is ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. by a marked path leading W. from the (1/2 hr.) scythe-factory, via *Leiten*. — **Schober** (4360 ft.), 3 1/2 hrs., with guide, for those free from giddiness only. From *Teufelmühle* (1 hr.; p. 263) we ascend S. via *Schwand* to the *Schober Shelter Hut* (1 hr.; inn) and the ruin of *Wartenfels* (1/2 hr.; 3350 ft.; restaurant), whence a steep but safeguarded rock-path leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit. We may descend from Wartenfels either by a marked path leading S. to Fuschl (1 hr.; p. 264), or N.W. to Thalgau (1 1/2 hr.; p. 263). — The **Höllkar** (3894 ft.), an attractive ascent, is reached by a marked path from Plomberg in 3 hrs., by diverging to the right from the road to Scharfling after 20 min.; descent W. to the *Ebensee* and (1 1/2 hr.) Fuschl or E. to (1 3/4 hr.) Hüttenstein (p. 263).

Railway from Mondsee (railway restaurant) via *St. Lorenz* to *Salzburg* or *Bad Ischl*, comp. p. 263. — Motor post from Mondsee to *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen*, see p. 241; motorbus to *Attersee*, see p. 267.

25. From Attnang-Puchheim to Gmunden and Bad Ischl.

Railway (electrified as far as Stainach-Irdning, see R. 26) to *Gmunden*, 8 M. in 16-25 min., to *Bad Ischl*, 27 1/4 M. in 1-1 1/2 hr. — From *Salzburg* via Attnang-Puchheim to Bad Ischl, 70 3/4 M. in 3-4 1/2 hrs. (express-fares 27*S*, 19*S* 10*g*, 10*S* 80*g*); from *Vienna* via Attnang-Puchheim to Bad Ischl, 179 M., express in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (53*S* 50*g*, 38*S* 40*g*, 21*S* 40*g*).

Road from *Lambach* (1214 ft.; p. 240) to Bad Ischl, 38 1/2 M. — 7 1/2 M. *Traun Fall* (1411 ft.; p. 273). — 17 1/2 M. *Gmunden* (1378 ft.; p. 271). — 28 M. *Ebensee* (1391 ft.; p. 274). — 34 3/4 M. *Mitter-Weissenbach* (1476 ft.; p. 276). — 38 1/2 M. *Bad Ischl* (1503 ft.; p. 276).

GMUNDEN
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
1 Post u. Telegraph. 3 Museum
2 Theater 4 Rathaus
5 Brahms-Museum
6 Schubert-Dkm.
Theresiental, Altmühle, Ohlstorf
Linz 70km
Traunfall
Vöcklabruck 19km
Neuhofen
Strassmörtl
Lies
Marienbrücke-Restaur.
Kronpr. Rudolf-Anlagen
Best. z. Hungarten
Ebnergut
Aktien-Brauerei
Schloss Cumberland
Krotten-S.
Strassbauer
Seewies-Gütl
Schlachth.
Ranftpauer
Bundes-Bahnhof
483
Friedhof
Elektr. Zentralstat.
Pulvermagaz.
Reservoir
Kalvarien-berg
Zement-werke
Budinoser
Hochkogl
610
Miller zu Aichholtz
Schwizerhaus
Tennis-Plätze
Trauner Kogl
Traun-dorf
Stadtpark
Anlagen
Lacus
Marienheim
Sauerlehen
Sebahnhof
Freibad
Brandstatt
Mädchen-Pensionat
Barber
Amiswald
Mosers Gasth.
Landschloss
Salis
Seeschloss
422
Ort
TRAUN-SEE
Fischaucht
Werer
Alpenstein
Villa Toscana
Strandbad
Ghs. z. Echo
Maria Theresia
Traunstein
Ischl 35 km
Elelch. Bahn
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Attnang-Puchheim, see p. 241. — The train crosses the *Ager* (on the right, Schloss Puchheim) and the *Aurach*, and follows the smiling Aurach valley to (3¾ M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1526 ft.). The Rabenstein-Mühle (p. 272) is ¼ hr. S. — 6¼ M. *Pinsdorf* (p. 272).

8 M. **Gmunden.** — Railway Stations. *Bundes-Bahnhof* (1572 ft.; Pl. B 2), N.W. of the town, 25 min. from the lake. Tramway in ¼ hr. from the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D 3; 40*g*), starting ½ hr. before the departure of the trains. The *See-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 4), 5 min. S.E. of the Traun-Brücke, serves the Lambach-Gmunden line only (p. 241). — Landing Stage for steamers and motor boats (see p. 273) in the Rathaus-Platz and near the See-Bahnhof. — Carriages for hire at the Bundes-Bahnhof and the Rathaus-Platz.

Hotels. **Austria* (Pl. a; D 3), 84 beds at 7-10, B. 2½, L. 5, S. 4, P. 15-18*S*, **Bellevue* (Pl. b; C 4), 110 beds at 4-9, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. 14-20*S*, both on the lake, closed in winter; *Kurhotel* (Pl. h; D 3), Satori-Str. 17, with sanatorium and a large park, 90 beds at 4-9, P. 14-20*S*; *Park Hotel Mucha* (Pl. d; E 4), at Traundorf, with garden-restaurant on the lake, 80 beds at 4-9, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 12-17*S*; *Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. c; D 3), 75 beds from 3½, L. 3, P. 11-17*S*; *Schwan* (Pl. k; D 3) 50 beds at 3½-6*S*; *Esplanade Hotel zur Krone* (Pl. e; D 3), 60 beds at 2-3, P. 8-10*S*; *Goldene Sonne* (Pl. g; D 3), 50 beds at 2½-5*S*; *Goldener Brunnen* (Pl. f; D 3), 45 beds at 2-4*S*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. m; B 2), 20 beds at 3-4*S*, near the Bundes-Bahnhof (see above).

Pensions. *Hungaria*, Stelzhamer-Str. 17 (Pl. C D 3), 20 beds; *Lola*, at Traundorf, Georg-Str. 17 (Pl. E 3), 16 beds; *Marienbrücke*, in the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen (Pl. D 1), 18 beds, with restaurant; *Daheim*, Kuferzeile 35 (Pl. C 4), 25 beds.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (Pl. D 3), on the lake, with terrace, restaurant, reading-room, etc. (adm. free); *Kaffee-Kiosk, Korso*, both in the Esplanade (Pl. C D 4); *Brandl*, Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D 3); *Kammerhof*, near the Traun-Tor (Pl. D 3). — Confectioners. *Grellinger*, Franz-Josefs-Platz 6 (Pl. D 3); *Schallmeiner*, Graben 5 (Pl. D 3). — Wine Rooms. *Ratskeller*, Graben 7 (Pl. D 3), beer also; *Spiesberger*, Kirchengasse 1 (Pl. D 3).

Bathing Establishments in the lake by the Esplanade (Pl. C 4) and at Weyer (Pl. E 4). Mixed bathing on the new bathing beach near Schloss Ort (Pl. C 4; steamer-pier). — Rowing and Sailing Boats for hire by the Esplanade. — Regattas.

Visitors' Tax, 30-80*g* per day from June 1st to Sept. 15th. — Band on the Esplanade, in wet weather in the Kurhaus, 11.30-12.30 & 5-6. — Theatre (Pl. 2; D 3) from June 20th to Sept. 15th; in fine weather performances are given on the open-air stage in the Stadt-Park (Pl. B C 4).

Inquiry Office. *Österreichisches Verkehrs-Bureau*, Esplanade 6 (open in summer only). — Bookseller. *E. Mänhardt*, Rathaus-Platz.

Gmunden (1394 ft.), a pleasant town of 7800 inhab. situated at the efflux of the *Traun* from the *Traunsee* and surrounded by country-houses and parks, is much frequented in summer. The shady *Esplanade*, which extends along the lake, affords a fine view: to the left, the wooded Grünberg; then the abrupt Traunstein and the Erlakogel; farther to the right, in the background, the Schönberg (Wilder Kogel) and the Sonnstein, apparently closing the lake; on the extreme right, the Höllen-Gebirge; in the foreground, the two châteaux of Ort. At the E. end of the Esplanade is the *Kurhaus* (Pl. D 3). — The *Museum* (Pl. 3, D 3; week-days 9-11 & 2-5, Sun. 2-5, 30*g*) contains prehistoric and historical specimens. The

Rathaus (Pl. 4; D 3), dating from 1659, was restored in 1926. — The loftily situated *Parish Church* (Pl. D 3), consecrated in 1723, contains a high altar with a wood-carving of 1678 representing the Magi, by Thomas Schwanthaler (comp. p. 265). — The suburb of *Traundorf* (Pl. E 3) lies on the right bank of the Traun. On the hill to the N., amid trees, is *Schloss Cumberland* (Pl. E 1, 2), completed in 1886, where the last Duke of Cumberland, son of George V., last king of Hanover, died in 1923; parts of the park are open to the public.

Walks. About 1/4 hr. N. is the *Kalvarienberg* (1575 ft.; Pl. D 2), with a view of the town and its environs; the best ascent is to the E. of the parish church by the Wunderburg-Str. (Pl. D 3, 2). To the W. (10 min.) are the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. B C 4) and the pretty **Satori-Anlagen**, with a dairy; a small *Brahms Museum* (Pl. 5, B 3; gratuity) is reached from the Miller-Aichholtz-Str. (fee). About 1/2 hr. S.W. is **Schloss Ort** (Pl. C 4, 5); the Land-Schloss, dating from the 15-16th cent., has been a children's home since 1913; the See-Schloss (1st half of 17th cent.), on an island connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge 140 yds. long, with a pretty arcaded courtyard, is occupied by forestry offices. Hence a road leads S.W. to Altmünster (3/4 hr.; p. 274).

On the right bank of the Traun (footpath viâ the Marien-Brücke) are the *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen* (Pl. D 1), with a restaurant (1/2 hr.). — A road (shady in the morning) skirts the E. bank of the lake, passing the restaurants of 'Alpensteig', 'Echo' (Pl. E 5; 1/4 hr.), and 'Grünberg' (20 min.), to reach the steamer-piers of *Steinhaus* (10 min.). *Kleine Ramsau* (1 hr.; restaurant), *Hoisen* (20 min.; finely situated restaurant, a favourite goal for excursionists), and *Staininger* (1 1/2 hr.), with its quarry and lime-kiln. From the Hoisen a steep red-marked path leads to the (1 hr.) *Überraschung*, with a 'surprise' view, and another marked route ascends the picturesque rocky ravine of the *Kaltenbachwildnis* and descends again to the Staininger (1 1/4 hr.). — From the Bundes-Bahnhof (p. 271) we may walk W. past a column (r.) commemorating a battle in the peasant rising of 1626 to the (1/4 hr.) *Pinsdorf* (Zum Steinbruch Inn; fossils), and continue N.W. to the (1 hr.) prettily situated *Rabenstein-Mühle* (inn; see p. 271).

Longer Excursions. A marked path leads W. through the Satori-Anlagen up to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gmundner Berg* (2697 ft.; Zur Luft Inn), with a fine view; we may descend S.W. to the *Reindl-Mühle* (1 hr.; inn), in the Aurach-Tal, and return E. viâ Ebenzweier to Gmunden (2 hrs.; 4 1/2 hrs. in all). — From *Pinsdorf* (see above) we may proceed W. to the (1/2 hr.) *Dichtlmühle* (inn), in the Aurach-Tal, and continue by a path marked in red and yellow viâ the *Kronberg* (2644 ft.) to the **Hongar** (2 1/4 hrs.; 3091 ft.), with a view of the Attersee. Descent S. to the Reindlmühle (1 1/2 hr.; see above), or W. viâ the crest to the *Alpenberg* (3/4 hr.; 3173 ft.), then either viâ the *Schlossberg* (to the right to the Gaberg, see p. 267) and down to Weyregg (1 hr.; p. 268), or to the right through woods down to Kammer on the Attersee (1 3/4 hr.; p. 267). — Near the Protestant church at Traundorf (see above) a path (red and yellow marks) diverges to the right viâ the *Himmelreichwiese* (1 1/2 hr.; 2592 ft.) to the **Grünberg** (3/4 hr.; 3294 ft.), with a view-tower and a club shelter-hut (inn, open all the year round, 8 mattresses); thence to the *Hochgeschirr* (1/4 hr.; 3140 ft.) and the *Radmo wiese* (10 min. S.; good spring-water in the courtyard of the Cumberland shooting-box); thence either W. by a steep descent to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kleine Ramsau* (see above) or S.E. to the (1/2 hr.) **Laudach-See** (2890 ft.; plain Alpine fare in summer), picturesquely situated on the N.E. side of the Traunstein. From the lake we may proceed N. to the Mairalm-Hütte (see p. 273), or follow a path (red and blue marks) N. viâ *Franzl im Holz* (1 hr.; inn) back to (1 1/4 hr.) Traundorf.

To the **Traun Fall.** We take the train from the See-Bahnhof to (9¼ M. in 34 min.) Traunfall station (p. 241), then descend a woodland-path to the left in 20 min. (25-30 min. in the reverse direction). Or we may follow a red-marked path on the left bank of the Traun, chiefly through woods (3¼ hrs. from Gmunden). — Boats leave Gmunden several times weekly when there is enough water (pleasant trip; minimum number of passengers 30; apply the day before at Schiffslände 4, Traundorf). These descend the Traun in 1½ hr., passing the paper-factory of *Steyrermühl*, to the electricity works of Siebenbrunn, whence we continue on foot past a bridge of reinforced concrete (1925; 120 yds. long and 90 ft. high), which spans the valley in a single arch, to the (10 min.) Traun Fall. Part of the river is crossed by a jagged dam of conglomerate, over which the Traun dashes in a fall 50 ft. high. The best standpoint is on or below the old bridge; close by are a clean inn and electricity works (6000 h.p.), which use up nearly all the water of the fall in times of drought. — Motorbus daily (except Mon. & Fri.) from the new Traun bridge N.W. to *Schwanenstadt* (p. 241), 3¾ M. in 20 minutes.

Traunstein (5548 ft.), 6 hrs. by marked path, not difficult (guide unnecessary for experts). From Gmunden we walk to the Staininger (1½ hr.; see p. 272), and then follow a safeguarded rock-path ('Miesweg') in 40 min. to the *Lainaustiege* (reached by motor-boat in 50 min.; 1½*S*). We next ascend rock-steps (130 ft. high) to the road in the *Lainau-Tal* mounting to the (1 hr.) *Kaisertisch* (straight on and up to the right after ¼ hr. is the *Mairalm-Hütte*, 2922 ft., inn in summer, 3 beds and 8 mattresses), whence we make a steep ascent to the left to the *Fahnenkogel* (2½ hrs.; 5450 ft.), with the *Gmundener Hütte* (inn in summer, 20 mattresses) and a superb view. Then either to the left to the (½ hr.) *Traunkirchener Kogel* (shelter-hut with restaurant in summer and 60 hay-beds), rising abruptly from the lake, or to the right to the *Pyramidenkogel* (20 min.; 5518 ft.), the summit. The ascent from the N. side (½ hr. shorter) is made by mounting to the left at the Hoisen (p. 272) and following the *Hans-Hernler-Steig* (fixed ropes; for adepts only). — From the Mairalm-Hütte the Gassner-Steig (red marks) leads N. viâ the *Scharte* (3773 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Laudach-See* (p. 272) and a red-marked path E. viâ the *Durchgang* (3783 ft.) to *Grünau* (5 hrs.; p. 228).

To the ***Almsee.** We follow a road E. viâ (2¼ M.) *Baumgarten* (inn; electric railway from Traundorf), a favourite goal for excursions, and (8¾ M.) *Mühldorf* (1¼ M. farther on is Scharnstein-Mühldorf station, p. 228, served in summer by a motorbus from the Rathaus-Platz at Gmunden in 1 hr., 3*S*) to (13¾ M.) *Grünau* (p. 228); thence S. to the (22¼ M.) *Almsee*, see p. 229.

Railway from Gmunden (See-Bahnhof) to *Lambach*, see p. 241.

From Gmunden to Ischl. — Railway, 19¼ M. Express in ¾ hr. (8*S* 75*g*, 6*S* 30*g*, 3*S* 50*g*), ordinary train in 1 hr. (6*S* 25*g*, 3*S* 75*g*, 2*S* 50*g*). — Steamer or Motor Boat (piers, see p. 271) to *Ebensee* in 1-1½ hr. (2½*S*, 3*S*), preferable to the railway. The boats, which stop only when required, except at Traunkirchen, coast the W. and E. banks alternately. Piers on the W. bank: *Gmunden Bathing Beach, Altmünster, Nachdemsee, Hotel Am Stein*, and *Traunkirchen*. On the E. bank: *Gmunden-Seebahnhof, Steinhaus, Kleine Ramsau, Hoisen, Staininger, Lainaustiege, Eisenau*, and *Karbach*.

The train (best views to the left) approaches the ***Traunsee** (1385 ft.), which is 7½ M. long and in places 1¾ M. wide (area 9¾ sq. M.) and is the deepest lake in Austria (627 ft.). The scenery becomes grander as we near the S. end of the lake. Behind the Traunstein peers the Hochkogel, then the shapely Erlakogel (p. 274).

— 10½ M. **Ebenzweier-Altmünster** (1552 ft.). The village (Vesco; Reiberstorfer, 20 beds from 2*S*; Pension Antonius, 20 beds, P. 8-10*S*; café-restaurants; steamer, see p. 273), 20 min. N.E., is frequented as a summer resort. The Gothic church of Altmünster has a choir of 1620-29 containing the marble tomb of Count Herberstorff (17th cent.). Schloss Ebenzweier (13th cent.) is now a nunnery. — 13¾ M. *Traunkirchen* (Am Stein, 5 min. S., with veranda and garden, 60 beds from 2, P. from 9*S*, good; steamer, see p. 273).

14¼ M. **Traunkirchen**-*Ort* (Post, 40 beds, on the lake; Burgstaller, on the main road, with terrace, 30 beds from 3*S*), with several country-houses, is charmingly situated on a peninsula crowned by the old *Johannes-Kirche*. The picturesque convent is now the parish priest's house; the early-baroque parish church, built in 1632-61, contains a quaint wooden pulpit representing the miraculous draught of fishes. The Corpus Christi procession takes place in boats on the lake, as at Hallstatt (p. 287).

The **Kalvarienberg* (20 min.; above the Villa Heine) commands a splendid view (best in the afternoon and evening). — An interesting walk may be taken along the lake by the road, which was blasted in the rock, to Ebensee (1 hr.); a lion on a rocky spur half-way commemorates the construction of the road in 1861. — From the Hotel Am Stein (see above) a red marked path leads W. via the *Hochsteinwiese* (1¼ hr.; 3347 ft.; inn) to the *Krch* (35 min.; 2136 ft.) and the *Vorderer Langbath-See* (25 min.; p. 275). — A rowing-boat (1½*S*; ½ hr.) may be hired for the *Karbach-Mühle* (rfmts.; steamer, see p. 273), on the E. bank of the lake, whence we skirt the lake S. for ¼ hr., then either make a steep ascent in ¾ hr. to the **Rötel-See** in the Rötelstein-Höhle (2461 ft.; guide with torches necessary), or follow a red-marked path, for experts only, straight on to the *Spitzlstein Alp* (2 hrs.; 3609 ft.; p. 275) and finally ascend abruplty to the **Erlakogel** (1¼ hr.; 5151 ft.), with an attractive view.

The **Sonnstein** (3028 ft.; 2 hrs.; not difficult) is reached from Traunkirchen by following the Ebensee road for 20 min., then mounting a marked path to the right, and finally climbing rocks to the (1½ hr.) summit, with a charming view.

We traverse two short tunnels, then the *Sonnstein Tunnel* (1560 yds. long).

16 M. **Ebensee**-*Landungsplatz;* 17½ M. *Ebensee-Bahnhof.* — Hotels. *Post*, 45 beds at 2-3½, L. 2½, P. 7-8*S*, with brine-baths, *Sonne*, 16 beds at 2½-3½*S*, *Bäckerwirt*, 16 beds, all three near the landing-stage; *Auerhahn*, 16 beds, near the station. — *Pension Casa Felice*, 30 beds, P. 10-12*S*, at Rinnbach (see p. 275). — *See-Restaurant: Strand-Café.* — Lake bathing.

Ebensee (1398 ft.), a large village and summer resort, is prettily situated at the influx of the Traun into the Traunsee, and has a factory for the production of soda by the ammonia process. The salt-works (adm. on application; 50*g*), constructed in 1607, are supplied with brine from Ischl and Hallstatt. — The Kalvarienberg, ¼ hr. S.W., commands a fine view.

A pretty walk on the left bank of the Traun skirts the brine-conduit to the *Steinkogl Inn* (¾ hr.; 20 beds at 1½-3*S*), in a fine position. Thence we may walk S., crossing the Traun, to Steinkogl station (10 min.; p. 276),

then proceed N.E. to *Roith* (1¼ hr.; Marien-Gasthaus, 24 beds, P. 6-8*S*) and by a woodland-path to *Rimbach* (¾ hr.; see below).

Erlakogel (5151 ft.; p. 274), 3¾ hrs. We walk E. to (½ hr.) *Rinnbach* or *Rindbach* (See-Hotel, 14 beds from 3*S*), then follow a red-marked path to the left to the *Spitzlstein Alp* (2 hrs.; see p. 274). — From Rinnbach the road continues E. to the (¾ hr.) *Rinnbachstrub* (waterfall uninteresting except after rain), whence we ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Gassl Stalactite Cave* (c. 3500 ft.; locked; apply to the soda-factory at Ebensee; duration of visit 1½ hr.).

Kranabeth-Sattel Railway to the Höllen-Gebirge. The lower station (1509 ft.) lies in the Langbath-Tal, 25 min. W. of Ebensee-Landungsplatz (motorbus 70*g*). The Aerial Railway (1¾ M. long; fare up 6, up and down 9*S*, inclusive return-ticket from Gmunden 12½*S*), with seats for four and standing room for twelve, was constructed on the Bleichert-Zuegg system in 1926-27 and ascends 3487 ft. (maximum gradient 44°) in 13 minutes. From the upper station (4987 ft.; Berg-Hotel, 80 beds from 8, L. 3½*S*) a footpath leads in 5 min. to the *Kranabeth-Sattel* (5085 ft.), with a club shelter-hut (inn, open all the year, 10 beds and 40 mattresses), at the E. end of the Höllen-Gebirge. — Walkers from Ebensee to the Kranabeth-Sattel (3¼ hrs.) follow a route viâ the Kalvarienberg (p. 274) and the (2 hrs.) *Gsoll-Sattel* (3704 ft.; 2 hrs. from the Steinkogl Inn, p. 274).

The **Höllen-Gebirge**, a long limestone massif between the Attersee and Traunsee, commands varying views of rocks, woods, and lakes. The barren, hilly plateau affords excellent ski-ing, though owing to the steepness of the cliffs there are only a few convenient descents to the valley. — Ascents. From the Berg-Hotel on the Kranabeth-Sattel (see above) we may mount N. in ¼ hr. to the *Feuerkogel* (5220 ft.), with an attractive view. The prospect from the *Alberfeldkogel* (5597 ft.), ¾ hr. W. of the Berg-Hotel is more extensive. Hence a most attractive continuation of the walk is to the (1½ hr.) **Höllkogel* (6109 ft.), the highest peak of the range, with an extensive view also; we may descend S.E. from here viâ the (1 hr.) *Vordere Spitz Alp* (4508 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Langwies station (p. 276). — Descent N. from the shelter-hut to the *Kreh* (see below) in 2 hrs.

***Langbath Lakes**, 2¾ hrs. (omnibus from Ebensee landing-stage to the Vorderer See, thrice daily in summer in 1½ hr., 2½*S*, there and back 3½*S*). The road leads through the wooded *Langbath-Tal* to the *Inn in der Kreh* (1½ hr.; 2136 ft.) and the *Vorderer Langbath-See* (25 min.; 2215 ft.); thence to the left round the lake and past the shooting-box up to the *Hinterer See* (50 min.; 2385 ft.), in a magnificent, isolated position at the base of the Höllen-Gebirge. Attractive route along the N. bank and by the protected Schaflucken-Steig (for experts and those with steady heads only) to the *Hochlecken-Haus* (3½ hrs.; p. 268); from the E. end of the lake to the *Gross Alp*, ¾ hr. N., see p. 268. — From the Kreh to (2 hrs.) Traunkirchen, see p. 274.

Excursions in the **Totes Gebirge** (p. 281). From Steinkogl station (p. 276), 1 hr.'s walk from Ebensee (see p. 274), a road skirted by a lumber-railway runs E. through the *Traunweissenbach-Tal*, past two power-stations to the (2¼ hrs.) **Offen-See** (2136 ft.), picturesquely situated in a green basin (from the E. bank to the *Almsee*, 3½ hrs., see p. 229). Near the children's sun-cure home (formerly an imperial shooting-box) at the N. end of the lake we turn to the right by a marked path (ladders) leading S. viâ the *Wilden See* (3 hrs.; 5099 ft.) to the *Wildensee-Hütte* (1½ hr.; p. 283); thence either S.W. in 3 hrs. to *Alt-Aussee* or by a

finer route S. viâ the (½ hr.) *Albert-Appel-Haus* to the (3 hrs.) *Grundlsee*; comp. p. 283. — The **Bromberg** (5400 ft.), ascended by a marked path leading to the right (S.) at the first power-station (see p. 275) in 3½ hrs., is attractive. — ***Schönberg** or *Wildenkogel* (6867 ft.), 6¼ hrs. by marked path, very attractive. Near the (10 min.) second power-station (see p. 275) we follow a road to the right, turning to the left after 20 min., then take a footpath, finally making a steep ascent to the (3 hrs.) *Hochkogel-Hütte* (5210 ft.; inn in summer, 70 mattresses); thence S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Mösdhorn* (5709 ft.; descent to Ischl, 5½ hrs., see p. 278) and to the left in 1¼ hr. to the summit. Glorious view.

The train traverses the Traun valley to (19¼ M.) **Steinkogl** (1437 ft.; inn, see p. 274). Excursions in the Totes Gebirge, see p. 275. — We cross the *Traunweissenbach* and traverse woods to reach (21¾ M.) *Langwies* (Leirich Inn). Ascent of the (4 hrs.) *Höllenkogel*, see p. 275. — Beyond (24¾ M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (1486 ft.; to Weissenbach on the Attersee, see p. 268) we cross the Traun.

27¼ M. **Bad Ischl.** — Railway Station (restaurant) of the State Railway and Ischl-Salzburg local line, on the E. side of the town. For excursions to St. Wolfgang (Schafberg), the Mondsee, Salzburg, etc., the *Kaltenbach* station on the local line (p. 266) is convenient.

Hotels. ***Kur-Hotel Elisabeth** (Pl. a), Pfarrgasse, on the Traun, with wine-room in the cellar ('Rosenstüberl'), 120 beds (12 bathrooms) from 7, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 6½, P. from 19*S*; ***Bauer** (Pl. b), in an open situation on the slope of the Kalvarienberg, with a large park, 120 beds, both closed Oct.-May; ***Post** (Pl. c), 180 beds at 5-12, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. 12-20*S*; *Goldenes Kreuz* (Pl. d), Kreuz-Platz, with view of the Jainzenberg to the N., 110 beds at 4-10, B. 2¼, L. or D. 3½-5, P. 15-22*S*, *Kaiserkrone* (Pl. h), 100 beds, both with garden-restaurants, good; *Franz Karl* (Pl. g), 75 beds from 4, L. or D. 3, P. from 13*S*, good; *Viktoria* (Pl. f), Pfarrgasse 2, 60 beds from 4, L. 3, S. 2, P. from 11*S*, *Austria* (Pl. c), Esplanade, 38 beds, all three with garden-restaurants. — *Goldener Stern* (Pl. i), Kreuz-Platz, 50 beds from 4, P. from 11*S*, plain but good; *Goldenes Hufeisen* (Pl. k), Pfarrgasse 13, 60 beds from 3, P. from 9*S*; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. l), Esplanade, corner of Wirer-Str., 40 beds from 5*S*; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. m), Grazer Str. 10, 50 beds, *Goldener Ochs* (Pl. o), plain but good, both at Gries. — At *Kaltenbach* (p. 266), 10 min. W.: *Sport-Hotel Rudolfshöhe* (Pl. s), finely situated, with park, 7 houses with 240 beds from 5, P. from 12*S*.

Pensions. *Schloss Tisserand*, 94 beds, P. 11-14*S*; *Grabner*, 30 beds, *Grüne Linde*, 32 beds, *Lehner*, 35 beds, Brenner-Str. 21, 42, and 19; *Flora*, at Kaltenbach, Lindau-Str. 3, 28 beds. — Sanatorium. *Helios*, Kaltenbach-Strasse.

Cafés. *Walter*, *Austria*, Esplanade; *Kurhaus* (p. 277); *Brighton*, Post-Str. 8; *Casino*, at Gries, Grazer Str. 16. Confectioners with cafés: *Zauner*, Pfarrgasse 7; *Dusch*, Kreuz-Platz 24. Beer at the *Nürnberger Bratwurst-Glöcklein*, Herrengasse 9, modest. Wine at *Attwenger's*, Stelzhamerkai 10. - In the environs: *Rudolfshöhe*, at Kaltenbach (p. 266); *Schmalnau*, with a view of Ischl and the Dachstein, and *Zur Gstötten*, both on the Ebensee road (see p. 277).

Visitors' Tax, 40-80*g* per day. — The Band plays four times daily in the Kur-Park, in the Kurhaus, on the Esplanade, or in the Trink-Halle. — Theatre in the Kreuz-Platz (open in summer).

Baths (medical baths, inhalation, etc.). *Rudolfs-Bad*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Gisela-Bad* (Pl. 1), *Wirer-Bad* (in the Trink-Halle, Pl. 5), both in the Ferdinand-Auböck-Platz. — *Pneumatic Cabinet*, Rudolfs-Park; *Bulling Inhalatorium*, Kurhaus-Strasse. — Swimming School on the left bank of the Ischl. — Trout Fishing in the Traun (by ticket from the Forstamt, 7*S* per day).

Geograph. Anst. von

0 0,5 1 2 Kilometer

Gmunden
Gstättenberg
915
Rosenkogl
1606
Traun
Rothn
Mühlbach
Hohenzollern-Wasserfall
Jainzental
Jainzenberg
836
Gstätten
Kot-A.
1492
Gr-Schmalnau
Brandenberg
Teuflingkogl
1512
Rettenbach
Steinfeld
Draxleck
Unt.
Ob.
822
Singereben
Hohenau-Graben
Halbweg-A.
1008
Ehf.
Gries
Sternens Abendsitz
Rettenbachmühle
Franz Jos. Warte
Kranzkahs
Villa Widrsholer
Hohenau-A.
Hint. Stein
Reiterndorf
Rettenbach-Wildniss
Radletebrücke
Pulverturm
Rettenbach
Hubkogel
Radlerstein-stube
Ob.
Eck
Unt.
Hoisenrad A.
Perneck
Engleiten
Schl.
Brunner-B.
1122
Kolowratshöhe
Gschwendt-A.
Graben-B.
Tauernwand
Bergschmiede
Ischler Salzberg
Mria Theresiastollen
966
Ludovikastollen
Kufberg
916
Erbstollen
Amalienstollen
Steinberg
Lauffen
753
1020
Reinfalz-A.
Burgstallkgl.
Hallbauer
Mathiasstollen
Hohe Rosenkgl.
1359
Thörl
1341
Zwerchwand
Ratzenberg
1070
Rossmoos-A.
Hütteneck-A.
1239
Ewige Wand
1276
Predigstuhl
Hohe Schrott
Schoberstein
Sandling
0
½
1
1½ Engl. M.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichisches Verkehrs-Bureau*, in the Hotel Post (charabancs to the Salzkammergut lakes and the Gosauschmied); *Fremdenverkehrsbureau*, in the Trink-Halle. — Bookseller. *E. Mänhardt*, Pfarrgasse 11.

Trotting Course 8 min. S.W. of the Esplanade. — Winter Sports (ski-jump on the Siriuskogel, see below).

Bad Ischl (1535 ft.), the centre point of the Salzkammergut (10,200 inhab.), lies on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, surrounded by wooded hills. This well-known summer resort of imperial Austria has been frequented as a watering-place and for brine-baths since 1822. The brine (24% pure salt) and the 'sulphur' spring, which are used externally, and the Klebelsberg salt spring, used exclusively for drinking, come from the salt-mine (p. 278).

In the Bahnhof-Str. are the *Rudolfs-Bad* and the *Rudolfs-Park*, with a bronze bust of Archduke Rudolph (d. 1831), archbishop of Olmütz. The Ferdinand-Auböck-Platz contains the *Trink-Halle*, or pump-room (Pl. 5), with the *Salt Works* (Pl. 4) behind. The *Parish Church*, built in 1755, was restored in 1877-80 and painted with frescoes. The Pfarrgasse is the chief business street in the town. The Wirer-Str. contains the *Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Brunnen* (Pl. 3) and a *Museum* (No. 16) with natural history and historical collections (open Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 9-12; 30*g*). In the Kur-Park are a bust of the court physician *Franz Wirer* (d. 1844), of Vienna, who founded the spa, and the *Kurhaus* (1873). The *Esplanade*, with a café, borders the Traun.

The former *Imperial Villa*, the unpretentious summer residence of Emperor Francis Joseph I. for many years after 1856, lies on the left bank of the Ischl, hidden in a densely wooded park, which extends up the Jainzenberg (entrance in the Götz-Str.; adm. 20*g*).

Walks. We may ascend N.W. to the (½ hr.) **Sophiens-Doppelblick* (1804 ft.; two café-restaurants), with a view S. of Ischl and the Dachstein and W. of the St. Wolfgang valley. Thence we descend N. to *Jainzen* and ascend again to the (¼ hr.) Dachstein-Aussicht and the small Hohenzollern Waterfall. We may return (¾ hr.) W. viâ *Trenkelbach* (inn) or (1 hr.) E., skirting the *Jainzenberg*, then by the Ebensee road (Johann-Strauss-Promenade). Opposite the *Schmalnau* (café-restaurant, see p. 276), in the Traun, is the 'Kreuzstein'. — From the *Kalvarienberg* (1988 ft.), ¼ hr. W., we turn half-right to reach (¾ hr.) *Pfandl* (café-restaurant, 3 min. short of the station, p. 266), with the Maria-Louisen-Quelle, which contains salt.

We traverse the suburb of *Gries*, on the right bank of the Traun, with a view of the large hospital, then ascend to the (¾ hr.) **Siriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (1962 ft.); on the top is a wooden tower commanding a fine panorama (rfmts.). — We cross the Steinfeld-Brücke and turn to the right for the *Rettenbach-Mühle* (½ hr.; café); thence either S.E. to the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildnis*, a

pretty ravine, or W. viâ the (8 min.) Villa Widerhofer and (7 min.) *Sterzen's Abendsitz* to Gries (1¼ hr.; p. 277). Near the Villa Widerhofer the **Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Jubiläumsweg*, with fine views, leads to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Hoiseurad Alp* (3173 ft.; inn, open all the year, 2 beds; descent W. in ½ hr. to Perneck, see below) and the (20 min.) *Kolowratshöhe* (3622 ft.), with a bench and a view of the Dachstein and Loser; hence a marked path runs E. viâ the *Gschwendt Alp* to the Rettenbach-Mühle (1¼ hr.; p. 277).

From the Esplanade we skirt the left bank of the Traun by the Leopold-Hasner-Allee to *Kaltenbach* (Hotel Rudolfshöhe, p. 276). Near the station (¼ hr.; p. 266) we enter the forest and skirt the slope by the almost level *Fürstenweg* to reach the (10 min.) Café-Restaurant Zierler, whence we follow the Solenleitungs-Weg in ¼ hr. to a statue of Emperor Francis Joseph I. in hunting costume, by Leisek (1910), ¾ hr. from *Lauffen* (p. 279). About 20 min. N.W. of the monument rises the ruin of *Wildenstein* (1955 ft.).

To the **Ischl Salt Mine**, 1½ hr. Beyond *Reitermdorf* (Bachwirt; Bärenwirt) our road ascends the *Sulzbach-Tal* to (1 hr.) *Perneck* (1936 ft.; Café zum Salzberg; Drei Linden Inn); thence (no motor-cars) in ¼ hr. to the *Bergschmiede* (2198 ft.), where we pay for admission (open on Mon., Wed., & Fri. 12-5, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 8-10; adm. 1 pers. 3*S*, 2 pers. 4*S*, etc.), and to the *Ludovika-Stollen* (½ hr.; 2428 ft.). The salt-mine, which takes 1½-2 hrs. to visit, consists of twelve horizontal galleries, one above the other. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl or Ebensee (p. 271) and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. In 4-6 weeks the water becomes saturated with salt and is then drawn off. — From the Ludovika-Stollen a red-marked path, keeping to the right at the small chapel and soon ascending 1000 wooden steps, leads viâ the *Reinfalz Alp* (3317 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) ***Hütteneck Alp** (4068 ft.; inn, 4 R.), with a view of the Dachstein, Donnerkögel, and Lake of Hallstatt. Thence W. to the *Predigstuhl* (see below), 1¼ hr.; S.W. to *Goisern*, 1½ hr., see p. 280; E. to the *Sandling*, 2½ hrs., see p. 279.

To the *Nussen-See*, 1½ hr. We follow the road from Kaltenbach to *Lindau* (Inn zur Schwarzen Katz), turning to the left at the sign-post for the wood-girt lake (1972 ft.; inn), at the base of the Hainzen (see below; road through the Sophien-Tal to Aschau station, p. 266, ½ hr.). — Starting from Pfandl (p. 277), or proceeding viâ Trenkelbach (p. 277) and (¾ hr.) *Kreutern* (Café-Restaurant Nockentoni), we follow the *Zimitz-Tal* to the N., viâ the **Zimitz-Wildnis**, to the avalanche-remains of the *Eiskapelle* (1¾ hr. from Ischl).

Ascents (guide, Alois Watzinger). **Zimitz** (*Leonsberg*, 5719 ft.), viâ Kreutern (see above) in 4½ hrs., fairly arduous; beautiful view of the Dachstein, Abersee, Mondsee, and Attersee. — **Hohe Schrott** (6004 ft.), 4½ hrs. by a marked path viâ the Rettenbach-Mühle (p. 277), guide advisable; very interesting view. — **Schönberg** (*Wildenkogel*, 6867 ft.), 7½ hrs., with guide, worth the fatigue. We follow the road to the *Rettenbach Alp* (see p. 279), then a red-marked path to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenberg Alp* (4446 ft., accommodation; club-hut, no inn, 30 mattresses) and viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Möselhorn* to the summit; comp. p. 276. — The **Hainzen** (5371 ft.) is reached in 3½ hrs. by a marked path from Kaltenbach (see above) viâ the *Kater Alp* (4856 ft.); descent either W. viâ the *Rosskogel* (5450 ft.) to *Wacht* station (3 hrs.; p. 266) or S. viâ the Kater Alp to *Ober-Weissenbach* (2½ hrs.; p. 279). — The **Predigstuhl** (*Törlwand*, 4186 ft.), 2½ hrs. S., reached by a red-marked path viâ *Reitern-dorf* (see above), is easy and attractive. Descent to Goisern (1½ hr.),

see p. 280. — **Hoher Sandling** (5630 ft.), for experts only, 5½ hrs., repaying. A marked path from the *Hütteneck Alp* (3 hrs.; see p. 278) leads below the (1¼ hr.) *Lambacher Hütte* (4797 ft.; no inn, 16 mattresses) to the *Vordere Sandling Alp* (¼ hr.; 4429 ft.), on the margin of a landslide of 1920, whose stream of débris descended to the valley 3 M. below. From the Alp we climb rocks (fixed ropes) to reach the (1 hr.) summit; descent N. to (2½ hrs.) *Alt-Aussee*, see p. 283. — The **Rettenkogel** (5833 ft.) is ascended by a route leading S. from *Wacht* station (p. 266) to the *Schiffau Alp* and to the right viâ the *Sonntagskar Alp* (3445 ft.) in 4 hrs.; superb view. From the summit a protected rock-path leads S. to the *Bergwerkskogel* (1 hr.; 5856 ft.), and E. back to the Schiffau Alp and (2 hrs.) Wacht.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee by the Soleleitungs-Strasse (5 hrs.; vehicles prohibited). We ascend the wooded *Rettenbach-Tal* (p. 277) to the (2½ hrs.) *Rettenbach Alp* (2093 ft.; rfmts. in the shooting-box), at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott, then traverse the Strubeck-Klamm (tunnel) and cross the Ahornberg foot-bridge to the (1½ hr.) *Blaa Alp* (2953 ft.; inn), with a view of the Loser; finally we descend the Augstbach-Tal to (1 hr.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 283).

Motor post in summer to *Bad Aussee* (p. 282) in 1½ hr. (3*S* 90*g*); viâ Unterach and St. Gilgen to *Salzburg*, see pp. 262, 269.

26. From Bad Ischl to Bad Aussee and Stainach-Irdning (Graz).

Railway (electric) to *Bad Aussee*, 21¼ M. in 1 hr.; to *Stainach-Irdning*, 39¾ M., express in 1½ hr. (19*S*, 13*S* 70*g*, 7*S* 60*g*), ordinary train in 1¾-2 hrs.) 12*S* 25*g*, 7*S* 35*g*, 4*S* 90*g*).

Road, 37¼ M. *Bad Ischl* (1535 ft.; p. 276). — 6¼ M. *Goisern* (1640 ft.; p. 280). — 11¾ M. *Pötschenhöhe* (3222 ft.; p. 280). — 17½ M. *Bad Aussee* (2100 ft.; p. 282). — 27¼ M. *Mitterndorf* (2615 ft.; p. 285). — 37¼ M. *Stainach* (2231 ft.; p. 299).

Bad Ischl (1535 ft.), see p. 276. — The train (best views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun, skirts the Siriuskogel (p. 277), and recrosses the river. — 3 M. *Lauffen*. The picturesquely situated market-village (1572 ft.; Weisses Rössl, with garden, 20 beds at 2-2½*S*, good), with 500 inhab., lies 5 min. S., on the right bank of the brawling river. To Ischl, see p. 278. — We again cross the Traun to reach (5 M.) **Anzenau** (1601 ft.; Zum Gamsfeld Inn). About ¼ hr. W., on the left bank, is *Ober-Weissenbach* (Petter; Schilcher).

Excursions. A road leads through the picturesque *Ober-Weissenbach Valley* to the **Chorinsky-Klause** (1½ hr.; 2057 ft.), a disused sluice for lumber-drifting. — An easy woodland-path leads to the left behind the Petter Inn up to the (1 hr.) **Hochmuth** (*Jochwand*, 2822 ft.; view), whence a club-path continues viâ the *Scharten Alp* to the *Hochkalmberg* (see p. 280) in 3 hrs. — The ***Gamsfeld** (6611 ft.) is ascended by a marked path (not difficult for adepts; very attractive) viâ the Chorinsky-Klause and *Hohe Knall Alp*, skirting the *Brettkogel* (5213 ft.) and *Wilder Jäger* (6037 ft.; fixed rope) in 6-6½ hrs. Descent S.W. viâ the *Angerkar Alp* (4757 ft.) to *Russbach* (3 hrs.; p. 292). — *Hainzen* (5371 ft.; 3½ hrs.), see p. 278.

The valley expands. On the right is the Hochkalmberg, on the left the Sarstein (see p. 280).

6¼ M. **Goisern** (1631 ft.; Goiserermühle, 60 beds at 3-6, P. 10-15*S*, Petter zur Post, 50 beds at 2-3, P. 8-10*S*, both good; Bären, 18 beds at 2-3*S*; Bahnhof, 28 beds; Pension Wienerheim, 50 beds, P. from 9*S*; Park Sanatorium; winter sports) is a frequented summer resort with 5100 inhabitants. About ¼ hr. N. is the *Sanatorium Jodschwefelbad* (radio-active spring containing iodine and sulphur; 50 beds, P. 14-15*S*), with a monument to the peasant-philosopher Konrad Deubler (1814-84), of Goisern.

Excursions (guide, Alois Zopf). The Soleleitungs-Weg skirts the left bank of the Traun to the N., chiefly through woods, to (1 hr.) Lauffen (p. 279); or we may follow it S. viâ *Steeg* (see below) to *Gosaumühle* (2 hrs.; p. 290). — **Predigstuhl** (4186 ft.), marked path N.W. in 2½ hrs., see p. 278. — The **Hütteneck Alp** (4068 ft.; see p. 278) is ascended in 3 hrs. by a marked path (generally shady) viâ the *Kriemoos Alp;* descent to Ischl, 2 hrs. — **Hochkalmberg** (6007 ft.), 4 hrs. A marked path leads S.W. viâ the *Scharten Alp* (5020 ft.), with a club-hut (no inn), for winter sports; hence we may descend N. to Ober-Weissenbach (3 hrs.; see p. 279) or S. to Gosau (2 hrs.; p. 290). — ***Sarstein** (6173 ft.), 4¾ hrs. We continue by the Pötschenhöhe road for 25 min. beyond *St. Agatha* (see below; 20 min. from Steeg), 35 min. S.E. of Goisern, then diverge to the right by a red-marked path viâ the (3 hrs.) *Niedere Sarstein Alp* (5807 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) summit, with a magnificent view. Ascent from Obertraun, see p. 281; from Bad Aussee, see p. 283.

Near *Stambach*, 20 min. S. of Goisern, the old road ascends to the left viâ *St. Agatha* (Pension Agathaschmiede, 18 beds, P. 7-9*S*) and the **Pötschenhöhe** (3222 ft.) to (3½ hrs.) Aussee (footpath to the left near the *Bachwirt* to Alt-Aussee, see p. 283).

8 M. *Steeg* (1683 ft.; Goldenes Schiff, 20 beds at 1¾-3¼*S*; Zauner), with aluminium works, is situated at the N. end of the *Lake of Hallstatt* (p. 286), which is drained by the Traun. To the right, at the base of the Löckerkogel, is the Steeg power-station, fed by the Gosaubach (p. 290; fall of 3500 ft.; output 18,000 h.p.), which supplies the railway with electricity. Motor post from Steeg to Gosau, see p. 290. — The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, hewn in places in the cliffs of the precipitous Sarstein. — 10½ M. *Gosaumühle* (p. 290; ferry to the W. bank in 12 min.). — Beyond a tunnel 180 yds. long we reach (12½ M.) **Hallstatt** station. The town lies on the opposite bank (steamer in 10 min.; see p. 286). — We next traverse woods.

14¼ M. **Obertraun**-*Dachsteinhöhlen* (1686 ft.; Fuchs, 17 beds; Sarstein, near the station, 10 beds; Rastl, 10 beds; steamer and road to Hallstatt, see pp. 287, 288) lies at the S.E. end of the lake.

To the Dachstein Caves. This is one of the most impressive excursions in the Salzkammergut. From Obertraun and back, with a visit to one cave, 7 hrs. (to both caves, 9 hrs.); strong shoes and warm clothing are requisite. — From Obertraun station we walk through the village and cross the Traun to the right to reach the (¼ hr.) *Köhler-Brücke* (1¼ hr.'s walk from Hallstatt, see p. 288).

We then follow the 'Hermann-Bock-Weg', a good bridle-path, through woods, and finally wind up the steep head of the valley (waterfall) to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Schönberg-Hütte* (4416 ft.; inn in summer, 30 beds and 20 mattresses), whence parties are conducted to the caves in summer every 2 hrs. from 8 to 4 (adm. to one cave 3, to both $4^1/_2$*S*). Both caves are lighted by electricity. — The ***Rieseneishöhle** (entrance 4784 ft.; length of visit $^1/_2$ hr.), the first part of which is accessible by means of steps, wooden ladders, etc., contains extensive galleries and magnificent chambers with natural ice-formations (frozen waterfall, ice-cone, 'ice-chapel', hoar-frost, etc.). It is at its finest in early summer. — The ***Mammuthöhle** consists of pipe-shaped galleries with numerous ramifications (c. 19 M. explored), excavated by an underground stream which partly filled them again with débris before disappearing. We pass through the ridge of the Mittagskogel by a good made path (wooden ladders and steep stone steps) from the E. to the W. entrance (4537 ft.; marked descent to Obertraun, for experts only, $1^3/_4$ hr.), and return thence to the Schönberg-Hütte (length of visit $1^3/_4$ hr.). — From the Schönberg-Hütte we may proceed S.W. (red way-marks; ill-defined path) viâ the *Dachstein-Aussicht* ($3^1/_4$ hrs.; 6522 ft.) and the *Krippeneck* (1 hr.; 5801 ft.) to the *Gjaid Alp* (10 min.; see below).

Hoher Krippenstein (6906 ft.), 5 hrs. From Obertraun we walk S. to *Winkl* ($^1/_4$ hr.; p. 288), then ascend a steep marked path viâ the *Krippenbrunn* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 5102 ft.) to the *Krippeneck* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 5801 ft.), whence we mount sharp to the left, following the broad ridge, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) summit, with an interesting view of the Hallstätter See and Dachstein group. — From the Krippeneck S. viâ the *Guttenberg-Haus* (7011 ft.) to *Schladming*, $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., see pp. 303-301; E. to the Schönberg-Hütte, $3^1/_2$ hrs., see above; W. (red marks; ill-defined path) viâ the (10 min.) **Gjaid Alp** (5705 ft.; inn in summer, 6 mattresses) to the *Simony-Hütte* ($2^3/_4$ hrs.; p. 289). — From the Gjaid Alp a route leads S. past the *Taubenkogel* (7549 ft.), crossing the *Niederer Gjaidstein* (8146 ft.), up to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Hoher Gjaidstein* (9160 ft.; see p. 289).

Sarstein (6473 ft.; p. 280), 5 hrs. From Obertraun a steep and fatiguing red-marked path leads N. through woods to the *Vordere Sarstein Alp* (3 hrs.; 5413 ft.), then viâ the broad ridge to the *Hohe Sarstein Alp* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 5906 ft.) and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) top.

The railway proceeds E. to ($16^1/_2$ M.) *Obertraun-Koppenbrüllerhöhle* (1722 ft.).

From the station we follow a footpath to the N. to the entrance (20 min.; shelter-hut) of the **Koppenbrüller-Höhle,** traversed by a brawling stream, with stalactites. Parties are conducted to the cavern, which is made accessible by means of ladders and steps, in summer from 9 to 5 (adm. 1*S* per pers., minimum fee 2*S*); visit 1 hr.

The railway traverses the narrow *Koppen-Tal,* passing through a tunnel (255 yds. long) and crossing the Traun thrice. The ravine opens short of ($21^1/_4$ M.) *Bad Aussee* (2093 ft.; railway restaurant; Edlbauer's Inn, 30 beds from 3*S*, plain), near *Unter-Kainisch,* 1 M.

to the S. of the village (motor post in 5 min., 50*g*). To the E. of the station are salt-works (adm. 1*S*).

Bad Aussee. — Hotels. *Alpenhof*, Altausseer Str. 10, 63 beds at 4-10, B. 1¾, L. 1½, S. 3½, P. 13-20*S*, closed Nov.-April, new; *Post zum Erzherzog Franz Karl*, Kirchengasse, 100 beds at 4-7, B. 2½, L. 3½-4½, P. 12-15*S*, *Hackinger's Hotel zum Kaiser von Österreich*, Rathaus-Platz, 70 beds at 3-6, L. 1, P. 10-14*S*, *Erzherzog Johann*, Kurhaus-Platz 62, 90 beds from 4, P. from 12*S*, all three good; *Enzian*, Altausseer Strasse, 90 beds, P. 7-11*S*; *Sonne*, Haupt-Str. 150, 37 beds from 2¾, L. 2½-3½, P. from 8½*S*; *Goldener Hirsch*, Chlumecky-Platz 43, 19 beds from 2½, P. from 8*S*; *Blaue Traube*, Kirchengasse 165, *Weisses Rössl*, Haupt-Str. 156, *Stadt Wien*, next the Kurhaus, *Goldener Adler*, Ischler Str. 93, all four plain.

Pensions. *Schweizerhof*, Altausseer Str., 50 beds, P. 10-12*S*; *Weidmannsheil*, 18 R., P. 10-12*S*, *Schöller*, both Ischler Str.; *Elisabeth-Heim*, at Praunfalk, ¼ hr. from Bad Aussee, ½ hr. from Alt-Aussee, with park.

Kurhaus, with reading-room, orchestra, etc. — Cafés. *Vesco*, in the Kurhaus-Platz (12 R.); *Meran*, Ischler Str. 71 (8 R.); *Wolf*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Visitors' Tax, 18*S* for the season. For visits of less than 28 days, 60*g* per day. Baths of every kind at the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Bad*, with covered walk, etc. — Bathing beach.

Motor Post to Alt-Aussee, see p. 283; to the Grundlsee, see p. 281; to Bad Ischl, see p. 279. — Cabs for hire in the Kurhaus-Platz.

Inquiry Office. *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (open in summer only), Ischler Str. 70. — Guides. Franz Angerer, at Bad Aussee; Alois Wimmer, at Alt-Aussee; and Alois Pressl, at the Grundlsee.

Bad Aussee (2133 ft.), a market-village of 1500 inhab. in the narrow valley of the *Traun*, surrounded by handsome mountains, is the largest place in the Styrian Salzkammergut (p. 262) and is a favourite summer, health (brine-baths), and winter sports resort. Coniferous woods intersected by paths lie close to the village. Near the Kur-Park is the *Kurhaus*. In the late-Gothic parish church, to the left of the high altar is a sacrament-house of 1523. The little Spital-Kirche contains a Gothic winged altar of 1449. Opposite (Meran-Platz 37) is the *Meranhaus*, scene of the birth and also of the death of Anna Plochl (1804-85), the postmaster's daughter, who became the wife of Archduke John (p. 327) and was created Countess of Meran in 1845. In the upper market-place is the Gothic Kammerhof (c. 1500), now the head-office of the salt-works.

Walks. The *Wildleiten* and *Schwabenwald Promenades* skirt the right bank of the Alt-Aussee Traun; from the beginning of the Bahnhof-Str. we may ascend W. to the (¼ hr.) *Sixtleiten*, with a pretty view (indicator); the *Elisabeth* and *Payer Promenades* skirt the left bank of the Alt-Aussee Traun (20 min. N. of Bad Aussee is the Café Praunfalk). The *Tauscherin* or *Roseggerhöhe* is ¼ hr. S.; we may follow the shady *Cramer Promenade* N. to the (½ hr.) *Café Loitzl* at Obertressen, then through woods to the (¼ hr.) *Bärenmoos* or E. to the Grundlsee (1 hr.; p. 284); from the Cramer Promenade a path leads N. to the (1 hr.) *Tressen-Sattel* (p. 284); *St. Leonhard*, with an ancient little church and a tavern, is ½ hr. S.E.; the *Wasner Inn* (2395 ft.), ½ hr. W., has a café and a view.

Ascents. *Sarstein (6473 ft.; p. 280), 4½-5 hrs. We follow a red-marked path W. past the Wasner Inn (see p. 282) and finally a protected rock-path (for those free from dizziness only). — **Rötelstein** (5282 ft.), 3 hrs., repaying. A road leads S.E. viâ *St. Leonhard* (p. 282) and *Anger* to the (1 hr.) brick-works on the *Radling* ('Strassental'; 2871 ft.), whence a red-marked path diverges to the left for the *Langmoos Alp* and the (2 hrs.) summit. — The **Zinken** (6089 ft.; 3½ hrs.), reached by a marked path diverging to the left from the Koppen-Str. 8 min. W. of the station, is easy and attractive.

From Bad Aussee to Alt-Aussee. The road from Bad Aussee (3 M.; motor post in summer in ¼ hr., 1*S* 80*g*) leads to the left at the post office and through the wooded valley of the *Altaussee Traun*. Walkers (1¼ hr.) will prefer the Elisabeth Promenade (p. 282) or the still finer path viâ Obertressen and the Dachstein-Blick (p. 284).

Alt-Aussee. — Hotels. **Hotel am See* or *Seewirt*, with a bathing beach and a view of the Karls-Eisfeld on the Dachstein from the dining-room terrace, 140 beds (16 bathrooms) from 4, B. 2¼, L. 3½-5, S. 3½, P. from 14*S*; *Park*, 40 beds at 3-8, L. 4½, P. 12-17*S*; *Kitzerhof*, 65 beds from 2½, L. 3½, S. 2, P. from 10*S*, with garden-restaurant; *Brunthaller*, 21 beds, *Hirsch*, 16 beds, both plain. — Pensions. *Grill*, 26 beds, P. from 12*S*; *Rischawy*, 20 R. — *Café Fischer* (beds also).

Alt-Aussee (2362 ft.), a favourite summer resort (1700 inhab.) on the **Altausseer See** (2326 ft.; 1¾ M. long by ½ M. wide), is overshadowed by the steep Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., the Loser on the N., and the Sandling on the N.W. The boating is excellent (boats at the Seewirt). There is a swimming-school near the Seeklause, at the S.W. end of the lake.

Excursions. From the Seewirt a promenade skirts the N. bank in ¾ hr. (motor-boat in 20 min., 70*g*) to the *Seewiese* (garden-restaurant), at the N.E. end, whence we return along the E. and S. banks to (1¼ hr.) Alt-Aussee. From the Seewiese we may proceed N.E. viâ the (½ hr.) *Gaisknechtstein* (remains of a landslide; picturesque view of the Dachstein), the *Stummern Alp* (½ hr.; 2887 ft.), and the *Oberwasser Alp* (1 hr.; 3871 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Wildensee-Hütte* (5098 ft.; no inn, 20 mattresses), on the plateau of the Totes Gebirge (p. 284); thence to the Offensee (4½ hrs.; see p. 275) or back viâ the (½ hr.) *Albert-Appel-Haus* to the Grundlsee (3 hrs.; p. 284). — From Alt-Aussee we may walk S.W. to the (½ hr.) *Fuchsbauer* (2559 ft.; inn), with a fine circular view of the valley, the Dachstein, etc. Thence N.W. to the *Pflindsberg* ruin (¾ hr.; 3117 ft.), with a small waterfall, or (better) W. to the *Bachwirt* (¾ hr.; p. 280) and by the Pötschen road to (1¼ hr.) Bad Aussee. — To the **Aussee Salt Mine.** A road leads N.W. to the (1 hr.) mine-offices on the *Steinberg* (3110 ft.), where we obtain tickets of admission and protective clothing (comp. p. 278: length of visit 1 hr.; one pers. 3*S* 60*g*, 2-6 pers. 7*S* 20*g*). From the office a blue-marked path leads N.W. to the *Hintere Sandling Alp* (1¼ hr.; 4419 ft.), then S. in 1½ hr. (for experts only; fixed rope) up to the *Hoher Sandling* (5630 ft.; p. 279). — *Loser (6021 ft.), 3¾ hrs., not difficult. From the Seewirt a steep red-marked path leads N.E. to the *Karleben* (1½ hr.; 3839 ft.), then to the left viâ the *Augst Alp* (1 hr.; 4724 ft.) to the (¼ hr.) *Loser-Hütte* (4921 ft.; inn in summer, 12 beds and 18 mattresses) and to the left again to the (1 hr.) top. Magnificent view. A still more extensive panorama is obtained from the **Bräuningzinken** (6230 ft.), reached from the Loser-Hütte by a marked

route past the little *Augstsee* (5361 ft.) in 1¾ hr. - From Alt-Aussee to *Ischl* through the *Rettenbach-Tal*, see p. 279.

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundlsee, 2½ hrs. From the Seeklause (dam) at the S.W. end of the Altausseer See a red-marked path (partly hewn in the rock) ascends to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Tressen-Sattel** (3205 ft.; Café-Restaurant Kaunz), with a charming view, whence we descend through meadows and woods to the Schraml Hotel (1 hr.; see below). From the saddle a red-marked path ascends W. to the (¾ hr.) *Tressenstein* (3983 ft.; view-tower, with rfmts.), an easy and attractive route. A more fatiguing but equally interesting route (yellow marks) leads from the saddle N.E. up the *Trisselwand* (5817 ft.) in 2½ hrs. — The path (mostly shady) leading from Alt-Aussee viâ the *Dachstein-Blick*, *Obertressen* (Café Loitzl), and the *Cramer Promenade* (p. 282), is an easier route to the (1½-2 hrs.) Grundlsee.

From Bad Aussee to the Grundlsee (road as far as the Seeklause, 3 M.; motor post in summer in ¼ hr., 1*S* 80*g*). For walkers it is preferable to take the shady Rebenburg Promenade, skirting the Grundlsee-Traun, to the (1¼ hr.) *Seeklause* (Lindlbauer, 9 beds from 2½*S*). The ***Grundlsee** (2326 ft.), 3¾ M. long, ½ M. wide, and 210 ft. deep, abounding in fish, lies at the S. base of the Totes Gebirge (see below), surrounded by wooded slopes. A steamer plies from the Seeklause viâ Schraml to Gössl in 38 min. (1*S* 20*g*), 4 times on Sun. from the end of May onwards and 7 times daily from mid-June onwards. The road leads from the Seeklause along the N. bank, past the Stöckl Inn (9 beds), to the (¼ hr.) *Schraml Hotel* (22 beds from 3, L. 3*S*), with a terrace; thence past the (2 min.) Pensions Zimmermann (22 beds) and Korányi (P. 12-16*S*) and the (¾ hr.) Ladner Inn to (½ hr.) *Gössl* (Veit, with café-restaurant, 12 beds), 8 min. from the steamer-pier. From Gössl a path leads below the steep *Gösslwand* to the (20 min.) dark, forest-girt ***Toplitz-See** (2349 ft.), 1¼ M. long and 367 ft. deep, with two waterfalls; we take the motor-boat to the head of the lake (no path along the bank), and walk thence to the (5 min.) wild and sequestered *Kammersee* (2359 ft.), a little lake at the foot of the Totes Gebirge. This very interesting 'Drei-Seen-Tour' takes 3 hrs. from the Seeklause to the Kammersee and back.

The **Totes Gebirge,** a solid limestone massif between Bad Ischl and Hinter-Stoder, culminates on the N.E. in the Grosser Priel (8248 ft.; p. 285). Compared with the similar Tennen-Gebirge (p. 261), the Totes Gebirge is remarkable for its numerous lakes, lying at the base of steep cliffs and on the plateau. Good ski-ing.

Ascents (interesting but mostly toilsome; it is very difficult to find one's way on the plateau in snowy or misty weather). From the Schraml Hotel (see above) a path marked in blue and red ascends to the (2¾ hrs.) Iplateau (5315 ft.; to the right to the *Backstein*, 5810 ft., ½ hr.; to the left the *Almberg-Loch*, a cavern entered at either end), whence we follow red marks N. to the *Albert-Appel-Haus* (1¼ hr.; 5249 ft.; inn, open all the year, 60 mattresses). From this point we may either proceed N.W. in ½ hr. to the *Wildensee-Hütte* (p. 283), or N.E. in 2 hrs. up to the *Grosser Woising* (6762 ft.), or E. in 2½ hrs. to the Pühringer-Haus (p. 285).

From Gössl (see above) a marked path leads N. viâ the *Schwaiber-Wiesen*

(3347 ft.) to the *Grosser Lahngang-See* (2 hrs.; 5102 ft.), then N.E. past the *Kleiner Lahngang-See* and the *Elmgrube* (3/4 hr.; 5151 ft.) to the (1/2 hr.) **Pühringer-Haus** (5587 ft.; inn, open all the year, 30 beds and 30 mattresses), on the *Elmsee* (5479 ft.). — The **Grosser Priel** (8248 ft.) is ascended in 5 hrs. by a club-path (with guide). From the Pühringer-Haus our route leads N.E. viâ the *Rote Kögel* (1 1/2 hr.; 6765 ft.) to the *Brotfall-Scharte* (2 3/4 hrs.; 7769 ft.), and to the left to the (3/4 hr.) summit (comp. p. 237). From the Scharte we may proceed to the right viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) *Priel-Schutzhaus* to (2 hrs.) *Hinter-Stoder* (p. 237); 1/2 hr. short of the Brotfall-Scharte a route leads to the left viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Welser Hütte* to (5 1/2 hrs.) *Grünau*, see pp. 229, 228. — From the Pühringer-Haus to the *Almsee* (p. 229), 3 1/2 hrs., for experts only. We diverge to the left from the Grosser Priel route after 1/2 hr. to reach the *Röll-Sattel* (1/4 hr.; 5578 ft.), then descend the protected 'Sepp-Huber-Steig' to the (2 3/4 hrs.) 'lake-house'. — The *Wilder Gössl* (6660 ft.), with a good view across the plateau, is reached by an easy marked path leading N.W. from the Elmgrube (see above) in 1 1/2 hr.

To Hinter-Stoder by the *Salzsteig*, 9 hrs. from Gössl, interesting for those with steady heads. A blue-marked path leads S. viâ the *Schwecken Alp* (1 1/2 hr.; 3970 ft.) to the *Salza-Tal* (3215 ft.), in which a red-marked path ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Öderer Törl* (5210 ft.; to the right for the Theodor-Karl-Holl-Haus, see below) and to the left again past the *Gross-See* to the (1/2 hr.) *Tauplitz-Hütte;* thence to the E., see below and p. 286.

The Railway to Stainach-Irdning runs from Bad Aussee station through the narrow wooded valley of the *Ödensee-Traun* or *Kainisch-Traun* to (25 1/2 M.) *Kainisch* (2523 ft.; Steiner, 5 beds). About 1/2 hr. S.W. is the sombre *Öden-See* (2507 ft.). From Kainisch a road leads N. to (1 hr.) *Strassental;* thence to the right up the (2 hrs.) *Rötelstein*, comp. p. 283.

29 1/4 M. **Mitterndorf.** About 8 min. N. is the village (2615 ft.; Alpenheim, 26 beds from 2 3/4, L. from 2 1/2 *S*; Post, 25 beds; Krapfenhäuserl, 26 beds from 1 3/4, P. from 7 *S*), with 900 inhab., is frequented in summer and for winter sports.

Ascents. The southern foothills of the Totes Gebirge (p. 284; excellent ski-ing), dotted with little lakes and chalets, culminate in the ***Lopernstein** or *Lawinenstein* (6434 ft.; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; easy). We follow a marked path N.E. viâ the *Simony-Warte* (1 1/4 hr.; 3917 ft.; view of the Dachstein) to the *Ramsanger-Sattel* (3/4 hr.; 4560 ft.) and to the right to a fork (1/4 hr.; 4790 ft.) below the *Lopern Alp;* hence either straight on to the (3/4 hr.) Holl-Haus or to the left in 1 1/2 hr. to the summit, with a magnificent circular view of mountains and lakes. We descend E. past the little *Kraller-See* to the **Theodor-Karl-Holl-Haus** (5413 ft.; inn, open all the year, 60 beds), on the *Ross Alp*, and beyond the (10 min.) *Gras Alp* (5104 ft.; to the left in 1/4 hr. to the Öderer Törl, see above) reach the (1/4 hr.) *Tauplitz-Hütte* (5184 ft.; inn in winter, 40 hay-beds, closed in summer), whence we descend S. to *Klachau* (1 3/4 hr.; p. 286). — The *Trawcng* (6326 ft.), ascended in 1 1/4 hr. from the Tauplitz-Hütte by a marked path leading E. and to the left short of the Steyrer See, is not difficult. — *Grimming* (7714 ft.; see p. 286), 6 hrs., with guide, viâ Heilbrunn (p. 286).

Passes. To Hinter-Stoder, 8 1/2 hrs., interesting for experts. Viâ the *Theodor-Karl-Holl-Haus* to the (3 1/4 hrs.) *Tauplitz-Hütte*, see above; thence E. past (1/2 hr.) the picturesque *Steyrer See* (4780 ft.; club shelter-hut) and the *Schwarzen-See* (1/2 hr.; 5082 ft.) to the (1/4 hr.) *Leist Alp* (5627 ft.;

marked path to the right to the Hochmölbing-Hütte, p. 299, 3 hrs.); thence N. to the *Salzsteig-Joch* (3/4 hr.; 5525 ft.) and down to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Stoder*, see p. 237. — To the Grundlsee, 3 1/4 hrs. We follow a road N. in the Salza valley, after 1 1/2 hr. ascending to the left to the *Schnecken Alp* (3/4 hr.; p. 285) and descending again to *Gössl* (1 hr.; p. 284), on the *Grundlsee*. — To St. Martin. A road leads S. from Mitterndorf station, passing near (3/4 hr.) *Heilbrunn* (mineral spring, temperature 75° Fahr.), to the left, and following the narrow, picturesque valley of the Salza, or **'Durch den Stein'**. Beyond (1 1/2 hr.) the *Inn zur Säge* (waterfall) and (1/2 hr.) *St. Martin* (2169 ft.; Mayer Inn) we reach *St. Martin an der Enns* station (3/4 hr.; p. 300).

30 1/2 M. *Mitterndorf-Zauchen* (2690 ft.) is 1/4 hr. from Mitterndorf (p. 286). We traverse meadows, partly swampy; to the right is the Grimming, to the left the Loperastein and Totes Gebirge. — 33 1/2 M. *Klachau* (2733 ft.; Schweiger, 8 beds at 1 1/4-1 3/4 *S*).

Guides. Ludwig Feuchter, at Kulm; M. Lackner, at Stainach.

The **Grimming** (7713 ft.; 5 hrs.; with guide: arduous), ascended viâ *Kulm* (3356 ft.), 3/4 hr. S.W., commands a very attractive view of the Ennstal, Niedere and Hohe Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, and Totes Gebirge. Descent W. to Mitterndorf, see p. 285, S. to Stainach, see p. 299. — From *Tauplitz* (2923 ft.; Peer, 6 beds), 20 min. N. of Klachau, to the *Steyrer See* or to the *Tauplitz-Hütte*, 2 1/2 hrs. each; comp. p. 285.

The train crosses the *Grimmingbach* and runs high up on the E. slope in the narrow valley. We then cross the *Wallerbach* ravine by a bridge (100 ft. high) and traverse a tunnel to reach (37 1/4 M.) *Pürgg* (2379 ft.). In a fine situation 10 min. higher up is the picturesque village (2579 ft.; Adam, 42 beds at 2 1/2-3, P. 7-8 *S*, good; Mössner), with a Romanesque church remodelled in the Gothic style; the little Johannes-Kirche, 3 min. E., has a painted 13th cent. interior completely preserved in its original form. The village of *Unter-Grimming* (2175 ft.; Zettler; Tasch), 10 min. below Pürgg station, is a summer resort. — Beyond another tunnel the train descends the broad *Ennstal*.

39 3/4 M. *Stainach-Irdning*, see p. 299.

27. Hallstatt. From Bad Ischl to Gosau and viâ Abtenau to Golling.

A. Hallstatt.

Railway from Bad Ischl to Hallstatt, 12 1/2 M., see pp. 279, 280. Express in 1/2 hr. (6 *S* 25 *g*, 4 *S* 50 *g*, 2 *S* 50 *g*), ordinary train in 30-40 min. (4 *S* 50 *g*, 2 *S* 70 *g*, 1 *S* 80 *g*). Steamer thence to the village, 10 minutes.

Road, 13 M. *Bad Ischl* (1535 ft.; p. 276). — 6 1/4 M. *Goisern* (1640 ft.; p. 280). — 8 3/4 M. *Steeg* (1690 ft.; p. 280). — 10 1/2 M. *Gosaumühle* (1673 ft.; p. 290). — 13 M. *Hallstatt* (1677 ft.; p. 287).

The ***Hallstätter See** (1667 ft.; 410 ft. deep; 5 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. wide), a deep-green lake of a severe and imposing type, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains, with cliffs clothed at the base with dark woods.

Hallstatt. — Hotels. **Kainz*, with terrace on the lake, 60 beds from 4, L. from 4, P. from 15*S*; *Grüner Baum* (same proprietor), 60 beds from 4, P. from 15*S*, *Simonyhütte*, 34 beds from 2½*S*, *Dachstein*, 24 beds, all three with gardens on the lake; *Seewirt*, in the market-place, 40 beds; *Goldener Adler*, 15 beds, *Weisses Lamm*, 14 beds, both plain. — *Café de Pretis* (confectionery also), in the market-place.

Lake Baths at Lahn (p. 288), ¼ hr. S.; warm and brine baths in the Bath House. — Rowing Boat 60*g*, boatman 1*S* per hr. In uncertain weather beware of sudden gales.

Steamers. A ferry-steamer (see p. 286) connects with all trains (railway tickets obtainable at the office in the Hotel Kainz). Also (in July and Aug.) twice daily in 20 min. to Obertraun (p. 280) and thrice daily in 20 min. to Gosaumühle (p. 290).

Band in the market-place or in the evening in a boat ('Plätte') on the lake or in the concert-hall of the Arbeiter-Konsumverein.

Guides. Gottlieb Grill and Johann, Alois, and Josef Scetaler.

Hallstatt (1677 ft.), a market-village of 1355 inhab. (one-third Protestant), is very picturesquely situated on a steep slope at the S.W. end of the lake and on a narrow alluvial tract of the *Mühlbach*, which forms a waterfall in the middle of the village. From the steamer-pier we proceed to the left past the *Protestant Church* (1859-61) to the market-place, then ascend the 'covered staircase' to the right to the Gothic *Parish Church* (Roman Catholic), with a red marble portal of 1519; the right-hand choir contains a finely carved winged altar (15th cent.). Pretty view from the churchyard terrace; the charnel-house (gratuity) has bones and thousands of skulls distinguished by name, which have been preserved here since the 15th cent., owing to lack of space in the churchyard. The Kirchenweg leads S. to the (7 min.) **Museum** (open daily, 8-12 & 1-6; 30*g*), housed in the old prison (14-15th cent.), which is partly hewn in the rock. On the ground-floor, specimens of local rocks and minerals; on the first floor, prehistoric and Roman finds, especially from the salt-mine (mining implements) and Lahn (p. 288); on the second floor, objects connected with the history of the village (note the 'funeral wreaths') and the original kitchen of the house. — As at Traunkirchen (p. 274), the Corpus Christi procession is held in boats on the lake.

Excursions. To the **Salt Mine,** 1¾ hr. Turning to the left from the market-place, we ascend a steep stepped path to the right short of the museum to the (¼ hr.) easy footpath from Lahn (p. 288), which mounts in numerous windings. After 20 min. we pass on the left an inscribed tablet in the rock to Emperor Maximilian I. (1504). About 25 min. farther on, short of a wooden shed, steps ascend to the right, skirting the *Rudolfs-Turm* (2838 ft.), built in 1284, to a (3 min.) view-tower with a glimpse of the lake far below. The Soleleitungs-Weg to Gosaumühle (1 hr.; see p. 288) begins near the wooden shed, to the right. Our route leads straight on, up the valley. Excavations made on the left, higher up, since 1846 have brought to light a *Burial Ground*, used from 900 to 400 B.C., the most important of the Early Iron Age of Austria and S. Germany, which is accordingly known as the Hallstatt Period; most of the finds are in Vienna (p. 105) and Linz (p. 218), only a few remaining at Hallstatt (see above). In ¾ hr. more we reach the *Mine Offices* (3707 ft.; rfmts.), where we receive protective clothing before entering the salt-

mine (1*S*; length of visit 1 hr.; comp. p. 278). — From the offices we may descend to the left (red way-marks) viâ the 'Gang-Steig' to the Waldbach-Strub (1 hr.; see below), finally ascending steep rock steps.

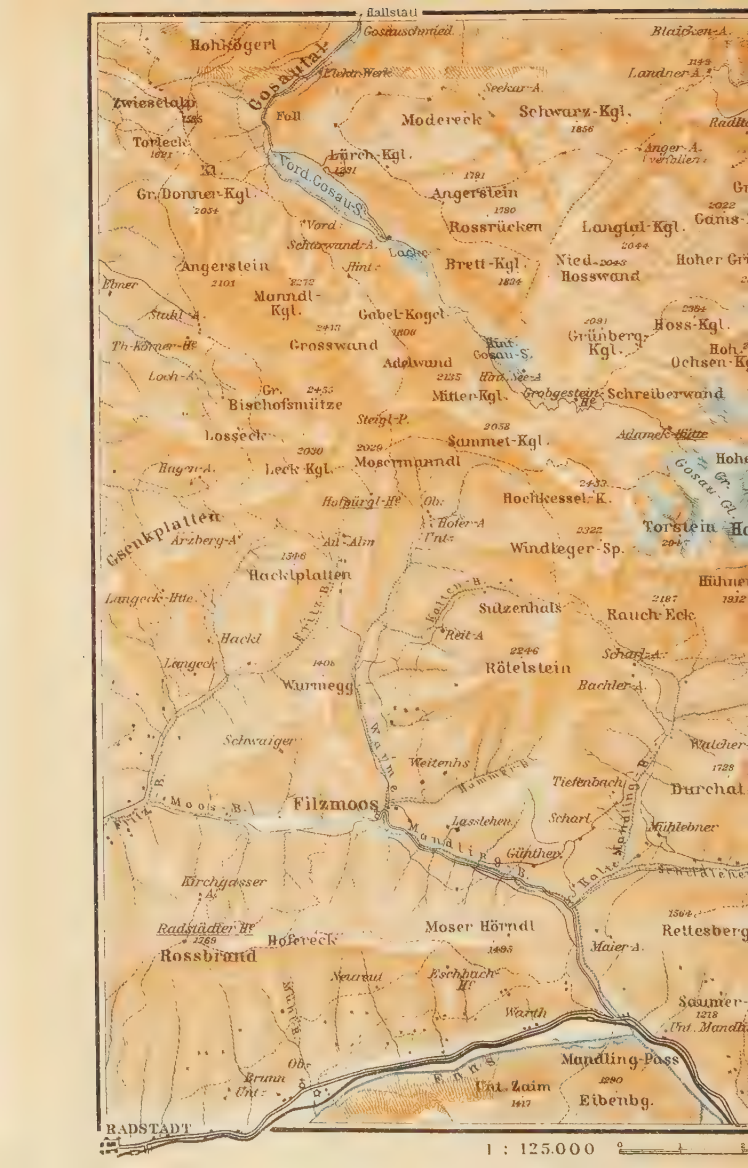
To the **Waldbach-Strub,** 1¼ hr., repaying. A road leads S. from Hallstatt to (¼ hr.) **Lahn,** a village on a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*. At the S. end (5 min.) are the salt-works (inspection on previous application); beyond these we pass the *Kalvarienberg-Kirche* (1710) to reach the (6 min.) *Vesperbild-Kapelle* (1739 ft.), with a pretty view. — From Lahn a road leads to the right near the hospital to the wooded *Echern-Tal*, passing (½ hr.) *Lackner's Gasthaus zur Dachsteinwarte* (1778 ft.; 12 beds; to the left, the path to the Dachstein, p. 289) and the (10 min.) *Inn zur grünen Wiese* (1932 ft.), and finally ascending to the right to the bench (20 min.; 2267 ft.) opposite the *Waldbach-Strub*, where the Waldbach falls in three leaps from a height of 300 ft. in a ravine. The Schleier Fall of the Lauterbach descends on the right. — We return to Lahn by the Malerweg, beginning near the bridge (2034 ft.) 10 min. below the fall and skirting the right bank of the Waldbach. The Dürrenbach-Tal, ½ hr. S. of the bridge, contains several pot-holes, made accessible in 1926. — We may walk S.W. from the Kalvarienberg-Kirche (see above) to the *Hirschau Alp* (1 hr.; 2740 ft.), on the margin of the magnificent Hirschau cauldron and affording a good survey of the lake; thence we descend N. to the *Kessel* (½ hr.; see below) and follow the road back to (20 min.) Lahn.

To the **Dachstein Caves** (p. 280), 8-10 hrs., very interesting. We either go by steamer and railway to (½ hr.) *Obertraun* (p. 280), or walk by road viâ Lahn (¼ hr.; see above) and along the S. bank of the lake, passing the (20 min.) *Hirschbrunn* and the *Kessel*, two intermittent springs, to (25 min.) *Winkl*, whence a footpath diverges to the right for the (¼ hr.) *Köhler-Brücke* (p. 280). The road continues to Obertraun (¼ hr..) — From Winkl to the *Hoher Krippenstein* and *Gjaid Alp*, see p. 281.

To **Gosau.** We take the steamer to (20 min.) *Gosaumühle*, which is reached by road in ¾ hr. or (better) by ascending N. from the churchyard (p. 287), partly by steps, for 20 min., then following the *Soleleitungs-Weg*, or path on the brine conduit, to the (1 hr.) *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct) and descending to the (5 min.) Gosaumühle. Thence to Gosau, see p. 290. — From Hallstatt to the *Hinterer Gosau-See* (p. 290), marked path in 6 hrs., with guide, worth the fatigue. We follow the Franz-Josef-Reitweg (p. 289) from the Dachsteinwarte Inn (¾ hr.; see above), after ¾ hr. crossing a bridge (2680 ft.) over the *Waldbach* to the right, and proceed viâ the *Landner Alp* (1 hr.; 3845 ft.) to the *Bärwurz-Anger* (2 hrs.; 6165 ft.), and then S.W. in 1½ hr. down to the lake.

Ascents. The *Schneidkogel* or *Steingrabenschneid* (5056 ft.; 3 hrs.), ascended by a red-marked path leading to the right near the mine-offices (p. 287), commands a fine view of the Dachstein. — The ***Plassen** (6108 ft.; 4½ hrs.) is reached by an easy blue-marked path from the mine-offices (p. 287) viâ the N.E. arête. Magnificent view of the Dachstein, Gosau-Kamm, and Hohe Tauern, Salzburg mountains, Hallstätter See, and Totes Gebirge. Descent N. viâ the *Schreier Alp* (1724 ft.) and *Ross Alp* to *Gosau* (3 hrs.; p. 290).

The Dachstein Group, an imposing massif composed chiefly of strata of hard 'Dachstein' limestone, falls away precipitously on the N., W., and particularly the S., where the mighty rocky cliffs overtop the plateau of the Styrian *Ramsau*, culminating in the *Hoher Dachstein* (9820 ft.). The highest parts of the group are divided by ice-filled corries into sharp arêtes. The Dachstein is adjoined on the E. by the fissured plateau of *Am Stein*, while on the W. the trough-like valley of the Gosau divides it from the rugged *Gosau-Kamm*, consisting of dolomite and coral limestone.


Hallstatt
Hohlsegert
Gosaukamm
Gosautal
Zwieselalm
Torlecke
Gr. Donner-Kgl.
Angerstein
Angerstein
Mandl-Kgl.
Grosswand
Bischofsmütze
Losseck
Lecke-Kgl.
Gesäuseplatten
Hacklplatten
Wurmegg
Filzmoos
Rossbrand
Hoferegg
Moser Hörndl
Rossrücken
Brett-Kgl.
Gabel-Kogel
Adelwand
Mitter-Kgl.
Sammet-Kgl.
Mosermandl
Hochkessel-K.
Windleger-Sp.
Rötelstein
Sulzenhals
Rauch-Eck
Torstein
Grünberg-Kgl.
Hoss-Kgl.
Hosswand
Schreiberwand
Rettesberg
Mandling-Pass
Eibenbg.
Ennstal
RADSTADT
1 : 125.000

Hallstatt
Aussee
Hallstätter See
Echerntal
Winkl
Rötter-Br.
Simony-Dkm.
Gletschergarten
Hirschbrunn
Hirschau-A.
1265
Scharfeck-Kgl.
1773
Hageneck
Vord. Hirlatz
Feuer-Kgl.
1933
Hirlatz-A.
1964
Zwölfer-Kgl.
1979
Mittl. Hirlatz
1785
Nied. Scharfeck
Schönberg IIe
Mittag-Kgl.
Mammuthöhle
Riesen-Eishöhle
Krippen-brunn
Anger-A.
Hirberg
2019
Hoher Krippenstein
1938
2105
Kl. Laubeck-Kgl.
1969
Schwenner Kgl.
Speikberg
2090
Nied. Krippenstein
1940
Gjaid-A.
Krippeneck
1986
Ochsenwies-Höhe
1988
Zinngrube
Nied. Rumpler
Hirzkar-A.
1956
2024
Hirzkar-Kgl.
2027
Tauben-kar
2090
Nied. Gjaidstein
Hoher Gjaidstein
2092
Schönbühel-A. (verfallen)
Zunderkun-Kopf
Eis-See
Gjaidstein-Grube
Maisenberg-A.
2022
1908
Gr. Hocheck
Mitt. Gjaidstein
Hoher Gjaidstein
2493
Modereck A.
Langkar-A. (verfallen)
Mitterstein
2702
2414
Schneeberg Seekarn
1915
Schneeberg
2040
Lack-Kgl
2021
1853
Hübner-Kögel
Gratenberg-A.
Schladminger Gletscher
Koppenkarstein
2865
2560
Landfriedstein
Landfried-Tal
Lackner Miesberg
2936
Höll od. Seetor
2980
2970 Kl. Grafenb. Miesberg
Edelgriess-Höhe
2832
Eselstein
Feisterscharte
2365
2340
Kassfeld
Nied. Türlspitz
Scheichen-Sp.
2664
2550
Gratenberg IIe
Sinabel
Luser-A.
Silber-Tor
Austria IIe
2347
Scheichen-Koppen
3082
Kamp-Sp.
1848
1729
Feisterer B.
Gabeckerl-A.
Resingw.
Feisterer
Blom
1360
Resing-B.
Kartwirt
Kreuz B.
Jagdhs.
Tauern B.
St. Rupert am Kulm.
1280
Kulm-B.
Birnberg
Mauternd.
Oberhaus
Lehen
Wagner
Klaus
Schoberleben
Schladming
Kilometer
Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

***Hoher Dachstein** (9820 ft.), $8^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ hrs., fatiguing, for experts with guide only. Those who are not proficient enough to make the whole ascent should at least go as far as the Simony-Hütte ($5^1/_2$-6 hrs.). The *Franz-Josef-Reitweg* leads from the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Inn zur Dachsteinwarte (p. 288), past the *Simony Monument* (1873 ft.), and proceeds high above the Waldbach-Strub to the *Alter Herd* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; 3340 ft.), then winds up to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Tiergarten-Hütte* (4856 ft.; inn in summer, 6 beds), with a good spring. We next mount the 'Herrengasse', diverging to the right short of the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Wies Alp* (5479 ft.; shooting-box), and proceed in many windings to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Naturfreundehaus* (6175 ft.; inn in summer, 40 mattresses). In $^1/_2$ hr. more, beyond a saddle (6562 ft.), we are joined on the left by the path from the Gjaid Alp (p. 281); finally we make a steep ascent viâ the Speikleiten to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Simony-Hütte** (7228 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 80 mattresses), magnificently situated on the margin of the fissured *Karls-Eisfeld* or *Hallstatt Glacier*. Close by is a chapel consecrated in 1914. From the hut (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. to the summit) we descend to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) glacier and cross it to the left, past the *Unterer Eisstein* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 8471 ft.) to the top of the ridge ($^1/_2$ hr.; 8858 ft.), where a view is disclosed to the S. (the S. precipice is seen from the *Dachstein-Warte*, close by). We now either ascend to the right viâ the rocky arête (rope, rock-steps, and iron pegs) to the névé-covered top of the *Schulter* (shoulder; 9498 ft.), and finally accomplish a stiff climb to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit, with a tablet commemorating Friedrich Simony (1813-86), explorer of the Dachstein. Or (easier) we may traverse the glacier to the right, skirting the shoulder, and proceed viâ the bergschrund (difficult when free from snow) and up the E. side of the summit ($1^1/_4$ hr.). Descent to Schladming viâ the Austria-Hütte or the Guttenberg-Haus, see pp. 302, 303; to Gosau, see pp. 291, 290.

The superb *Panorama embraces on the E. the Gesäuse mountains, backed by the Wiener Schneeberg; on the S. the Niedere Tauern and the Julian Alps; on the S.W., to the right of the Gross-Glockner and Gross-Venediger, the Zillertal and Stubai Alps; and on the N. the N. Limestone Alps and the just visible Böhmer-Wald.

From the Simony-Hütte to the *Adamek-Hütte* (p. 291), marked path in $3^3/_4$ hrs., not difficult for experts, but toilsome. Our route first lies N.W. to the *Hosswand-Scharte* (2 hrs.; 7208 ft.), whence we continue S. to the (1 hr.) bridle-path from Gosau and to the left to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) hut; the glacier-route connecting the two huts, viâ the *Steiner-Scharte* (8921 ft.), is difficult (3 hrs., with guide).

Hoher Gjaidstein (9160 ft.), $3^1/_4$ hrs. from the Simony-Hütte, with guide, not difficult. Near the *Unterer Eisstein* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; see above) the route leads to the left to the *Gjaidstein-Sattel* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 8685 ft.) and then N. viâ the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Descent to the *Gjaid Alp*, see p. 281.

Hirlatz (6509 ft.), $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Hallstatt, fatiguing but interesting. We follow the Dachstein route (see above) to the *Wies Alp* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; 5479 ft.), then make a steep ascent N. to the (1 hr.) summit. A more favourable view is obtained from the *Feuerkogel* (6417 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. N.W.

B. From Bad Ischl to Gosau and viâ Abtenau to Golling.

Railway to *Steeg*, 8 M. in 20-30 min.; to *Gosaumühle*, 10½ M. in 25-35 minutes. — Motor Post in summer from Steeg viâ (1¾ M.) Gosaumühle and *Gosau* (8 M.; Brandwirt) to the (11¼ M.) *Gosauschmied* in 1 hr. (3*S* 20*g*); from the Gosauschmied viâ (3 M.) Gosau and (15 M.) *Abtenau* to (27¼ M.) *Golling* in 2½ hrs. (6*S* 30*g*).

Road, 39¾ M. (narrow and steep in places). *Bad Ischl* (1535 ft.; p. 276). — 10½ M. *Gosaumühle* (1673 ft.; see below). — 16¾ M. *Gosau* (2392 ft.; see below; road to the left for the Gosauschmied, 3 M., see below). — 18¾ M. *Pass Gschütt* (3186 ft.; p. 292). — 28 M. *Abtenau* (2346 ft.; p. 292). — 39¾ M. *Golling* (1578 ft.; p. 258).

Railway from Bad Ischl to *Steeg*, see pp. 279-280. — The road crosses the Traun and skirts the Hallstätter See (p. 286), past the power-station (p. 280), to (1¾ M.) *Gosaumühle* (hotel, 48 beds at 3-4, L. 3½, P. 10-12*S*; ferry to the station, see p. 280; steamer, see p. 287), situated on the alluvial fan formed by the Gosaubach. We next turn to the right, leaving the road to Hallstatt on the left, and pass under the *Gosau-Zwang*, an aqueduct 150 yds. long borne by seven pillars 140 ft. high, constructed in 1757 for the purpose of conveying the brine from Hallstatt to Ischl across the valley. We ascend the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosaubach, mostly devoid of water, which is utilized for power. The valley expands near a dam, and we soon reach the (8 M.) long village of **Gosau** (2392 ft.; Brandwirt, 40 beds at 1½-2, L. 2½, P. 8-9*S*; Kirchenwirt, 20 beds at 2-3*S*; guides, see below), with 1500 inhab., chiefly Protestants. To the S. is the jagged Gosau-Kamm, with the Donnerkögel. To the *Plassen* (6408 ft.), 4½ hrs. E., see p. 288; marked path N. to the *Hochkalmberg* (6007 ft.), 4½ hrs., see p. 280.

An almost level road leads S. from Gosau to the (2¾ M.) *Wallner Inn* (14 beds, plain) and the *Gosauschmied* (2513 ft.; good hotel, 60 beds at 1¾-4¾, P. 10-14*S*). 'Schwarzreuterl', a kind of small char, are a speciality. Hence the road (motor-car toll 30*S*), ascends through woods, passing a small power-station, to the Klausstube (1¾ M.; tavern), on the forest-girt ***Vorderer Gosau-See** (3061 ft.; part of the water is usually drawn off in summer), a lake 1 M. long and ¼ M. wide. Glorious scenery, best by evening light: To the S.E., in the background, towers the huge Dachstein, adjoined on the left by the Hohes Kreuz and on the right by the Torstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right rises the Gosau-Kamm. We follow the N. bank of the lake (boat to the S.E. end in ¼ hr.) to the *Holzmeister Alp* (½ hr.; 3192 ft.), then a bridle-path past the boggy *Lacke* to the light-green ***Hinterer Gosau-See** (1 hr.; 3793 ft.), lying in a magnificent basin.

Ascents (guides at Gosau: Daniel Fasl, Johann Gapp, Franz and Gottfried Spielbüchler, Georg Steiner, and Leopold Wallner). A bridle-path skirts the W. bank of the Hinterer See, then ascends viâ the (1½ hr.) deserted *Grobgestein-Hütte* (5374 ft.; makeshift accommodation) to the *Hoher Riedl* (¾ hr.; 6352 ft.), where the path to the Simony-Hütte (p. 289) diverges to the left, and the (¾ hr.; 5¼ hrs. from the Gosauschmied)

Adamek-Hütte (7054 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 30 mattresses; guide, Johann Lechner), situated near the lower end of the *Grosser Gosau Glacier*. — ***Hoher Dachstein** (p. 289; 9820 ft.), 3 hrs. from the Adamek-Hütte, with guide, for experts only. We mount the névé terraces of the glacier (numerous crevasses) to the *Obere Windlucke* (2 hrs.; 9039 ft.), between the Mitterspitz and Hoher Dachstein, then by the W. arête (in 1928, rope and iron pegs in a useless condition) to the summit (1 hr.; panorama, see p. 289). — The ***Torstein** (9669 ft.), 3 hrs. from the Adamek-Hütte (with guide), is reached by a difficult route ascending to the right across the glacier to the *Untere Windlucke* (1½ hr.; 8741 ft.), between the Mitterspitz and Torstein, then skirting the S. side of the latter to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a splendid view.

From the Vorderer Gosau-See to Filzmoos, 6 hrs. by a marked club-path (guide unnecessary for experts). From the Klausstube (p. 290) the path leads S. to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Scharwand Alp* (4462 ft.; no water beyond a point just short of the shelter-hut, to the right), then through the *Armkar* to the **Steigl Pass** (3 hrs.; 6601 ft.) and down to the (½ hr.) *Hofpürgl-Hütte* (p. 304) and *Filzmoos* (1½ hr.; p. 303). — From the Adamek-Hütte to the Hofpürgl-Hütte, see p. 301; to the *Simony-Hütte*, see p. 289. — From the Hinterer Gosau-See viâ the *Bärwurz-Anger* to *Hallstatt*, 5½ hrs. N.E., see p. 288.

To the ***Zwiesel-Alm**, 3½ hrs. from Gosau, with descent to Abtenau 6½ hrs., very attractive (luggage may be forwarded by motor post, p. 290). From the Brandwirt (p. 290) a marked path (3½ hrs.) ascends S.W., chiefly through woods, viâ the Kalvarienberg. Beyond the *Edalm-Gatterl* (2½ hrs.; 4265 ft.) we proceed to the right to the (½ hr.) *Shelter Hut* (4721 ft.; inn in summer, 18 beds at 2¼-3¼ *S* and 12 mattresses), then to the left to the (20 min.) *Zwieselalmhöhe* or *Hühnerkogel* (5200 ft.). — From the Gosauschmied (p. 290) we follow the Gosau-See road, then diverge to the right (sign-post) by a red-marked path leading to the (1½ hr.) Edalm-Gatterl; thence to the (50 min.) summit, see above. — From the Vorderer Gosau-See a red-marked path, diverging to the W. just by the Klausstube (p. 290), ascends steeply in numerous windings below the Donnerkögel and follows the broad ridge to the (2 hrs.) summit. — The superb view is dominated on the S.E. by the Hoher Dachstein, with the Torstein on the right and the Gosau Glaciers; far below lie the Hinterer Gosau-See and the Gosaulacke (from the edge, a little farther forward, the Vorderer See is descried). To the S., in the distance, to the right of the jagged Donnerkögel, rise the Hochalmspitze and the Tauern chain as far as the conspicuous Gross-Glockner, with its snow-fields; adjacent are the Wiesbachhorn (resembling a rhinoceros horn) and, farther on, the Gross-Venediger, visible through a gap. To the W., in the foreground, are the Tennen-Gebirge, with the Übergossene Alp to the left and the Hoher Göll to the right, and farther on the long Untersberg.

The *Grosser Donnerkogel* (6739 ft.; 2¼ hrs.) is not difficult for adepts. From the summit of the Zwiesel-Alm a marked path leads S. to the *Törleck-Sattel* (25 min.; 5246 ft.), then viâ the W. and S. flanks to the summit (good view of the fissured Gosau-Kamm).

Descents from the Zwiesel-Alm. To Abtenau, 3 hrs. by a path marked in blue and red. From the shelter-hut we go W. viâ the *Ed Alp*,

then descend to the left, at first through woods, farther down enjoying a fine view of the Lammer-Tal, Tennen-Gebirge, and Übergossene Alp. After ½ hr. the path forks: we either follow the red marks to the left to the shadeless Annaberg road (1 hr.; 2297 ft.; see below), which leads to the right to (1½ hr.) Abtenau, or we keep to the right (blue and red way-marks) for the *Kurhaus Abtenau-Bad* (1¼ hr.; see below) and go on to (1¼ hr.) *Abtenau* (see below). — From the Zwieselalmhöhe a marked path leads S.W. to *Annaberg* (1¾ hr.; see below).

To Filzmoos (5 hrs.) or the Hofpürgl-Hütte (4½ hrs.), repaying. We descend S. from the Zwieselalmhöhe to the *Törleck-Sattel* (25 min.; see p. 291), follow a marked path to the (1¼ hr.) *Stuhl Alp* (4797 ft.), then S.E. through the rocky valley of the *Stuhl-Loch*, and to the right viâ the *Jöchl* (35 min.; 5253 ft.) to the *Sulzkar Alp* (½ hr.; 5062 ft.). Thence either to the right viâ the *Au Alp* down to *Filzmoos* (2 hrs.; p. 303) or to the left, leaving the Sulzkar Alp below us on the right, to the *Hofpürgl-Hütte* (1¾ hr.; p. 304).

From Gosau viâ Abtenau to Golling, 24¼ M. by road (motor post, see p. 290). Near the Brandwirt (p. 290) the road turns to the right and ascends steeply through woods to the (1¾ M.) **Pass Gschütt** (3186 ft.; inn). We then descend to (3¾ M.) *Russbach* (2661 ft.; Neuwirt, 7 beds, plain), situated at the base of the *Gamsfeld* (6641 ft.; ascended viâ the Angerkar Alp in 4 hrs., p. 279), and through the Russbach-Tal to the Lammer. Before reaching the stream a road diverges to the left (motor post from Golling viâ Abtenau) for the (½ M.) *Kurhaus Abtenau-Bad* or Handlhof (2136 ft.; 40 R., closed in winter, plain), with a mineral spring. The Abtenau road crosses the Lammer by the *Schwaighof-Brücke* (8¾ M.; 2060 ft.), ascends S. to the (10 M.) *Mooswirt* (2530 ft.; comp. below), and turns W. viâ *Fischbach* (10½ M.; 2543 ft.) to reach (11¾ M.) **Abtenau** (2346 ft.; Post, 24 beds at 2-3, P. 6½-8*S*; Roter Ochs, 38 beds at 2, P. 7*S*; Bräu, 25 beds; guides, Matthias and Johann Guggenberger), a summer resort at the N.E. base of the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 261).

The *Trickl Fall* and *Dachser Fall*, both ¾ hr. S.W., are reached by a blue-marked path. — The **Bleikogel** (7914 ft.; p. 261; 7 hrs., with guide) is ascended from Abtenau by an arduous red-marked path leading S. viâ the *Törleck* (3 hrs.; 5322 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Laufener Hütte* (5663 ft.; no inn, 8 beds and 20 mattresses), then W. across the stony plateau to the (3½ hrs.) summit. Descent to the Sölden-Hütte, see p. 261. — *Schober* (5938 ft.; 4 hrs.), repaying. We walk to Fischbach (20 min.; see above), then follow a red-marked path to the right, through woods.

From Abtenau to Radstadt, 24¾ M., motor post in summer in 1¾ hr. (6*S*). The road diverges to the right from the Gosau road at the *Mooswirt* and ascends the Lammer-Tal to (6¾ M.) *Annaberg* (2548 ft.; Post, 20 beds; comp. above) and (10 M.) *Lungötz* (2756 ft.; inn; to the Sölden-Hütte, see p. 261). We go on to the S. to (12½ M.) *St. Martin bei Hüttau* (3117 ft.; Post, 20 beds at 2-3*S*; ascent hence of the Frommerkogel, p. 261, 3 hrs.), then descend to (16¼ M.) *Brunnhäusl* station. Hence to (24¾ M.) *Radstadt* in the Ennstal, see pp. 305-304.

The Golling road (viâ the Strubberg, see p. 293) descends N.W. to the deep wooded valley of the *Schwarzenbach* and subsequently follows the left bank of the Lammer to (15 M.) *Voglau* (1847 ft.; inn). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wooded cliffs.

About $^1/_2$ M. farther on a badly kept path leads to the right to the (20 min.) *Aubach Fall*, 250 ft. high. From the ($17^1/_2$ M.) *St. Veits-Brücke* we obtain a view of the ***Lammeröfen**, a picturesque gorge of the Lammer. Farther on our road crosses the river to reach ($18^3/_4$ M.) *Ober-Scheffau* (1673 ft.; Zu den Lammeröfen, 10 beds).

It is better for pedestrians (2 hrs. to Ober-Scheffau) to follow the old road from Abtenau, at first proceeding S., then N.E. viâ the *Strubberg* (summit of the pass 2658 ft.). — About $^1/_2$ hr. S. of the Lammer bridge is the magnificent *Wiener Fall*, bursting forth from the mountain (copious only from May to July and after prolonged rain).

The valley expands. The late-Gothic church of ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Unter-Scheffau* (1601 ft.; Pointwirt; Kirchenwirt) contains a high altar by Hans Waldburger, a Renaissance work of 1628.

The *Wieselstein* (7546 ft.), the highest point on the N. margin of the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 261), is ascended without difficulty in 6 hrs. by a marked path leading S. viâ the ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Nesselberg Alp* (4364 ft.; shelter-hut, no inn). — To the *Salzach-Öfen*. A footpath turns to the left at the point where the road quits the Lammer (see below), and leads in $^1/_4$ hr. to the bridge over the Salzach crossed by the Salzburg road, at the foot of the Öfen (see p. 259).

About 1 M. beyond Unter-Scheffau the road quits the Lammer and enters the wide Salzach valley.

$23^1/_2$ M. *Golling*, $^3/_4$ M. from the station (p. 258).

28. From Amstetten (Vienna) viâ Hieflau, Selztal, and Bischofshofen to Zell am See.

Baedeker's 'Tyrol and Dolomites' contains fuller details of the section from Bischofshofen to Zell am See.

Railway, $164^3/_4$ M. Express in 6-$7^1/_4$ hrs. (5 1*S*, 3 6*S* 70*g*, 2 0*S* 40*g*), ordinary train in $9^3/_4$-10 hrs. (3 2*S* 50*g*, 1 9*S* 50*g*, 1 3*S*).

Road, $172^3/_4$ M. *Amstetten* (902 ft.; p. 198). — $15^1/_2$ M. *Waidhofen an der Ybbs* (1175 ft.; p. 196). — 26 M. *Weyer* (1303 ft.; p. 294). — $37^1/_4$ M. *Altenmarkt* (1512 ft.; p. 294). — $45^1/_4$ M. *Gross-Reifling* (1404 ft.; p. 294). — 54 M. *Hieflau* (1696 ft.; p. 294). — $72^3/_4$ M. *Admont* (2103 ft.; p. 297). — $84^1/_4$ M. *Liezen* (2162 ft.; p. 298). — 92 M. *Stainach* (2182 ft.; p. 299). — 115 M. *Schladming* (2411 ft.; p. 301). — $127^1/_2$ M. *Radstadt* (2808 ft.; p. 304). — $143^1/_2$ M. *Bischofshofen* (1795 ft.; p. 261). — $157^3/_4$ M. *Lend* (2067 ft.; p. 306). — $169^3/_4$ M. *Bruck* (2480 ft.; p. 307). — $172^3/_4$ M. *Zell am See* (2461 ft.; p. 307).

Amstetten (902 ft.), see p. 198. — Our line ascends the *Ybbstal* to *Ulmerfeld* (5 M.; 981 ft.). The former Schloss-Kapelle has interesting frescoes of c. 1400. — 13 M. *Sonntagberg-Böhlerwerk*. Ascent of the Sonntagberg, see p. 197.

15 M. *Waidhofen an der Ybbs* (1175 ft.), see p. 196; railway to Pöchlarn, see R. 12.

The train turns S., passes ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Stadt Waidhofen* and some old ironworks, and beyond ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Oberland* (1657 ft.) descends to ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Gaflenz* (1558 ft.; Büsser Inn). Ascent hence of the *Spindeleben*, $2^1/_2$ hrs. N., see p. 197.

25½ M. **Weyer** (1316 ft.; Post, 110 beds at 1½-3, P. 7-8*S*; Weisses Rössl, 80 beds), an old market-village of 2000 inhab., frequented in summer, is prettily situated. On the W. side of the town is the *Kreuzberg*, with fine paths and view-points.

The *Heiligenstein* (2569 ft.), 1¾ hr. N.E., is ascended by a marked path; descent to Gaflenz (¾ hr.; p. 293). — *Rupoldeck* (3908 ft.), 2½ hrs. S. by a marked path. — A marked path leads W. viâ Kastenreith (see below) up to the (4 hrs.) *Grosser Alpkogel* (4964 ft.; p. 227). — *Scheinoldstein* (3609 ft.; marked path; see p. 197), 3 hrs. N.

We cross the *Enns* to reach (27¼ M.) *Kastenreith*, where we are joined on the right by the line from Linz and Steyr (see R. 16). — 29¼ M. *Klein-Reifling* (1194 ft.; railway restaurant; Walcher, plain). The Grosser Alpkogel (4964 ft.; p. 227), to the W., is ascended hence in 3½ hrs. — We continue to follow the beautiful Enns valley (best views to the left), passing through two tunnels and crossing the *Laussa* (the Styrian boundary).

38½ M. **Weissenbach-St. Gallen** (1355 ft.; Gruber, 18 beds at 1½-3*S*, near the station). About 20 min. N.E. is *Altenmarkt* (1512 ft.; Weisser Adler, 10 beds; Goldener Pflug).

The *Voralpe* (5666 ft.; see p. 196), 4 hrs. N.E., is ascended from Altenmarkt by an easy marked path. — From Altenmarkt a road leads W. through the Laussa valley to *Windischgarsten* (21¼ M.; see p. 238).

To Admont, 14¼ M., motor post in summer in 1½ hr. (3*S* 70*g*). From the station the road leads S.W. to (1¾ M.) **St. Gallen** (1683 ft.; Rappl, 20 beds; Hensle, 15 beds), a summer resort of 700 inhab., overlooked by the ruins of the Admont castle of *Gallenstein* (built in 1283; 1988 ft.). From St. Gallen an attractive marked path ascends W. through the romantic Spitzenbach-Graben to the *Maiereck* (3½ hrs.; 5784 ft.), which commands a fine view. — The road goes on viâ the (5 M.) *Eisenzicher Inn* (1841 ft.; marked path hence up the Grosser Buchstein, see p. 295, 5½ hrs. S., fatiguing) and the *Buchauer Sattel* (10 M.; 2861 ft.; p. 298) to *Admont* (14¼ M.; p. 297).

45¼ M. *Gross-Reifling* (1404 ft.; Bahnhof, 30 beds at 1¾-3*S*; Koller, 6 beds; Pension Posthof), a village of 300 inhabitants.

From Gross-Reifling station we cross the Enns to the E., then the (¼ hr.) Salza, and skirt the precipitous S. bank of the latter by a fine red-marked woodland-path, provided with railings and benches, to reach *Gams* (1¾ hr.; p. 196). — ***Tamischbachturm** (6673 ft.; see p. 295), 4¾ hrs., easy. We follow the St. Gallen road S. through the village to the *Hackenschmiede* (½ hr.; 1732 ft.), then a red-marked path S. through the *Tamischbach-Graben* to the (3 hrs.) *Ennstaler Hütte* (5062 ft.; p. 295; descent to Gstatterboden, see p. 295), and to the left to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — The *Kleiner Buchstein* (6542 ft.) is ascended in 4½ hrs. by a difficult route diverging to the left from the St. Gallen road after 1 hr.

From Gross-Reifling (Admont) a motor post (in summer) ascends the *Salza-Tal* to the E., viâ (6¾ M.) *Palfau*, to *Mariazell* (47¾ M. in 3½ hrs.); comp. p. 298.

The train passes through several tunnels and crosses the Enns.

51½ M. **Hieflau** (1604 ft.; railway restaurant; Zum Touristen, 46 beds from 3, L. 2½*S*; Post, 38 beds from 2*S*; Rottenmanner, 12 beds), a village of 1700 inhab., is beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Erzbach*.

Excursions from Hieflau. To the *Hartles-Graben*, 5 hrs. there and back, repaying. We follow the Gesäuse road (see below) to the second bridge ('Hartles-Brücke'; 1 hr.), then cross the railway and ascend a good forest-road S. through the picturesque ravine to the (2 hrs.) *Jagdhaus* (3661 ft.; hence to the Hess-Hütte, 3 hrs., or to Johnsbach, 5 hrs., see p. 296). We may return to (2 hrs.) Hieflau by a red-marked path leading N.E. viâ the *Goldeck-Sattel* (4052 ft.) and the *Wag-Graben*. — The *Lugauer* (7234 ft.; 4½ hrs.) is ascended by a red-marked path leading S. through the Wag-Graben, viâ the (3 hrs.) *Scheucheck Alp* (4905 ft.; hay-beds); the last part is a short rock-climb, free from difficulty. — **Zinödl** (7185 ft.), 6 hrs., easy and interesting. From the Jagdhaus (3 hrs.; see above) a yellow-marked path leads W. to the *Sulzkar*, whence (after ¾ hr.) a steep path (blue marks) ascends to the right to the (2¼ hrs.) summit. Descent to the Hess-Hütte, see p. 296. — A steep red-marked path ascends N.W., viâ the *Jahrlingböden*, to the *Tamischbachturm* (4½ hrs.; see below).

Railway from Hieflau to *Eisenerz* and *Leoben*, see R. 33. — Motor post to *Göstling*, see p. 196; to *Mariazell*, see p. 190.

The line turns W. to enter the ***Gesäuse**, a grand defile 10 M. long bordered by lofty limestone cliffs, between which rushes the brawling ('sausend') Enns (from Gesäuse-Eingang to Hieflau a fall of 500 ft.). Both road and railway are frequently damaged by torrents and avalanches (avalanche-observatory, maintained by the railway, on the E. side of the Tamischbachturm, 4429 ft.). The road from Hieflau to Gesäuse-Eingang (4 hrs.; 2 hrs. to Gstatterboden) well repays pedestrians. — The train (best views to the right) skirts the S. bank, below rugged cliffs. Beyond the Ennsmauer Tunnel, to the left, is the *Hartles-Graben* (see above), down which dashes a foaming torrent. We pass through the short Hochsteg Tunnel, and above the (55¼ M.) *Kummerbrücke* (no passenger-trains on week-days; to the Hess-Hütte, see p. 296) cross to the left bank (views to the left). The cliffs recede and the Enns flows quietly through a dale called the 'Ennsflur'. To the right is the mighty Grosser Buchstein, to the left the precipitous Planspitze, and farther on the jagged Reichenstein.

57¼ M. **Gstatterboden** (1880 ft.; Gesäuse, 80 beds at 2-4*S*), grandly situated, is the starting-point for ascents of every grade of difficulty in the Gesäuse mountains.

The blue-marked path leading W. to (1 hr.) *Johnsbach* station is preferable to the road, from which it diverges to the right short of the bridge. — ***Tamischbachturm** (6673 ft.), 4½ hrs., not difficult. We follow the road E. for 5 min., then take a red-marked path to the left, past (½ hr.) the shooting-box of *Gstatterbodenbauer* (2198 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) *Butterbrünnl* (4265 ft.; no water beyond this), to the (¾ hr.) *Ennstaler Hütte* (5062 ft.; inn in summer, 6 beds and 40 mattresses; descent to Gross-Reifling, see p. 291), finally following the W. arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit. Magnificent view. Descent to Hieflau, see above. — The *Grosser Buchstein* (7293 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; toilsome) is for experts only. We diverge to the right (20 min.) from the path to Johnsbach station (see above), and follow red marks through the forest to the (2¾ hrs.) *St. Pöltener Naturfreundehaus* (5154 ft.; inn in summer, 32 beds and 20 mattresses), in the 'Hohes Krautgartl', then skirt the steep W. flank to the (1½ hr.) junction with the path from the Eisenzicher Inn (p. 294) and finally accomplish the stiff rock-climb to the S. to the (1 hr.) summit. Attractive view.

From Gstatterboden to the Hess-Hütte, 4 hrs., interesting, for adepts and the level-headed only (comp. below). We follow the road E. to *Kummerbrücke* station (40 min.; p. 295), then ascend the *Wasserfall-Kessel* to the right by a blue-marked path to the (1½ hr.) *Kanzel* (3855 ft.; fine retrospect), whence the 'Wasserfall-Weg' (fixed rope and iron ladders) mounts viâ the (1 hr.) *Ebnesangerl Alp* (4866 ft.; chalet destroyed) to the (¾ hr.) **Hess-Hütte** (5535 ft.; inn in summer, 18 beds and 34 mattresses). — Ascents from the Hess-Hütte. *Zinödl* (7185 ft.), 1½ hr. E. by a blue-marked path, not difficult (descent to Hieflau, see p. 295); *Planspitze* (6956 ft.), by a red-marked path leading N.W. in 2½ hrs. viâ the little *Seekar Lake* (5975 ft.), or by a route leading N. to the *Ebnesangerl Alp* (½ hr.; see above), then to the left (yellow way-marks), in 2 hrs. (fatiguing; for experts only); *Hochtor* (7559 ft.), 3 hrs. W. by a green-marked path, for experts and those with steady heads only. — Passes from the Hess-Hütte. The blue-marked 'Pongratz Promenade' leads S. to a (10 min.) fork, whence we either proceed to the right to (2 hrs.) *Johnsbach* or to the left to (1½ hrs.) Hieflau (see p. 295; both these routes are free from difficulty, interesting, and marked in yellow); from the Planspitze path (see above) another red-marked path diverges to the left, somewhat above the Seekar Lake (p. 303), for the *Petern-Scharte* (2¼ hrs.; 6841 ft.) and the *Haindlkar-Hütte* (1¾ hr.; see below), a difficult rock-climb.

From Gstatterboden we may follow the road W., diverging to the left after ½ hr. (red way-marks) for the (1½ hr.) *Haindlkar-Hütte* (3675 ft.; no inn, 24 mattresses). Hence the *Planspitze* (see above), *Hochtor* (see above), and *Ödstein* (see below) may be climbed (in parts extremely difficult); to the *Hess-Hütte*, 4 hrs., see above.

The train follows the N. bank. To the left are the Haindlkar and the Hochtor group. — 60¼ M. *Johnsbach* station (1959 ft.).

To the *Johnsbach-Tal. We cross the Enns to reach the Gesäuse road (5 min.; Bachbrücke Inn), then proceed S. by another road through the picturesque rocky valley, with the Ödstein on the left and the Reichenstein on the right, to (3 M.) *Johnsbach* (2497 ft.; Donnerwirt, 40 beds from 4*S*, good), a village of 300 inhabitants. The little churchyard contains the graves of many climbers come to grief in the mountains. From the *Kölblwirt* (2792 ft.; plain: to Radmer, see p. 331), ½ hr. farther on, we obtain a guide and a key for the *Odelstein Cavern* (3609 ft.; ½ hr. S.), a visit to which takes at least 2 hrs. — *Grosser Ödstein* (7827 ft.), 5-6 hrs. N.E. of the Donnerwirt, very difficult. — The *Hochtor* (7559 ft.; see above) is ascended from Johnsbach in 5 hrs., by a difficult route leading to the left short of the *Lower Koder Alp* (see below).

From Johnsbach to the Hess-Hütte (3¼ hrs.; easy) or to Hieflau (7½ hrs.; not difficult), attractive excursions. From the Kölblwirt (½ hr.; see above) a yellow-marked path ascends to the left, past the *Wolfbauer Waterfall* (¼ hr.; 3114 ft.), to the *Lower* (1¼ hr.; 4528 ft.) and *Upper Koder Alp* (¾ hr.; 5249 ft.). About 20 min. farther on, at the fork (5381 ft.), we either bear to the left for the *Hess-Hütte* (10 min.; see above) or follow a yellow-marked path to the right, past the 'Gams-Brunnen', to the saddle (40 min.; 5955 ft.) near the *Sulzkarhund*, then descend E. through the *Sulzkar* and the *Hartles-Graben* to *Hieflau* (3½ hrs.; see p. 295).

The **Mödlinger Hütte** (1997 ft.; inn, open all the year, 7 beds and 50 mattresses), with a splendid view, is reached from the Donnerwirt (see above) in 2¼ hrs., by a yellow-marked path leading W., through woods. From the hut we may ascend the *Admonter Reichenstein* (7372 ft.; very difficult and dangerous), 3½-4 hrs. N., or the *Spielkogel* (5755 ft.; easy blue-marked path), 1 hr. S. A yellow-marked path leads W. viâ the *Fliezen Alp* to the *Kaiserau* (2¾ hrs.; see p. 297).

The railway passes between the *Himbeerstein* (3996 ft.; r.) and the *Haindlmauer* (4718 ft.; l.) and crosses to the S. bank of the

Enns. Beyond the Haindlmauer Tunnel is (62^3/$_4$ M.) *Gesäuse-Eingang* station (2067 ft.). The valley expands.

65^3/$_4$ M. **Admont.** — *Railway Buffet.* — HOTELS. *Sulzer*, 100 beds at 2^1/$_2$-6, B. 1^1/$_4$, L. 3^3/$_4$, S. 2^1/$_2$, P. 9-12*S*, *Post*, 80 beds at 2-4, L. 3, P. 8^1/$_2$-10*S*, both good; *Quereder*, 45 beds from 2^1/$_2$*S*, well spoken of; *Salzinger*, 10 R.; *Stifter*, 18 beds, plain; *Käte Kny*, 20 beds at 1^3/$_4$-2^3/$_4$, P. 8-10*S*, close to the station. — Good wine at the *Stiftskeller*, to the right next the church. — *Café Schmidt.* — *Swimming Bath* at the Eichelau.

GUIDES. Franz Riedl (head-guide), Simon Burghart, Matthias Gindl, Oswald Kassegger, F. Riedl, and O. Samek.

Admont (2110 ft.), a market-village of 1600 inhab., finely situated in a wide valley-floor, is much frequented both in summer and for winter sports. The famous Benedictine *Abbey* was founded in 1074, but its present buildings were designed by J. G. Hayberger (1734) and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1865, together with the handsome church, in the Gothic style, which has two towers 250 ft. high (fine carved crib of 1755 by J. T. Stammel). On the first floor in the E. wing, behind the church to the right, is the magnificent baroque *Library (75 yds. long and 15 yds. wide; open daily, 10-11 & 4-5, 50*pf.*, tickets from the chemist's next the abbey church, to the right), containing ceiling-paintings by B. Altomonte (1774-76) and sculptures by J. T. Stammel (note 'Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven', combining profundity of ideas with a naïve decoration) and comprising 94,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. The natural history museum (open daily, 11-12, 3-4, & 5-6; 50*pf.*) is especially rich in insects. — The bridge over the Enns at the N. end of the village affords a good survey of the environs. About 10 min. N., on the Hall road, is the Café Panorama; to the right, on the Enns, is the shady *Eichelau* (restaurant). The *Friedrichshöhe* (view) lies 20 min. E. of the station.

EXCURSIONS. A red-marked path leads S.W. to (3/4 hr.) **Schloss Röthelstein** (2681 ft.; 17th cent.), the property of Admont Abbey, with a double-arcaded courtyard and a baroque chapel (fee). Pretty view. Hence we may ascend by a red-marked path to the (3^1/$_2$ hrs.) top of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5702 ft.; see p. 239). A woodland-path (blue marks) descends from Schloss Röthelstein to Paradies (1/2 hr.; see below). — The *Dörfelstein* (3835 ft.), 1^1/$_2$ hr. N. by a red-marked path, has a view-tower; we may descend W. to Hall (3/4 hr.; see below).

TO THE MÖDLINGER HÜTTE, 5 hrs., interesting. From Admont a road leads S. past the *Inn zum Paradies* (1/2 hr.; 2411 ft.; ski-jump) and through the *Veitl-Graben* (toboggan-run) to the (1 hr.) *Stiftstaverne zum Nagelschmied* (3540 ft.; 15 beds at 1^1/$_2$-2*S*). Hence we follow an interesting yellow-marked path to the left viâ (20 min.) **Schloss Kaiserau** (3675 ft.; 1751-79; no adm.), an Alpine farmhouse belonging to Admont Abbey situated in meadows amid fir-woods, to the *Kalbling-Gatterl* (1^1/$_4$ hr.; 5062 ft.), then viâ the *Hintere* and *Vordere Fliezen Alp* (1/2 hr.; 3641 ft.) to the (1^1/$_4$ hr.) *Mödlinger Hütte* (4997 ft.; p. 296); descent hence to (1^1/$_4$ hr.) Johnsbach, see p. 296. — The *Lahngangkogel* (5837 ft.), 1/2 hr. S. of the Kalbling-Gatterl, affords good ski-ing.

TO SPITAL AM PYHRN, 5 hrs., repaying. From Admont we follow a road N. viâ (1/2 hr.) *Hall* (2201 ft.; Alpenheim, Griesmar, both plain) to *Mühlau* (3/4 hr.; 2405 ft.), with the abbey electricity works, at the base of the *Haller Mauern*. Hence a red-marked path leads W. to the

Pyhrgas-Gatterl (2 hrs.; 4423 ft.), a saddle between the Grosser Bosruck (l.; p. 299) and Grosser Pyhrgas (r.: see below), with the *Rohrauer-Haus* (inn, open all the year, 8 beds and 70 mattresses), and down to *Spital am Pyhrn* (1¾ hr.; p. 238).

From Admont to Weissenbach-St. Gallen, 14¼ M. (motor post, see p. 294). From the Enns bridge (p. 297) the road leads N.W. to the *Grabnerhof* (2¾ M.; 2074 ft.), with a provincial school of dairy-farming. To the N. is a gypsum quarry with an aerial railway to Admont station. We go on viâ (3 M.) *Weng* (2116 ft.; Pichlmayer Inn) to the *Buchauer Sattel* (4¼ M.; 2861 ft.), and thence as on p. 294. — The motor post from Admont to *Mariazell* (72 M. in 6 hrs., 15*S* 70*g*; in summer only) runs viâ Gross-Reifling (p. 294) and Palfau (p. 196).

Ascents (guides, see p. 297). The following is an excursion in the Reichenstein group, to the S.E. of Admont. To the (3 hrs.) *Kalbling-Gatterl*, see p. 297 (the blue-marked path diverging to the left 10 min. S. of the Paradies is ¼ hr. shorter). Hence a blue-marked path leads N. to the (1¼ hr.) ridge and to the right (S.) to the *Kalbling* (¼ hr.; 7241 ft.) or to the left (E.) to the **Sparafeld** (20 min.; 7366 ft.), with a fine view, both easy routes. We may descend (red way-marks; for experts only) N.W. viâ the *Riffel* (7136 ft.; fixed rope) and the *Kreuzkogel* (6611 ft.) to (3½ hrs.) Admont. — In the Haller Mauern group, to the N. of Admont. From Admont to (½ hr.) *Hall*, see p. 297. Hence a red-marked path leads to the right to the (3 hrs.) **Admonter Haus** (5660 ft.; inn in summer, 9 beds and 12 mattresses). The *Admonter Warte* (5965 ft.), 10 min. S., commands a beautiful view. About 1 hr. N., by a red-marked path (not difficult; fixed ropes), is the *Natter-Riegel* (6768 ft.), with a splendid view. The ascent of the *Bärnkarmauer* or Hexenturm (7133 ft.), 1½ hr. from the Natter-Riegel, is difficult. From the Admonter Haus to *Windischgarsten*, 5½ hrs. N., see p. 238. - A blue-marked path diverging to the right ½ hr. below the Pyhrgas-Gatterl (see above) leads up the *Grosser Scheiblingstein* (7218 ft.; 5 hrs.; not difficult). — The **Grosser Pyhrgas** (7362 ft.), ascended without difficulty in 2½ hrs. by a red-marked path leading to the right from the Pyhrgas-Gatterl (3¼ hrs.; see above), commands an interesting view. Descent to Spital am Pyhrn, see p. 238.

The railway continues to run W. To the right is an experimental station for moorland cultivation. — 69½ M. *Frauenberg* (2080 ft.). The pilgrimage-church of Frauenberg or Mariakulm (2513 ft.; Bergwirt, 60 beds at 2-4, P. 6½-10*S*), ½ hr. N., built in 1683-87, contains rich stuccoes; view. — Farther on to the right is the village of *Ardning* (p. 238), at the foot of the *Grosser Bosruck* (p. 299). The line turns S. and joins the Pyhrn railway (p. 236). To the W. rises the Grimming (p. 286).

74½ M. **Selztal** (2083 ft.; p. 239) is the junction for the line from Linz to St. Michael. — The train again runs W. through the broad marshy valley (peat cuttings) and crosses the Enns.

78¼ M. **Liezen** (2106 ft.). The summer resort (2162 ft.; Post, 60 beds from 2½, P. from 6*S*, good; Fuchs, 30 beds at 2-2½*S*), with 1950 inhab., lies 10 min. N. of the station, on an alluvial cone formed by the Pyhrnbach. The Kalvarienberg, 20 min. E., affords a good view.

Ascents. The *Angerhöhe* (6742 ft.), ascended in 4½ hrs., is not difficult. A blue-marked path leads N. viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Schlagerbauer* (3337 ft.; tavern; view of the Dachstein ½ hr. to the right) to the *Hinteregg Alp* (1 hr.; 4101 ft.), then to the left over rocks to the (2¼ hrs.)

summit. Hence a red-marked path runs N. viâ the *Angerkogel* (20 min.; 6933 ft.) to the *Brunn Alp* (1½ hr.; see below). — ***Hochmölbing** (7648 ft.), 6½-7 hrs., not difficult. From Liezen we follow a road W. to (40 min.) *Weissenbach* (Weichbold Inn), with a monument to H. von Wissmann (1853-1905), the African explorer. Hence we may either take a blue-marked path leading to the right through the village and viâ the *Brunn Alp* (3¾ hrs.; 5840 ft.; see above) to the (2 hrs.) summit, or go on to the (5 min.) farm of Weissenbach, then follow a red-marked path to the right, viâ the *Langpoltner Alp* (2½ hrs.; 4987 ft.; to Wörschach, see below), the (1 hr.) *Hochmölbing-Hütte* (5584 ft.; inn, open all the year, 30 mattresses; see below), and the *Kleinmölbing* (6903 ft.), to the (2¾ hrs.) summit. Extensive panorama. From the hut a marked path runs W. viâ the Leist Alp to the *Theodor-Karl-Holl-Haus* (4½ hrs.; see pp. 286, 285). — The *Raidling* (6250 ft.) is ascended in 4 hrs. Diverging to the left from the Brunn Alp path (see above) after 3¼ hrs., we soon reach the (5 min.) *Liezener Hütte* (5774 ft.; no inn, 16 mattresses; 20 min. farther on is the Hochmölbing-Hütte, see above), ¾ hr. N. of the summit. — **Warscheneck** (7828 ft.), 7 hrs., toilsome. Diverging to the left from the Pyhrn road (p. 238) after 1½ hr., at the *Kalkofen Inn*, we follow a red-marked path viâ the *Wurzen Alp* (2 hrs.; 4429 ft.). Descent to Windischgarsten or Vorder-Stoder, see p. 238. — The *Grosser Bosruck* (6591 ft.; for experts only) is ascended by following the road to the *Pyhrn Pass* (1¾ hr.; 3100 ft.; p. 238), then a red-marked path to the right to the (3½ hrs.) summit.

From Liezen to *Spital am Pyhrn*, 9¼ M. by road, see p. 238.

The line skirts the hills on the N. side of the valley. — 83¼ M. **Wörschach**-*Schwefelbad* (2080 ft.; Fuchs, 36 beds at 2-2½, P. 7*S*). The village (Kurhaus Wolkenstein, 50 beds at 3-5, P. 12-15*S*; visitors' tax 2*S*), with a radio-active sulphur spring, overlooked by the ruin of Wolkenstein (see below), lies ¼ hr. N.E. The fine *Wörschach Gorge* is ¼ hr. N. of the village.

About ¾ hr. S. of Wörschach station is the little *Butterer See* (bathing), near the village of *Aigen* (2152 ft.; Pension Keller, 55 beds, P. from 8*S*). — The ascent of the *Hochmölbing* (7648 ft.; 6½ hrs.) is not difficult. A marked path from Wörschach village leads N.E. viâ the (¼ hr.) imposing ruin of *Wolkenstein* (2300 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Hochtausing-Hütte* (3317 ft.; inn, open all the year, 25 beds and 30 mattresses) to the (1½ hr.) *Langpoltner Alp;* thence to the summit, see above.

We next pass *Schloss Friedstein* (r.), built in 1595-1613 and now belonging to Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, to reach (85¾ M.) **Stainach-Irdning** (2110 ft.; railway restaurant; Bahnhof Hotel, Linde), where a line diverges for Bad Aussee and Bad Ischl (R. 26).

The village of **Stainach** (2231 ft.; Post, Steinbacher, both plain) lies 12 min. N. of the station. An attractive walk hence is by a road leading W. to *Pürgg* (1 hr.; see p. 286). About 1½ hr. N. of Stainach is the small wood-girt *Leisten-See* (3429 ft.). A motorbus runs from Stainach viâ *Trautenfels* (1¾ M.; p. 300) to (3¾ M. in ¼ hr.) **Irdning** (2192 ft.; Zum Touristen, 8 beds; Schloss-Pension Pichlarn, ¼ hr. E., 40 beds, P. 9-12*S*; guide, August Prünster), reached in ¾ hr. by a footpath leading S. from the station. The *Donnersbach-Tal* (motorbus to Donnersbach, 3¾ M. in 25 min.), which opens a little to the S. of Irdning, affords good ski-ing and mountain-climbing in the *Wölzer Tauern*. — The *Mölbegg* (6811 ft.), 4 hrs. S.E. of Irdning, with an attractive view, is ascended by a red-marked path. — The *Grimming* (7713 ft.) is reached by walking W. from the station to *Schloss Trautenfels* (½ hr.; station, see p. 300), and then following a red-marked path viâ the *Multereck* (7123 ft.) to the (6 hrs.) summit, a climb fit for adepts only; descents to Mitterndorf and Klachau, see p. 286.

87½ M. *Trautenfels* (2106 ft.; Gruber), dominated by the handsome château of Count Lamberg. A road leads S. to Irdning (1½ M.; see p. 299). — We skirt the foot of the Grimming, crossing the Enns at (90¾ M.) *St. Martin an der Enns* station. Road N. through the Salza-Tal to Mitterndorf, see p. 286.

93¼ M. *Oeblarn* (2175 ft.; Bahnhof, 23 beds at 2-3, P. 7-8*S*; Bogensperger, 14 beds) is a prettily situated summer resort, visited also for winter sports.

The *Gumpeneck* (7303 ft.), 4½ hrs. S. by a marked path, commands an admirable view. — On the N. bank of the Enns is *Schloss Gstatt*, built in 1565 and now occupied by forestry officials; thence a red-marked woodland-path runs to *St. Martin* (1 hr.; p. 286).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (96¼ M.) *Stein an der Enns* (2211 ft.; Moser Inn), at the mouth of the *Sölktal*, which affords fine excursions and climbs in the Niedere Tauern.

98¼ M. **Gröbming** (2215 ft.). Hence a road (1¾ M.; shortcut; motorbus in 10 min., 1*S*) leads to the summer resort (2546 ft.; Spannberger, 50 beds from 3, P. from 8*S*; Post, 15 beds, well spoken of), with 1200 inhab., on a terrace on the left bank of the Enns. The Gothic church, built c. 1510, contains a beautifully carved winged altar (1491; left of the choir).

***Stoderzinken** (6716 ft.), 3½-4 hrs., easy. We walk to *Gröbming-Winkel*, ½ hr. W., whence a mine-road leads to the saddle (3 hrs.; 6345 ft.) on the plateau. We next either follow a footpath to the right to the *Friedenskirchlein* (¼ hr.; 6618 ft.), with a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Hohe Tauern, and Enns valley, or proceed to the (½ hr.) summit of the Stoderzinken, with a similar view. From the saddle a route leads to the left to the (½ hr.) *Brünner Hütte* (5732 ft.; inn, open all the year, kept by the guide Jakob Simonlehner, 60 mattresses), on the Stoder Alp, with abandoned lignite mines; good ski-ing. Descent hence to the W. viâ the (1 hr.) *Kimpfling-Sattel*, the *Grafenberger See* (5289 ft.), and the splendidly situated *Ahorn-See* (4807 ft.), finally passing close to the beautiful *Gradenbach Fall*, to *Haus* (4½-5 hrs.; see below). From the Brünner Hütte to the *Guttenberg-Haus*, see p. 303. — The *Kammspitze* (7024 ft.), 4½ hrs. N., with an attractive view, is for experts only.

102½ M. *Aich-Assach* (2277 ft.; Bärnwirt, at Aich, 25 beds from 2½*S*). — 103¾ M. *Haus* (2290 ft.; inn). About 40 min. W. is the market-village (2431 ft.; Herrschafts-Taverne, 20 beds), and 25 min. farther on the village of *Oberhaus* (2418 ft.; Lettmaier Inn), with the little Margareta-Kirche (late-Gothic; consecrated 1520).

From Haus station we may walk N. to the *Gradenbach Fall* (1¼ hr.; see above); thence to the Stoderzinken, see above (better for the descent). — *Hauser Kaibling* (6611 ft.), 4 hrs., easy. A marked path leads S. from Haus village, viâ the (3 hrs.) *Krummholz-Hütte* (6093 ft.; inn, open all the year, 12 beds and 18 mattresses), to the (½ hr.) summit, with an interesting view. Good ski-ing. — We follow a marked path S. from Aich or Haus station, through the beautiful *Seewig-Tal* and past the wood-girt *Boden-See*, to the (3 hrs.) *Hans-Wödl-Hütte* (5030 ft.; inn in summer, 14 beds and 40 mattresses), on the picturesque *Hütten-See*, starting-point for interesting mountain-climbs (guide, Traugott Wieser).

We cross the Enns and soon reach (107 M.) *Oberhaus-Markt Haus* station.

NIEDERE TAUERN
HOHE TAUERN
RADSTÄDTER TAUERN
SCHLADMINGER TAUERN
RADSTADT
Ob-Ennstal
Schladming
Johann
Wagrein
Flachau
Tauernbach
Forstau
Tauernhaus
Planai
Hochwurzen
Hohe Wildstelle
Gumpeneck
Schreiml
Donnerbachwald
Hochgründeck
Reitdorf
Altenmarkt
Rittberg
Rhinneck
Hochfeind
Draugstein
Mosermandl
Weisseck
Zederhaus
Lanschütz
Pleisnitzkgl.
Moritzen
Marchkaareck
Kreuzkgl.
Marchkaar
Oblitzeneck
Hafneck
Kaareck
Preimelsp.
Hochalpensp.
Säuleck
Schwarze
Schneid
Stuhleck
Grieskaareck
Labeneck
Strimskgl.
Saukaarkgl.
Moosereck
Kitzst.
Kraxenk.
Faulkgl.
Pleistingkgl.
Lantschfeldsp.
Zehner
Tweng
Lessach
Hint. Göriach
Ob. Göriach
Preber
Preberhütten
Preberspitze
Kreuzhöhe
Hundst.
Speiereck
Maiereck
Ob. Weissburg
Mitterberg
Unternberg
Lasaberg
Tamsweg
Sauerfeld
Payerhöhe
Predlitz
Ramingstein
Aineck
Fegendf.
Besendorf
Steiger
Wenger
Staiberhöhe
Kirbisch
Ackerhöhe
Tschandy-Nock
Königstuhl
Ganshofer
Rauchenkausch
Inner-Frems
Grabenstn.Eck
Frankenhöhe
Hochgolling
Lungkogl
Gamsp.
Seekarsp.
Steinriesp.
Radstädter Tauern
Filzmoos
Zauchsee
Ursprung
Giglach
Greifenberg
Waldhorn
Jackerstaneck
Kaltenberg
Gondeck
Denerl
Schwarzsee
Kaltenbach
Prediggstuhl
Lungauer Scharte
Lignitzhöhe
Putzentaler Sch.
Kaiserscharte
Hammerschmied
Trübeck
Gröbler
Brucker
Feistritz
Baierdf.
Schöder
Ranten
Ringegg
Seebach
Gstoder
Kramerkgl.
Boden
St. Georgen
St. Ruprecht
Stadl
Murau
St. Lorenzen
Frauenalpe
Wallner
Kirchberg
Grebenzen
Ob. Weissburg
Mitterberg
Unternberg
Schwarzenbach
Eichlern
Moosheim
Est. Mauting
Lasaberg
Einach

Mühlbach
Einöden
Dorfe K. Schneeb.
1917
Hochglocker
1624
Modereig
Goldegg
Wang
St. Veit
Schwarzach
Eschen
March
Lichtenstein
Klamm
Tenglach
Gasteiner Klamm
Hollwand
2277
Arlspitz
2209
Klammstein
Bernkogl
2821
Mitte
Marthofen
Dorfgastein
Luggau
Harbach
Luggauer Scharte
1985
Gamskaarsp.
2452
2413
Brunkogl
Hofgastein
Mitte
2465
Gamskaar-kogl
Tischlwand
2372
Stoffa
2102
Radbrunn
Kötschach-Thal
Spi
Badgastein
Silber-pfennig
Böckstein
Prossen
2491
Graukogl
Bock
Fochhard
Scharte
Kreuzkgl
Anla
Scharreck
3151
Gamskarsp.
2465
Murauer K.
2960
Geiselkpf.
2963
Angermann
Manharder A.
47
Böses Eck
2883
Oschenig-See
Mallnitz
Villach
PONGAU
PINZGAU
HOHE TAUERN

110 M. **Schladming.** — Hotels. *Neue Post*, 60 beds at 2½-4½, P. 8-11*S*. *Alte Post*, 60 beds at 2-3, L. 3, P. 9*S*, both good; *Angerer-Kögl*, 21 beds at 2, P. 8-9*S*; *Bahnhof*, 12 beds from 2½*S*. — Pensions. *Hof Rettenbach*, 15 beds, P. from 9*S*; *Flechner*, 24 beds, P. 8-9*S*.

Cafés. *Miller: Walcher.* — *Pichlhof Swimming Baths* (sun-baths also; restaurant), ½ M. to the E., on the road.

Guides. Franz Erlbacher and Peter Gerharter, at Schladming; Matthias Fischbacher, Hans Mayerhofer, Bernhard Perner, and Matthias and Rupert Simonlechner, at Ramsau; Sepp Reiter, at the Austria-Hütte.

Schladming (2421 ft.), a little town with copper-works, is much visited in summer and for winter sports (no Jewish visitors desired). A gateway between the town and the station is a relic of the old town-walls; close by is the parish church, altered to the Gothic style in the 16th century. The lower Stadt-Platz contains a memorial (1925) of the peasants' war in 1525. The Protestant church (1862) lies on the S. of the town. The mines, important in the middle ages (charter of 1408), are now practically disused.

Excursions. A marked path leads S.W. past the (10 min.) Zur Ennsburg Inn up to the (¾ hr.) *Steinwandbank* on the Rohrmoosberg, with a pretty view. A still better view is obtained from the *Jager Alp* (4058 ft.; marked path S.E. in 1¼ hr.) on the Fastenberg. Hence another marked path ascends the *Schladminger Kaibling* or *Planai* (1¾ hr.; 6247 ft.), with an extensive view; below the summit, to the S., is the *Schladminger Hütte* (6004 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 mattresses; good ski-ing). — The *Hochwurzen* (6076 ft.), 3½ hrs. S.W. viâ the Rohrmoosberg (see above), affords a fine panorama (good ski-ing); a shelter-hut (no inn) stands on the summit. — A road leads S. through the picturesque gorge of the Schladminger Bach to the *Pruggerer* (40 min.; 2874 ft.; plain inn), where the Obertal opens on the right.

The **Schladminger Untertal** and **Obertal** afford numerous attractive mountain-excursions in the *Niedere Tauern*. — From the *Pruggerer* (40 min.; see above) we follow the Untertal to the left to the *Weisswand Inn* (2 hrs.; 3445 ft.), in another 10 min. turning to the left through the *Rissach-Tal* for the (2¾ hrs.) *Preintaler Hütte* (5433 ft.; inn in summer, 8 beds and 50 mattresses). Hence a blue-marked path (not difficult for experts) leads S.W. viâ the *Untere Klaffer-Scharte* (2 hrs.; 7418 ft.) to the ***Klaffer-Kessel**, which consists of several corries dotted with little lakes, forming a basin unique in the Alps. — An attractive red-marked path leads N. from the Preintaler Hütte to the *Hohe Wildstelle* (9009 ft.; 3½ hrs.; with guide). — Bearing to the left 10 min. beyond the *Weisswand Inn* (2¾ hrs.; see above), we traverse the *Steinriesen-Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Golling-Hütte* (5368 ft.; inn in summer, 4 beds and 30 mattresses), whence an arduous red-marked path runs S.W. to the *Golling-Scharte* (2 hrs.; 7959 ft.) and to the left (for proficients only) to the ***Hochgolling** (9393 ft.; 2 hrs.), the highest summit of the Niedere Tauern. Extensive panorama. We may descend W. from the Golling-Scharte, viâ the (1½ hr.) *Landawirsee-Hütte* (6529 ft.; inn in summer, 4 beds and 30 mattresses) to *Tamsweg* (3½ hrs.; p. 340). — From the *Pruggerer* (40 min.; see above) we follow the Obertal to the right to the *Hopfenriesen Inn* (1¾ hr.; 3412 ft.), then bear to the left for the (2¾ hrs.) *Kainbrecht-Hütte* (6233 ft.; inn in summer, 16 mattresses). Keeping to the right at the Hopfenriesen Inn, we soon reach the (3 hrs.; from Schladming 5½ hrs.) finely situated *Giglachsee-Hütte* (6562 ft.; inn in summer, 13 beds, 12 mattresses, and 8 hay-beds). Hence an interesting marked path leads W. viâ the *Preunegg-Sattel* (6358 ft.) and *Preunegg-Tal* to *Pichl* (3½ hrs.; p. 303).

The **Ramsau** is a fertile plateau, $6^1/_4$ M. long, $2^1/_2$ M. wide, and 3300-4000 ft. above sea-level, with 1350 inhab., chiefly Protestants. It is separated from the Ennstal on the S. by a chain of wooded hills, the *Ramsau-Leiten*, and bounded directly on the N. by the precipices of the Dachstein group (p. 288). An attractive excursion may be made to the Austria-Hütte (3-4 hrs. from Schladming) by taking the motor post ($7^1/_2$ M. in 50 min., 2*S* 30*g*; in summer only) from the station viâ St. Rupert to the Protestant church (see below). Walkers turn to the right beyond the Enns bridge leading to Schladming station, passing under the railway after 8 min., and follow a somewhat steep marked path up the Ramsau-Leiten (the road is 20 min. longer) and across the plateau to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *St. Rupert am Kulm* (3550 ft.; Berger, 30 beds, good; Pension Ramsauhof, 20 min. N.W., 25 beds, P. $8^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$*S*; Waldhof, 12 beds, 10 min. E.), with a little Roman Catholic church of 1444. Beyond the handsome new Protestant church (3727 ft ; Pehab, 29 beds from 2*S*), 25 min. W., we go on viâ fields and farms to a (1 hr.) torrent bed, where we are joined on the left by a marked path from Pichl (p. 303; 2 hrs.) viâ the *Karlwirt* (3947 ft.; modest). We next follow a road W. through the forest to the *Brand Alp* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 5151 ft.; milk), then a footpath to the right to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) **Austria-Hütte** (5348 ft.; inn, open all the year, kept by the guide Sepp Reiter, 25 beds and 25 mattresses), with fine views. The *Brandriedl* (5656 ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. S., commands an admirable view of the Dachstein and the Niedere and Hohe Tauern.

To the Guttenberg-Haus, $3^1/_4$ hrs. from St. Rupert am Kulm, easy. Turning to the right beyond the Catholic church, we follow a route N. viâ the *Feisterer-Bauer* (20 min.; 3773 ft.) to the (25 min.) *Kalchbrünnl* (4265 ft.; no water beyond this), whence an easy bridle-path ascends in zigzags to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Guttenberg-Haus** (7011 ft.; inn in summer, 40 beds and 30 mattresses), which affords a fine view to the S. From the hut we may proceed N. to the *Feister-Scharte* ($^1/_4$ hr.; 7195 ft.), then S.E. by an easy route to the *Sinabel* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 7677 ft.), with a more extensive view.

To Filzmoos ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) or Mandling (3 hrs.). A marked path leads W. from St. Rupert am Kulm, viâ the *Karlwirt* (1 hr.; see above) and the *Auwirt* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 3747 ft.) down to the junction of the *Kalte* and *Warme Mandling* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 3101 ft.); thence right for *Filzmoos* (1 hr.; p. 303) and left for *Mandling* ($^3/_4$ hr.; p. 303).

Ascents (guides, see p. 301). ***Hoher Dachstein** (9820 ft.), 6 hrs. from the Austria-Hütte, for adepts with guide only. From the hut we follow a marked path N. viâ the wooded slope of the *Brandstell* and the broad stretch of débris (remains of avalanches) at the base of the lower Schwadering cliffs, then ascend W. to the (1 hr.) *Dachsteinsüdwand-Hütte* (6267 ft.; inn in summer, 16 beds and 26 mattresses), beautifully situated immediately opposite the mighty S. face of the Dachstein. We next make a sharp turn to the right and ascend to the *Schwadering* corrie (25 min.), traverse this by a protected club-path, and finally scale a cliff 65 ft. high to the *Huner-Scharte* (2 hrs.; 8537 ft.), on the upper margin of the *Schladming Glacier*. Crossing the glacier to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Gjaidstein-Sattel* (8685 ft.; to the Hoher Gjaidstein or Simony-Hütte, see p. 289) and the *Hallstatt Glacier*, we pass the two *Dirndln* (9282 ft.) to reach the (35 min.) *Dachstein-Warte;* thence to the (1 hr.) summit, see p. 289. — The ascent

from the Guttenberg-Haus (6 hrs.; with guide) is easier. A club-path runs N. to the *Feister-Scharte* (1/4 hr.; 7195 ft.), whence we proceed N.W., past the *Eselstein* (1.; 8366 ft.; 1 hr.; not difficult) and the *Landfriedstein* (1.; 8333 ft.; 1¼ hr. viâ the S.W. crest; not difficult), in the direction of the Hoher Gjaidstein, to the (2½ hrs.) *Schladming Glacier*. We cross this to the W.S.W. to reach the *Gjaidstein-Sattel* (8685 ft.; 1½ hr.); thence to the (1½ hr.) summit, see p. 302. — The ascent by the S. face is extremely difficult and arduous.

Scheichenspitze (8740 ft.), 2 hrs. from the Guttenberg-Haus, not difficult for practised climbers. We follow a club-path W. to the *Gruber-Scharte* (½ hr.; 7720 ft.), then traverse the *Landfried-Tal* from the N., and reach the (1½ hr.) summit by the W. arête. Interesting view. Descent N.W. to the *Edelgrieshöhe* (¾ hr.; 8235 ft.), then W. over screes down to the *Austria-Hütte* (1¾ hr.; p. 302).

From the Austria-Hütte to the Hoffürgl-Hütte, 4½ hrs. by an attractive marked path. Our route leads N.W. viâ the beautifully situated *Nenstatt Alp* (½ hr.; 5016 ft.) and the *Scharl Alp* (1 hr.; 4738 ft.; accommodation and Alpine fare at the *Bachler Alp*, 4908 ft., 10 min. S.) to the saddle of the *Sulzenhals* (1 hr.; 5975 ft.), with a fine view of the Dachstein group and Gosauer Stein (Bischofsmütze). A still better view is obtained from the *Rötelstein* (7369 ft.; 1¼ hr. S.W. by marked path, not difficult for experts). From the Sulzenhals we bear to the right viâ a second saddle (¼ hr.; 6358 ft.) to reach the (¾ hr.) 'Linzer Weg', below the Reissgang, then proceed W. to the *Hofpürgl-Hütte* (1 hr.; see p. 304). — To the Adamek-Hütte, 5 hrs., not difficult for adepts. To the (1½ hr.) *Scharl Alp*, see above. About ½ hr. farther on we diverge to the right from the Sulzenhals route for the *Windleger-Scharte* (2½ hrs.; 7973 ft.), then descend to the 'Linzer Weg' and the *Adamek-Hütte* (¾ hr.; p. 291).

From the Guttenberg-Haus to the Gjaid Alp, 3¾ hrs. by a red-marked path, not difficult, guide advisable in misty weather. Our route leads N. to the *Feister-Scharte* (¼ hr.; 7195 ft.), and goes on past the fork *Bei der Hand* (½ hr.; see below), across the barren rocky plateau of 'Auf dem Stein', to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krippeneck* and the *Gjaid Alp* (10 min.; p. 281). — To the Brünner Hütte, marked path in 5 hrs. To the (¾ hr.) fork *Bei der Hand*, see above. Here we take the path to the right, viâ the *Grafenberg Alp* (2¼ hrs.; 5853 ft.) and the *Kimpfling-Sattel*, to the *Brünner Hütte* (2 hrs.; p. 300).

The Ennstal contracts and the railway traverses several deep cuttings. — 113 M. *Pichl* (2562 ft.; Pension Pichlmayrgut, 48 beds at 3-3½, L. 3*S*).

Gasselhöhe (6677 ft.; 4 hrs. S.W.), by a marked path viâ the *Gassel Alp* (5135 ft.; winter accommodation). Fine ski-ing. — From Pichl to the *Austria-Hütte*, 3 hrs. N., see p. 302; through the *Preunegg-Tal* to the *Giglachsee-Hütte*, 5½ hrs. S., see p. 301; viâ (¼ hr.) *Gleiming* to *Forstau* (1 hr. W.; p. 304).

The train runs through the formerly fortified *Mandling Pass* and enters the province of Salzburg. — 115½ M. *Mandling* (264 1ft.; Post, Flubacher, both modest; guides, Franz and Hans Steiner and Vierthaler).

To Filzmoos, by a cart-track (often damaged by torrents) N.W. through the *Mandling-Tal* in 2 hrs. (to the right after 1 hr. for the Karlwirt in the Ramsau, see p. 302), or by a red-marked path, somewhat longer but with a fine view of the Dachstein, along the wooded W. slope of the valley. **Filzmoos** (3468 ft.; Zur Bischofsmütze, 25 beds from 1½*S*; guide, Johann Hofer) is a beautifully situated hamlet with a pilgrimage-church. Hence a marked path runs S.W. up the *Rossbrand* (2¼ hrs.; p. 304). The *Rötelstein* (7369 ft.; for experts only, 3 hrs. N.E.)

commands a magnificent view; descent to the Sulzenhals, see p. 303. — The **Hofpürgl-Hütte** (5587 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 34 mattresses), finely situated 2½ hrs. N. of Filzmoos, is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Grosse Bischofsmütze* (8055 ft.; 3 hrs.; difficult), *Kleine Bischofsmütze* (7966 ft., 3½ hrs.; very difficult), *Mosermannd!* (6657 ft.; 1¼ hr.; difficult), *Arnkarwand* (7546 ft.; 2 hrs.; fairly difficult), *Grosswand* (7917 ft.; 4½ hrs.; difficult), etc., some of which are extremely difficult rock-climbs. — Passes. To the Adamek-Hütte, 5 hrs. by an attractive rock-path (protected), guide essential for novices. From the Hofpürgl-Hütte our route leads N. to a bifurcation (¼ hr.; to the left for the Steigl Pass, 1 hr., see below), whence we follow the 'Linzer Weg' to the right to the *Rinderfeld* (1 hr.; right for the Austria-Hütte, see p. 303); then to the left viâ the *Reissgang-Scharte* (¼ hr.; 6421 ft.) and the *Hochkesseleck* (1¼ hr.; 7415 ft.) to the *Torsteineck* (1 hr.; 7412 ft.), and down viâ the *Grosser Gosau Glacier* to the *Adamek-Hütte* (¾ hr.; p. 290). — From the Hofpürgl-Hütte to the *Zwiesel Alp*, 5½ hrs. N.W., see p. 292; viâ the *Steigl Pass* to the *Gosauschmied*, 1 hrs. N., see p. 291; to the *Austria-Hütte*, 4½ hrs. S.E., see above and p. 303.

120¼ M. **Radstadt.** — Hotels. *Post*, 50 beds at 2-5, L. 2½-3½, P. 7-9*S*; *Stegerbräu*, 20 beds from 2, P. from 7*S*; *Villa Wollherr* (hôtel garni), 25 beds from 2½*S*; *Wilhelmer*, 10 beds, near the station, well spoken of. — Swimming Baths, 5 min. N. of the W. end of the town.

Radstadt (2808 ft., station 2710 ft.), an old town of 1100 inhab., stands on a rocky hill and is frequented as a summer resort (winter sports also). Parts of the old town-wall, with three towers (1534) and the 'Schladminger Tor', are preserved. The parish church has a Romanesque tower (1314?) and a Gothic choir (c. 1480); the 'Schuster-Turm', a Gothic 'lanterne des morts' (1513), stands in the church-yard. The pretty Kaiser Promenade leads to the left from the Schladminger Tor, skirting the base of the Rossbrand, to (¼ hr.) the Oberbräu-Schlössl.

Excursions. Fine views of the Dachstein are obtained from the *Kranabet-Kapelle* (3543 ft.; 1 hr. S.E., to the left of the Tauern road), whence we may go on E. viâ (1½ hr.) *Forstau* (2835 ft.; inn), with a view of the Enns valley, to *Pichl* (1 hr.; p. 303), or follow a pretty woodland-path N. viâ the *Heimd-Scharte* (3360 ft.) back to (2 hrs.) Radstadt. — The ***Rossbrand** (5801 ft.; 2½-3 hrs. N.) is ascended by an easy marked path from the W. end of the town. On the summit stands the *Radstädter Hütte* (inn, open all the year, 12 beds). The superb view embraces the whole Dachstein group to the N.E., the Ennstal mountains to the E., the Niedere Tauern to the S.E., the Hohe Tauern to the S.W., and the Hochkönig, Steinernes Meer, Watzmann, and Tennen-Gebirge to the W. and N.W. Descent to Filzmoos, see p. 303.

From Radstadt to Spittal-Millstätter See. Motor post several times daily in summer to St. Michael im Lungau, 31 M. in 3 hrs. (8*S* 10*g*; to Mauterndorf, 25½ M. in 2½ hrs., 7½*S*); from St. Michael to Spittal, once daily, 29¾ M. in 2½ hrs. (9*S*); diligence in winter from Radstadt to St. Michael in 8¾ hrs. — The road crosses the Enns and leads S. to (6¾ M.) *Unter-Tauern* (3294 ft.; Post, 24 beds), then past the remains of a Roman road and pretty waterfalls to (13 M.) **Ober-Tauern** (5110 ft.; Wisenegg, 30 beds at 3-4, P. 12-14*S*), a summer and winter-sports resort. About 1 hr. to the W. is the *Gnaden Alp* (1265 ft.; inn in winter, 80 beds); good ski-ing. From Ober-Tauern a marked path runs N. to the (¾ hr.) *Seekar-Haus* (5843 ft.; inn, open all the year, 12 beds and 10 mattresses). — The road goes on past the Tauern cemetery to the (14¼ M.) summit of the **Radstädter Tauern** (5702 ft.), then down viâ the (15¼ M.) *Scheidberg Inn* (5331 ft.; 38 beds at 3-3½*S* and 50 mattresses) and (19¼ M.) *Tweng*

(1052 ft.; Post, 100 beds at $2^1/_2$-4, L. $2^1/_2$, P. 8-10*S*) to *Mauterndorf* ($25^1/_2$ M.; 3681 ft.; see p. 340), terminus of the Murtal railway. — $27^1/_4$ M. *Moosham.* The handsome château of Count Wilczek, 10 min. E., contains valuable historical collections (adm. 1*S*; catalogue $1^1/_2$*S*). — We follow the Murtal W. to (31 M.) *St. Michael im Lungau* (3504 ft.; Wastlwirt, 20 beds from 2*S*; Post, 18 beds). — Our road crosses the wide Murtal and ascends the steep **Katschberghöhe** ($35^3/_4$ M.; 5384 ft.), on the other side of which lies ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Rennweg* (3707 ft.; Katschtaler Hof, 22 beds at 3*S*). We then follow the Lieser-Tal to (51 M.) *Gmünd in Kärnten* (2402 ft.; Post, 30 beds from $1^3/_4$*S*, well spoken of; Kohlmayr, 17 beds from $2^1/_2$*S*; Café-Restaurant Hofinger, 14 beds; motorbus several times daily to Spittal, 40 min., $2^1/_2$*S*), a quaint town of 1000 inhab. with old walls and gates. For ascents and excursions, especially in the Malta-Tal, with its waterfalls (motorbus), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'. — 61 M. *Spittal-Millstätter See,* see p. 355.

From Radstadt to St. Johann im Pongau (p. 306), $15^1/_2$ M. by a road (motor post in $1^1/_2$ hr., 2*S* 80*g*) leading W. viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Altenmarkt* (Neuwirt, 10 beds; station, see below), *Reitdorf* ($4^1/_4$ M.), and *Wagrain* (10 M.; 2651 ft.; Neuwirt Inn). From Wagrain an attractive marked path leads E. up the *Grieskareck* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 6522 ft.), another N. up the *Hochgründeck* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; 5994 ft.; p. 306), and a third S.W. up the *Sonntagskogel* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 6053 ft.; p. 306). — From Wagrain a motor post ascends S. through the **Kleinarl-Tal**, the westernmost valley of the Niedere Tauern, viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Mitter-Kleinarl* (3327 ft.; Schwarzenbacher Inn) to the picturesque *Jäger-See* (8 M.; 3517 ft.). The road is continued to the *Kerschbach Alp* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 3937 ft.), whence a bridle-path ascends S. to the beautiful *Tappenkar-See* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 5781 ft.). From the lake a marked path (guide desirable) leads S. to the top of the *Am Hasloch Pass* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 6890 ft.), then descends steeply N.E. and goes on viâ ($1^1/_2$ hrs.) *Zederhaus* (3986 ft.; Klauswirt Inn) to *St. Michael im Lungau* (3 hrs.; see above). — The **Flachau-Tal** opens to the S. at Reitdorf (see above). A road leads through the valley viâ *Flachau* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 3035 ft.) to the *Jägerwirt* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 3402 ft.), whence a marked path runs S. to the (1 hr.) *Tauriskia-Hütte* (4091 ft.; no inn, provision depot, 30 mattresses). This is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Spirzinger Kogel* (6772 ft.; $2^1/_2$ hrs. E.; easy), *Mosermandl* (8790 ft.; 5 hrs. S.; difficult; splendid view), and *Faulkogel* (8704 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs. S.W., difficult but repaying). From the hut a marked path leads E. viâ the (2 hrs.) *Südwiener Hütte* (5879 ft.; inn, open all the year, 25 mattresses) to *Ober-Tauern* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; p. 304).

Motor post from Radstadt to *Abtenau,* see p. 292.

At *Altenmarkt* ($122^1/_2$ M.; see above) the line quits the Enns, and turns N.W. to reach *Eben im Pongau* (125 M.; 2795 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and Salzach. We then pass through a deep cutting, cross the *Fritzbach* (fine view of the Dachstein to the right), and descend the narrow *Fritztal* to (128 M.) *Brunnhäusl,* where the Abtenau road (p. 292) diverges to the right. — $128^1/_4$ M. **Hüttau** (2356 ft.; Post, 30 beds from 2, P. 7-8*S*; Tschmalitsch, 70 beds, P. from 6*S*, with swimming-bath), a summer resort, has a Gothic church of 1451-94. Hence a marked path leads S. up the *Hochgründeck* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; 5994 ft.; p. 306). The Sölden-Hütte (p. 261) is $3^1/_2$ hrs. N. — The train, descending rapidly (1 in 45), crosses the Fritzbach several times, passes through the *Kreuzberg Tunnel* (750 yds. long), descends the hill-side to the left (fine view of the Salzach-Tal and Hochkönig), and finally crosses the *Salzach.*

135½ M. **Bischofshofen** (1785 ft.; railway restaurant), see p. 261.

The train traverses the broad valley, skirting the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect. — 141 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1860 ft.; Pongauer Hof, 43 beds at 1½-5*S*, Adler, 17 beds, both near the station; Alte Post, 65 beds at 3-7, L. 3-3½*S*, Neue Post, 24 beds, both well spoken of), a market-village and summer resort, is ¼ hr. from the station, on the right bank of the Salzach.

To the Liechtenstein-Klamm (motorbus in 1 hr., 3*S*; there and back on foot, 3½ hrs. in all; best light in the morning). The road diverges to the right 5 min. from the bridge, then crosses the Wagrain-Bach and skirts the mountains to the village of *Plankenau* (¾ hr.; plain inn), where it forks. The road to the right ascends the wooded valley of the *Grossarler Ache*, passing the deserted foundry of *Oberarl* (Glückauf Inn), whence a private road brings us to *Schiffer's Restaurant*, 4 min. from the entrance to the ravine. The path to the left leads through woods, past the *Liechtensteinklamm Inn*, to the (½ hr.) entrance of the ravine, where tickets are procured at the restaurant (1*S*; closed in winter; waterproof advisable). The ***Liechtenstein-Klamm**, through which the swirling Grossarler Ache descends in a series of cascades, is one of the grandest ravines in the Alps. Below the entrance is a hydro-electric plant. A visit takes ¾ hr. there and back. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge cauldron with rocky sides, about 300 ft. high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second *Gorge, only 3 or 4 yds. wide. We cross the stream and pass through a tunnel (65 yds. long) on the right bank to a waterfall, 165 ft. in height, at the end of the gorge (about ½ M. from the entrance).

The ***Hochgründeck** (5994 ft.) may easily be ascended from St. Johann in 3-3½ hrs. by following a marked path N.E. About 10 min. below the summit is the *Hochgründeck-Haus* (5938 ft.; inn in summer, 14 beds and 8 mattresses). Splendid view. We may descend N.W. to *Bischofshofen* (2½ hrs.; comp. p. 262), N.E. to *Hüttau* (2 hrs.; p. 305), or S.E. to *Wagrain* (2½ hrs.; p. 305). — The ascent of the *Sonntagskogel* (6033 ft.), 3½-4 hrs. E., is easy and interesting. Descent N.E. to Wagrain (p. 305).

Motor post from St. Johann to *Radstadt*, see p. 305.

144¼ M. **Schwarzach-St. Veit** (1939 ft.; railway restaurant; Schwarzach, 60 beds), junction for the Tauern railway to Gastein (p. 311). — The train crosses to the right bank, passes through a tunnel, then recrosses the river to reach (149¾ M.) *Lend* (2087 ft.; Post Inn, well spoken of), with a large aluminium and calcium carbide factory.

Beyond (152¼ M.) *Eschenau* we cross the Salzach twice more and thread another tunnel. — 154¾ M. *Rauris-Kitzloch* lies at the mouth of the Rauris-Tal.

To the ***Kitzloch-Klamm**, ¾ hr. there and back. We cross the Salzach to the *Lackner Restaurant*, then the *Rauriser Ache*, and ascend the right bank of the latter. At the (10 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads to the (8 min.) cauldron, into which the torrent falls from a height of 65 ft. We cross the bridge and ascend zigzag steps. From the top we turn to the right, ascend a little through two short tunnels, then descend again to the (½ hr.) station.

To the Rauris Valley. The shortest route for pedestrians is through the Kitzloch-Klamm in 2 hrs. (motor post from Taxenbach, p. 307, in 1 hr., 2*S* 30*g*) to the old market-village of **Rauris** (3091 ft.; Post, 12 beds,

Grimmingwirt, 12 beds). About 1 hr. farther on (motor post), at *Wörth* (3091 ft.), the valley divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Tal* (r.) and the *Hüttwinkel-Tal* (l.). The Tauern-Weg (8 hrs. to Heiligenblut) follows the Seitenwinkel-Tal to the (3 hrs.) *Rauriser Tauern-Haus* (4967 ft.; plain accommodation), whence we bear to the right viâ the *Fuscher Wegscheide* (2 hrs.; 7940 ft.) to the *Hochtor* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 8440 ft.) and descend to *Heiligenblut* (2 hrs.; p. 360). The Hüttwinkel-Tal path goes on viâ the *Frohn Inn* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; 3478 ft.) to (3 hrs.) **Kolm-Saigurn** (5240 ft.; Hoher Tauernhof, 45 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$*S*, good), an abandoned gold-mine in a magnificent position. Hence the ***Sonnblick** (10,181 ft.) may be ascended without difficulty in $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (with guide, 20*S*); on the summit are the *Zittel-Haus* (inn, open all the year, 24 beds and 42 mattresses) and a meteorological station. Descent to *Heiligenblut* (p. 360) in 4 hrs. — From Kolm-Saigurn viâ the *Pochhard-Scharte* to the Nassfeld (Gastein), see p. 315.

$155^1/_4$ M. *Taxenbach-Rauris* (2346 ft.). The market-village of Taxenbach (2474 ft.; Post, 22 beds from 2*S*) lies 20 min. E. Motor post to Rauris, see p. 306. — The valley expands. High up on the right, beyond ($158^1{}_2$ M.) *Gries im Pinzgau*, is the pilgrimage-church of St. Georgen. The *Hochtenn* (11,060 ft.) rises on the left.

161 M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2490 ft.; Kronprinz von Österreich, 44 beds from 3*S*, at the station; Lukashansl, 65 beds) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher Tal. About $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. is *Schloss Fischhorn*, formerly the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

An attractive approach to Heiligenblut (p. 360) is from the N. through the beautiful *Fuscher Tal. A road (motor post from Zell am See to Ferleiten, $14^1/_4$ M. in 1 hr.; 4*S* 10*g*) leads from Bruck to the ($4^1/_4$ M.) village of *Fusch* (2648 ft.; Dorfwirt, 32 beds; Imbachhorn, 54 beds), whence we may ascend on the E. side of the valley to ($7^1/_2$ M.) **Bad Fusch** or *St. Wolfgang im Weichselbachtal* (4039 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Kutscha, 140 beds at 4-10, P. 11-18*S*; Post, 100 beds at 3-7*S*, good; motorbus from Zell), a health resort with five radio-active springs; thence to Ferleiten by a pleasant footpath, $1^1/_2$ hr. — From Fusch village we go on to the *Bärenwirt* ($6^3/_4$ M.; 2694 ft.), then skirt the E. side of the valley, with the *Bären-Schlucht* (electricity works) below, to ($10^1/_2$ M.) **Ferleiten** (3780 ft.; Lukashansl, 90 beds at $2^1/_2$-4*S*, Tauernhof, 90 beds, both good). Fine views from the *Durcheck-Hochalm* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 5938 ft.; rfmts.), on the E. side of the valley, and from the *Trauner Alp Inn* (2 hrs.; p. 361), on the way to the Pfandl-Scharte. Viâ the *Fuscher Törl* (road projected), the *Pfandl-Scharte*, or the *Bockkar-Scharte* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 361.

The train crosses the Salzach and reaches the Zeller See.

$164^3/_4$ M. **Zell am See.** — Hotels (comp. p. xxiv; inquiry office of the 'Kurverein' in the station). **Grand-Hôtel am See*, 150 beds (10 bathrooms) from 8, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 18*S*, closed in winter; **Lebzelter*, 120 beds (8 bathrooms) at 5-9, L. or D. $3^1/_2$-4, P. $15^1/_2$-$18^1/_2$*S*; *Zentral*, on the lake, with café, 65 beds at 7-15, L. 4-6, D. 5-7, P. 18-28*S*, closed in winter, well spoken of; *Excelsior*, 50 beds at 8-15, L. or S. 4, P. 18-25*S*; *Austria*, 90 beds, well spoken of; *Krone*, 70 beds at $3^1/_2$-10, L. or D. $2^3/_4$-4, P. 12-22*S*; *Post*, 130 beds at $3^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$, P. 12-16*S*; *Pinzgauer Hof*, near the station, 80 beds at $3^1/_2$-7, P. 12-16*S*; *Seehof*, on the lake, with café-restaurant, 35 beds at $3^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$*S*; *Traube*, 85 beds; *Schweizerhof*, 70 beds; *Zeller Hof*, 35 beds, well spoken of; *Seespitz*, 30 beds; *Fischerwirt*, *Metzgerwirt*, 25 beds, both plain but good; *Grüner Baum*, 59 beds, well spoken of.

Visitors' Tax 80*g* per week. — Travel Bureau. *Lammer & Co.*, Markt-Platz 31.

Motor Boats alternately cross to Thumersbach (60*g*) and make a circular trip ($^3/_4$ hr.; 2*S*) round the lake; comp. time-table. — Rowing Boats according to tariff. — Bathing Beach near the park.

Motor Posts (in summer) viâ Hof-Gastein to *Bad-Gastein* (2¼ hrs., 8*S*); to *Ferleiten*, see p. 307; viâ Lofer and Bad Reichenhall to *Salzburg*, see p. 256. — Charabancs to Bad-Gastein, Salzburg, Königs-See, etc.

Winter Sports. Skating rink; two ski jumps; ski-ing excursions to the Schmittenhöhe and to the Hundstein.

Zell am See (2487 ft.), a town of 2200 inhab., charmingly situated on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite resort both in summer and for winter sports. The ***Zeller See** (2461 ft.) is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 225 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (68-75° Fahr.). An excursion by motor boat or rowing boat is recommended (see p. 307); the full beauty of the circular view is revealed only when we reach the middle of the lake. *Thumersbach* (Bellevue, with café, 90 beds, P. 18-20*S*, good) lies on the E. bank.

The ***Schmittenhöhe** (6457 ft.) is one of the most repaying and easily reached view-points in the Austrian Alps. From the main square in Zell we may either take a motor post (80*pf*) in 5 min., or walk in 35 min. to the lower station of the Aerial Railway (3081 ft ; fare up 7, up and down 10*S*), with seats for 23 passengers, to whom numbers are allotted. The line, constructed in 1927 on the Bleichert-Zuegg system and supported by four iron masts, is 1¾ M. long, and ascends to the upper station (6394 ft.) in 13 minutes. On the top are the Hotel Schmittenhöhe (120 beds at 4-9, L. 4*S*, good), the Elisabeth-Kapelle, and a meteorological station. The splendid view embraces on the S. the entire Tauern chain and on the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein. — Pedestrians (3-3½ hrs.) follow the road leading W. through the Schmitten-Tal to the hamlet of *Schmitten* (2743 ft.; ¼ hr.) and then go on to the left, chiefly through woods, passing the (1½ hr.) *Schweizer Hütte Restaurant* (4488 ft.; 15 beds), a 'halfway house', and the (35 min.) *Inn zum Grossglockner* (5216 ft.), to the (1 hr.) summit.

The **Hundstein** (6942 ft.) is ascended from Thumersbach (see above) in 4 hrs. by a marked bridle-path. The summit, with the *Statzer-Haus* (inn, open all the year, 5 beds and 10 mattresses), commands a magnificent view, similar to that from the Schmittenhöhe.

From Zell to *Krimml*, see R. 29; to *Innsbruck*, see R. 38.

To the *Kaprun Valley (motorbus from Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, several times daily in summer in 1¼ hr.; 4*S*). The road crosses the Salzach and soon reaches (5½ M.) the village of *Kaprun* (2503 ft.; Orgler, 100 beds, well spoken of; Mitteregger, 60 beds), at the mouth of the valley, with an old Schloss. We then ascend the right bank of the Kapruner Ache to a (½ hr.) sign-post pointing to the right to the **Sigmund-Thun-Klamm*. From the entrance (adm. 1*S*) we follow a path (railings and easy wooden steps) soon reaching the most striking part of the gorge, through which the mountain-stream dashes down. The road, which is regained 20 min. farther on, crosses the ravine by the (6½ M.) *Bilinski-Brücke*, and leads through the valley to the (9¼ M.) *Wüstelau* (2868 ft.; Grubbach Fall to the right). About ½ M. farther on we ascend through woods

to the (11¼ M.) **Kesselfall-Alpenhaus* (3422 ft.; open mid-May till Sept., 120 beds at 3-8, L. 4-6½, S. 3½-5½, P. 17-19*S*), where the broad road ends. The **Kessel Fall* (adm. 1*S*; illuminated by electricity at night) is in the gorge to the right. We now follow a narrower road, crossing the brook and ascending the steep windings, to the *Limberg Alp* (1¾ hr.; 5177 ft.; rfmts.), then keep nearly level to reach the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (inn, 28 beds) and (6 min.) *Rainer-Hütte* (5328 ft.), and ascend in a long curve to the (1¼ hr.) *Moserboden Hotel* (open May till Sept., 40 beds at 5-8, L. 5-7½, S. 4-6, P. 19½-23*S*, cheaper prices in the annexe), at the entrance of the ***Moserboden** (6437 ft.), or highest level of the Kapruner Tal. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the Moserboden, which is watered by numerous streamlets, presents a most impressive spectacle.

From the Moserboden Hotel viâ the *Kapruner Törl* (8658 ft.) to the *Rudolfs-Hütte* (5½ hrs.; p. 360), interesting and not difficult; viâ the *Riffltor* (10,220 ft.) to Heiligenblut (p. 360; 8 hrs. to the Glockner-Haus), not difficult for adepts.

29. From Zell am See to Krimml.

33½ M. Pinzgau Light Railway in 2¾-3 hrs. (6*S* 30*g*, 4*S* 20*g*). — For further details, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol and Dolomites'.

Zell am See (2487 ft.), see p. 307. — The railway skirts the lake. To the left opens the Fuscher Tal (p. 307), with the Hochtenn and Imbachhorn on the right. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Bruckberg* the line turns W. into the *Salzach-Tal*. The valley of Kaprun (p. 308) opens to the left. — Passing (4½ M.) *Fürth-Kaprun*, we soon reach (10 M.) *Niedernsill*. The village (Oberwirt, 30 beds) lies on the right bank. — At (13 M.) *Uttendorf* (2546 ft.; Post; Bichlwirt) the *Stubach-Tal* (to Kals, see p. 360) opens to the S.

17½ M. **Mittersill** (2585 ft.; Post, 60 beds from 2½*S*, at the station; Bräurup, 41 beds, on the right bank) is the chief place in the Pinzgau. View from the Schloss (½ hr.; 3094 ft.).

To *Kitzbühel*, see p. 363; to *Matrei in Osttirol*, see p. 359.

21¼ M. *Hollersbach*. The village lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the *Hollersbach-Tal*. — 26 M. *Habachtal*. To the right is the *Weyerhof* (inn), with old wood-panelling and beautiful furniture, overlooked by the ruined *Weyerburg*. The *Habach-Tal* opens to the left; in the background rises the *Habach Glacier*. — Beyond (28 M.) *Neukirchen im Pinzgau* (2740 ft.; Post, 50 beds; Kammerlander, 36 beds) the line reaches the Rosen-Tal.

29¾ M. *Rosental-Grossvenediger* (2802 ft.; Huber, 36 beds). To the left open the Unter-Sulzbach-Tal, with the *Sulzbach Fall* (¾ hr.), and the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal, separated by the Mitterkopf.

To the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal. A road leads viâ the *Berndl Alp* (2½ hrs.; inn) to the *Post Alp* (1¼ hr.; 5505 ft.; inn), whence a bridle-path goes on to the (2½ hrs.) *Kürsinger-Hütte* (8395 ft.; inn in summer,

47 beds and 103 mattresses), with a view of the mighty *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier*, surrounded by the Gross-Venediger, Grosser Geiger, and Schlieferspitze. The *Gross-Venediger* (p. 359) may be ascended from the hut in 4½ hrs. (toilsome; guide 22*S*). From the hut viâ the *Gamsspitzl* to the *Warnsdorfer Hütte*, interesting, see below.

To the right is the ruined *Hieburg*. — 31 M. *Wald* (2845 ft.; Strasser Inn). Thence to (4½ hrs.) Gerlos, see p. 377. — The train crosses the *Salza*, which then unites with the much larger *Krimmler Ache*, to reach (33½ M.) *Krimml* station (2992 ft.; Bahnhof, 40 beds), ¾ hr. from the village.

Krimml (3501 ft.; *Waltl zur Post, 120 beds at 2-3½, L. 2½-3½, P. 9-11*S*; Hofer's Hotel Krimmler Fälle, 80 beds at 2-3½, P. 8½-10*S*; Waldhaus, 45 beds), a village occupying a sheltered position, is frequented as a summer resort, but is chiefly visited on account of its magnificent ***Waterfalls**, the finest in the Austrian Alps. The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1250 ft. The various points of view have been rendered accessible by an easy path, 3 M. long (to the Schett-Brücke and back, 3 hrs.). The path leads from the church (sign-posts) to the (¾ hr.) **First View-Point*, where we gaze on the Lower Fall as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the morning sun forms rainbows. Thence to the (10 min.) *Second View-Point*, the (5 min.) **Third View-Point*, both enveloped in spray, and the (6 min.) *Fourth View-Point*. Above the last is the (4 min.) *Fifth View-Point* ('Riemann-Kanzel'), overlooking the top of the lower fall. We next come to the Middle Fall, surveyed from the **Sixth* and *Seventh View-Points*, and the (¼ hr.) *Wasserfall Inn* on the *Schönangerl* (4285 ft.). Magnificent view of the *Upper Fall, which thunders down over a gneiss cliff in an impressive fall 460 ft. high. Thence in 25 min. to the *Berger-Blick*, with the finest *View of all. We next follow a winding path, affording beautiful views, to the *Schett-Brücke* (20 min.; 4800 ft.), at the beginning of the upper fall.

From Krimml to the Krimmler Tauern, 7½ hrs., guide unnecessary for experts. From the Schett-Brücke (1½ hr.; see above) the path skirts the stream to the (2 hrs.) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (5351 ft.; inn, 28 beds) and the *Unlass Alp* (25 min.; see below), then ascends the *Windbach-Tal* to the right to the **Krimmler Tauern** (3¼ hrs.; 8612 ft.), on the new Italian frontier. Magnificent view. — From the Tauernhaus to the Warnsdorfer Hütte, 3 hrs., more interesting than the preceding route (guide unnecessary for experts). From the Unlass Alp (see above) a marked bridle-path leads to the left to the (1 hr.) *Innerkees Alp*, 5 min. beyond which we ascend to the left in zigzags (red-marked path to the right in 2½ hrs. to the *Birnlücke*, 8763 ft., on the frontier-ridge) to the (1½ hr.) **Warnsdorfer Hütte** (7973 ft.; inn in summer, 21 beds and 20 mattresses), in a striking situation opposite the *Krimml Glacier*. The **Gamsspitzl* (9498 ft.; 1¼ hr. N.E.) commands a grand view. From the hut routes lead viâ the Gamsspitzl to the *Kürsinger-Hütte* (3½ hrs.; p. 309) and to *Prägraten* (7½ hrs.; p. 359).

From Krimml viâ Gerlos-Platte to (9 hrs.) *Zell am Ziller*, see p. 377.

30. From Salzburg viâ Bad-Gastein to Spittal (Villach). The Tauern Railway.

Railway, 107 M. Express in 4 hrs. (42*S*, 30*S* 20*g*, 16*S* 80*g*; to Villach, 129¼ M. in 4¾ hrs., 45*S*, 32*S* 40*g*, 18*S*). Best views to the right as far as Dorf-Gastein, then to the left, and beyond the Tauern Tunnel to the right again. — The **Tauern Railway,** which diverges from the Amstetten-Zell am See line (R. 28) at Schwarzach-St. Veit, with its prolongation, the Karawanken and Wochein Railway, connects Salzburg and S. Germany with Trieste. The line, begun in 1901 under the direction of K. Wurmb, was finished as far as Gastein in 1905, and carried on to Trieste by 1909. Boldly constructed along steep mountain-slopes, it penetrates the main chain of the Tauern by means of a tunnel 5¼ M. long (highest point 4022 ft.). Electrification projected.

Road viâ the Katschberg, 102½ M. *Salzburg* (1378 ft.; p. 242). — 9¼ M. *Hallein* (1460 ft.; p. 257). — 26¾ M. *Werfen* (1719 ft.; p. 260). — 30½ M. Fork (we proceed to the left; to the right for *Bad-Gastein*, see below). — 46 M. *Radstadt* (2808 ft.; p. 304). — 59¾ M. *Radstädter Tauern* (5702 ft.; p. 304). — 70¼ M. *Mauterndorf* (3681 ft.; p. 340). — 79½ M. *Katschberg* (5381 ft.; p. 305). — 93¾ M. *Gmünd* (2402 ft.; p. 305). — 102½ M. *Spittal* (1818 ft.; p. 355).

Road viâ Bad-Gastein (motor-cars must be conveyed by rail through the Tauern Tunnel), 85 M. To the (30¼ M.) fork beyond Werfen, see above. — 36¾ M. *St. Johann* (2001 ft.; p. 306). — 46 M. *Lend* (2067 ft.; p. 306). — 56½ M. *Hof-Gastein* (2851 ft.; see below). — 61½ M. *Bad-Gastein* (3363 ft.; p. 312); due notice (if possible 24 hrs.) must be given to the station-master regarding motor-cars sent by rail from Bad-Gastein through the tunnel to Mallnitz. — From *Mallnitz* (3911 ft.; p. 315) the road goes on to (23½ M.) *Spittal* (1818 ft.; p. 355).

From Salzburg to (33 M.) *Bischofshofen*, see R. 22; thence to (42¼ M.) *Schwarzach-St. Veit*, see p. 306. — The Tauern railway ascends (1 in 40) along the steep slopes overhanging the Salzach, soon affording a beautiful view of the valley and of the massive Hochkönig to the N. Tunnels, viaducts, and buttress-walls follow each other in rapid succession. Beyond (47¾ M.) *Loifarn* (2369 ft.) the line turns S. and passes through the *Lower Klamm Tunnel* (800 yds. long) to enter the imposing *Gasteiner Klamm.* We cross the Ache by a bridge 92 ft. high and ascend through the *Upper Klamm Tunnel* (815 yds. long) to the lower part of the Gastein Valley, which we continue slowly to ascend. To the right rise the twin peaks of the *Bernkogel* (7615 ft.). — 53½ M. *Dorf-Gastein.*

56½ M. **Hof-Gastein.** — Station (2756 ft.; restaurant), 1¾ M. to the N. of the town (motor post in 10 min., 1½*S*). — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, 150 beds at 15-30, P. 25-40*S*; *Park Hotel Marienhof*, 105 beds at 15-35, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. 25-45, bath 5*S*, new; *Central*, 70 beds; *Moser zum Goldenen Adler*, 65 beds; *Neue Post*, 45 beds at 4-10, P. 12-18*S*; *Salzburger Hof*, 30 beds; *Alte Post*, 50 beds; *Fischer*, 30 beds, *Austria*, 27 beds, both with café. — Numerous 'Kurhäuser', with board and baths.

Kur-Kasino. — Baths at the *Märktische Bade-Anstalt* (during the season 4, at other times 2½-3½*S*). — Visitors' Tax 80*g*-2*S* daily according to hotel. — Concerts in the Kurhaus.

Motor Post in ½ hr. (2*S*) to *Bad-Gastein*; in 1¾ hr. (7*S*) to *Zell am See*; charabancs as from Bad-Gastein (p. 312). — Inquiry Office: *Pötzleitner*, Kurgarten-Str. 147.

Hof-Gastein (2851 ft.), with 1040 inhab., was after Salzburg the wealthiest place in this district in the 16th cent., when the gold-mines on the Radhausberg still flourished. It is now a quiet health resort and winter sports centre, to which thermal water is conducted from Bad-Gastein by a conduit. The Rastetzenbach Waterfall is 20 min. E.

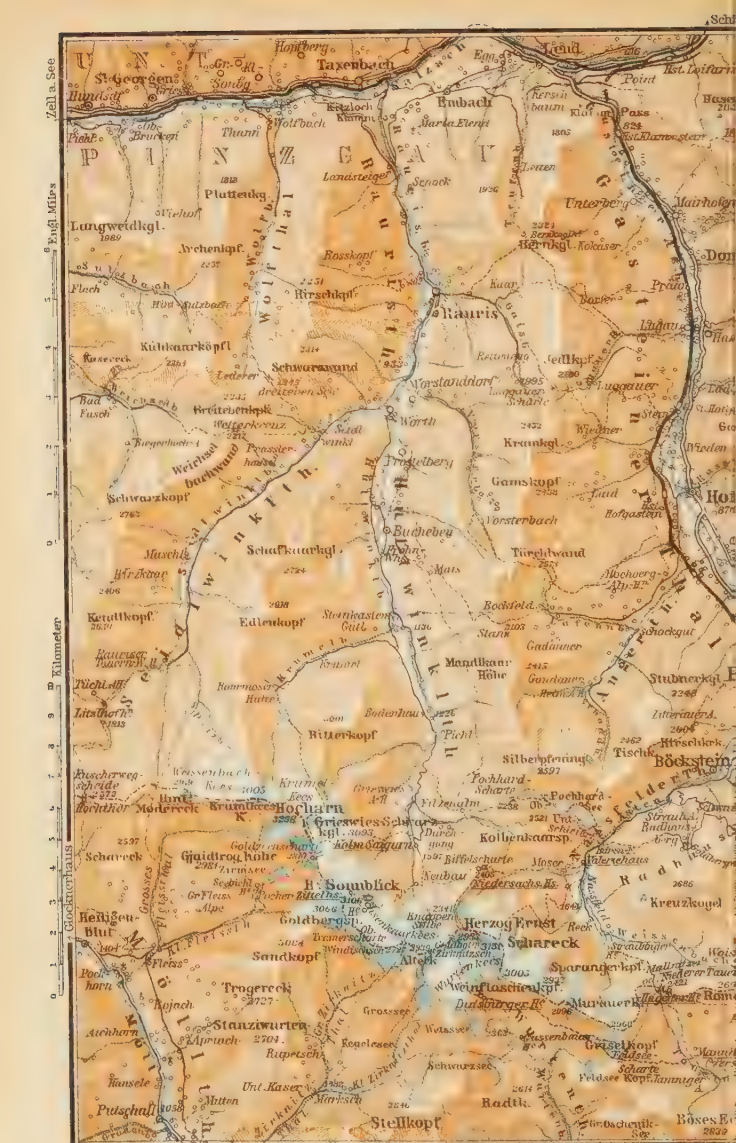
The ***Gamskarkogel** (8087 ft.; attractive) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or Bad-Gastein in 4½ hrs. On the summit is an open hut. Splendid view: the Ankogel and the mountains round the Nassfeld are conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the Gross-Glockner and Wiesbachhorn; to the N. the Übergossene Alp; and to the N.E. the Dachstein and Hochgolling.

The train ascends to (60¼ M.) *Haltestelle Hof-Gastein* (2989 ft.), 20 min. above the village. View to the left of the Gamskarkogel and to the S.E., of the Kötschach-Tal, with the Ankogel and Tischlerkar Glacier. — Farther on we cross several viaducts. — 62¾ M. *Angertal* (3202 ft.). Below, on the left, at the end of the Kötschach-Tal, lie the villages of *Kötschach* and *Badbruck*.

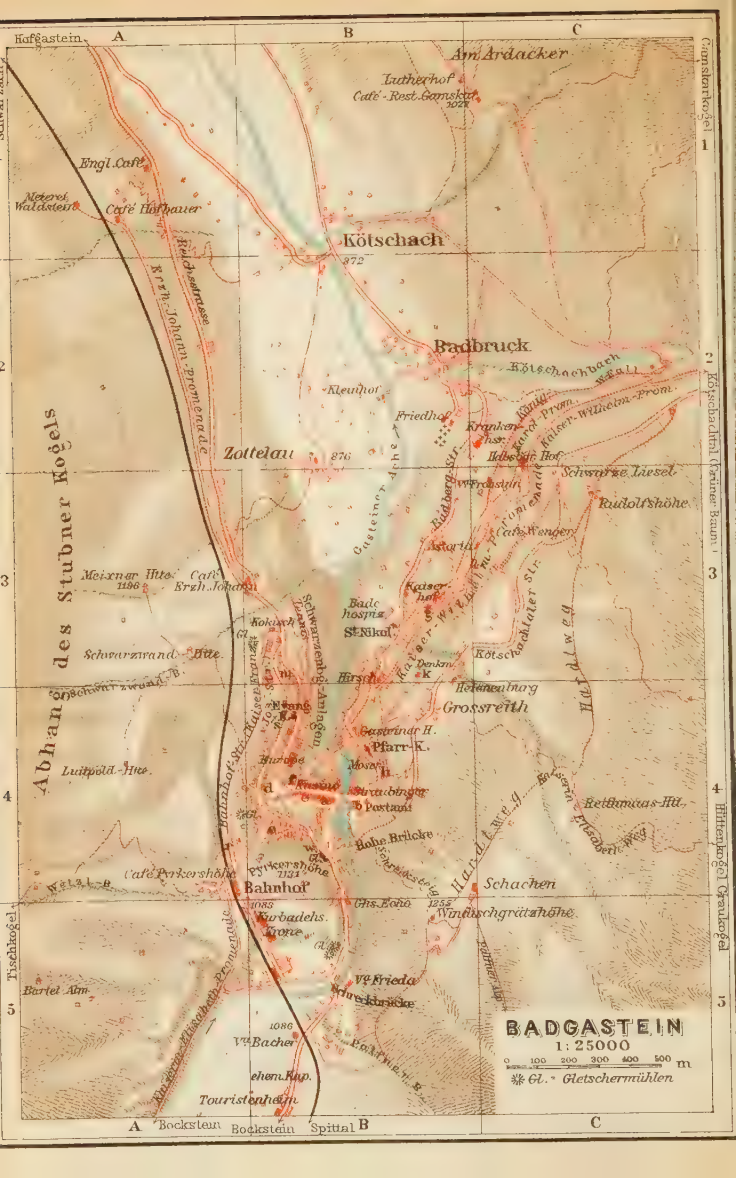
67 M. **Bad-Gastein.** — The Railway Station (3563 ft.; Pl. A B 4, buffet) is situated on the upper part of the valley (p. 314), high above the town. Motorbus from the station to the Straubinger-Platz in 10 min. (50*g*, back to the station 80*g*). One-horse carriages (comp. p. 313) take hand-luggage only. The luggage-porters have a fixed tariff. Pedestrians descend a steep path (¼ hr.) or the easier Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. A B 3, 4; 20 min.) to the Straubinger-Platz.

Hotels (comp. p. xxiv; list of disengaged rooms by the Wandelbahn). Prices quoted below refer to the height of the season (mid-June to late-Aug.). The hotels all have thermal baths, also restaurants, and some (e.g. Gasteiner Hof, Straubinger, and Weismayr) have also rather cheaper wine and beer rooms ('Schwemmen') in the basement. — On the E. slope of the valley: **Kaiserhof* (Pl. B 3), Kaiser-Promenade, ¼ hr. from the Straubinger-Platz, with an open view down the valley, 160 beds (20 bathrooms) from 26, B. 5, L. 12, S. 10, P. from 50*S*, with the annexe Villa Marie; **Astoria* (Pl. B C 3), a little farther on, in the Kaiser-Promenade, also first-class, 75 beds (10 bathrooms) from 25, B. 4, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 48*S*; **Straubinger* (Pl. B 4), Straubinger-Platz, 120 beds at 12-25, B. 3, L. 8, S. 7, P. 27-40*S*; **Grand-Hôtel Gasteiner Hof* (Pl. B 4; p. 313), with terrace, 144 beds at 20-30, B. 2½, L. or D. 6½*S*; *Germania* (Pl. g; B 3), Kaiser-Promenade, 110 beds at 17-53, L. 6, S. 5 P. from 31*S*, good; *Habsburger Hof* (Pl. C 2-3; p. 313), 30 beds, L. 6½-7, S. 5, P. 30-32*S*; *Moser* (Pl. B 4), 36 R., with restaurant, plain but good; *Königsvilla* (Pl. k; B 3), 100 beds at 10-20, L. 3-5, P. 20-30*S*, with restaurant.

On the W. slope of the valley: **Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. B 4), with the annexe Villa Solitude, palatial, of the highest class, 220 beds (32 bathrooms) from 20, P. from 40*S*; **Austria* (Pl. a), opposite the Kur-Kasino, 140 beds at 18-40, B. 3, L. 8, S. 7, P. from 32*S*; **Weismayr* (Pl. f; B 4), adjoining the Kur-Kasino, 140 beds at 16-50, B. 4, L. 6, D. 8, P. 30-70*S*; **Elisabethhof* (Pl. e; B 4), opposite the Kur-Kasino, with annexe, 310 beds; **Savoy* (Pl. s; B 4), above the Protestant church, 60 beds at 25-33, B. 3, L. 6, S. 5½, P. 38-47*S*; *Mozart* (Pl. m; B 3), in the Reichs-Strasse, with café, 100 beds at 8-27, L. 5-6, P. 20-40*S*; *Bellevue* (Pl. d; B 4), with annexe, 300 beds at 12-26, P. 26-40*S*, *Söntgen*, with annexes 110 beds, at 10-15, P. 22-28*S*, both close to the station; *Salzburger Hof* (Pl. c; B 4), close to the station, 70 beds at 15-24, P. 24-33*S*; *Bristol* (Pl. B 3; Jewish), at the N. end of the Bahnhof-Strasse, 45 beds at 10-20, P. 22-32*S*. — Walking-tourists will find accommodation at the *Krone* (Pl. B 5), near the station, 90 beds at 5-7*S*, well spoken of, and *Echo* (Pl. B 4, 5), 18 R.


Zell a. See
Engl. Miles
Kilometer
Glocknerhaus
Dölsach
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig
1

St. Veit
St. Johann i. Pongau
Wagrein
Radstadt
Eggleben
Kitzstein
Mitter Kl. Arl
Moosereck
Wiesbühel
Wieselb.
Jägerhs.
Benzeck
Kraxenk.
Gross-Arl
Rossfeldeck
Seukaarkpf
Schied
Sperchen
Remstenkgl.
Draugstein
Rothhorn
Moosermandl
Fmilkgl.
Spielkogl
Hüttschlag
Kreuzeck
Kardeis
Weisseck
Gamskaarkgl.
Klingsp.
Nebelkaareck
Plankovitssp.
Frischinghöhe
Marokkaareck
Kreuzkgl.
Schober
Schwarzsee
Weinschnabel
Rothgilden
Silbereck
Kölnbrunnsp.
Steinbachkgl.
Fischerkark
Hüttlhorkgl.
Tischlersp.
Schwarzhorn
Steinkarsp.
Hafner
Ankogl
Platten K.
Schelnbr.
Elsclesattel
Thurlsp.
Kälbersp.
Preimel
Sonnblick
Oberscheiderl Sp.
Hochalm Sp.
Schwarze
Kl. Hochalm-Sp.
Maresensp.
Angermann
Grossfeld
Schafeleck
Säuleck
Gössgraben
Spittal


Hofgastein
A
B
C
Am Ardacker
Lutherhof
Café-Rest. Gamskar
3027
Gamskarkogel
2466
Engl. Café
Meixner Waldstein
Café Hofbauer
Kötschach
872
Badbruck
Kötschachbach
Kötschachtal (Kleiner Baum)
Kleinhof
Friedhof
Kranken-haus
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Prom.
Zottelau
876
Schwarze Liesel
Rudolfshöhe
Cafe Wenger
Meixner Hütte
1196
Cafe Erzh. Johann
Kaiserhof
Bade-hospiz
St. Nikol
Kötschachgletscher
Schwarzwand-Hütte
Hirsch
Denkm.
Hebenbarg
Grossreith
Evang. K.
Gasteiner H.
Pfarr-K.
Moser
Strabinger
Post-amt
Luitpold-Hütte
Abhang des Stubner Kogels
Bahnhof-Str.
Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str.
Reitlmutas-Hütte
Bohe Brücke
Cafe Porzershöhe
Porzer-Höhe
1121
Bahnhof
1085
Chs. Echo
1255
Schachen
Kurbadehs. Krone
Windischgrätzhöhe
Tischlkogel
Bartel Alm
Vd. Frieda
Hirschbrücke
1086
Vd. Bacher
Kaiserin Elisabeth-Promenade
ehem. Rup.
Touristenheim
BADGASTEIN
1:25000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Gl. = Gletschermühlen
Bockstein
Bockstein
Spittal

'Kurhäuser' (B. only) and Pensions. To the W. of the Straubinger-Platz, in the direction of the station: *Villa Viktoria*, 28 R.; *Villa Regina*, 29 R.; *Tannenburg*, 15 R.; *Villa Edelweiss*, 10 R.; *Pension Alpenrose*, 20 R.; *Villa Rieder*, 7 R.; *Waldheim*, 14 R.; *Villa Angerer*, 10 R.; *Pension Hollandia*, 23 R.; *Hindenburg* (Pl. r; A 4), near the station, open all the year round, 14 R., with café-restaurant and view. — *Pension Villa Dr. Hiss*, 28 R., *Erzherzog Johann*, 17 R., both in the Erzherzog-Johann-Promenade. — *Villa Luise*, 20 R., *Villa Ella*, 20 R., *Grabenbäcker-Quelle*, 45 R., all three below the Wandelbahn. — On the E. slope of the valley, near and beyond the Catholic church: *Schwaigerhaus* (Pl. h; B 4), 25 R.; *Gruberhaus*, 43 R.; *Lainer*, 14 R.; *Irnberger*, 30 R.; *Imperial*, 36 R.; *Villa Dr. Schider*, 22 R.; *Villa Mühlberger*, 35 R.; *Villa Dr. Wassing*, 33 R.; *Pension Laurahaus*, 20 R.; *Hospiz Helenenburg* (Protestant hostel), high up on the Kötschach road, 46 R. — Near the Schreck-Brücke (Pl. B 5): *Villa Frieda*, 25 R.; *Villa Cäcilie*, 30 R.

The Bellevue, Hospiz Helenenburg, Krone, Moser, Savoy, Söntgen, and Straubinger are open all the year round.

Cafés and Confectioners. *Sponfeldner*, next to the Kur-Kasino, with terrace (13 R.); *Gasteiner Hof* (p. 312); *Hirsch*, with view-terrace; *Wenger* (Pl. C 3); *Habsburger Hof* (p. 312), in the Kaiser-Promenade, ½ hr. from the Straubinger-Platz; *Mozart* (see p. 312); *Erzherzog Johann* and *Café Hofbauer* (½ hr.; p. 314).

Post Office (Pl. B 4), in the Straubinger-Platz.

Carriages. Charges according to tariff. — Motor Post to *Hof-Gastein*, see p. 311; to *Zell am See*, see p. 308; charabancs to the Kessel Fall, Königs-See, and (from Mallnitz station) viâ Heiligenblut to the Glockner-Haus.

Visitors' Tax $^3/_4$-1½*S* daily according to hotel. — Baths 3-8*S*. — Concert daily, 10.30-12.30 and 6-8, alternately in the grounds of the Villa Meran and Hotel Germania or in the Wandelbahn (see p. 314).

Inquiry Office. *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (open in summer only; information, tickets) at the Kur-Kasino. — Bookseller. *Karl Krauth*, between the Kur-Kasino and the Hotel Weismayr.

Guides. Gregor I. Weinig (head-guide), Gregor II., Johann I., and Johann II. Weinig, at Bad-Gastein; Primus Lafenthaler, at Böckstein.

When Time is Limited (4-6 hrs.) the following itinerary is recommended. From the station viâ the Straubinger-Platz, Kaiser Wilhelm Promenade, Gamskar Café, and Grüner Baum to the Rudolfs-Höhe; thence direct over the Hohe Brücke or viâ the Hardt-Weg and the Windischgrätz-Höhe back to the station.

Bad Gastein (3250-3430 ft.), with 2670 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the steep slope between the upper and lower parts of the valley, on both sides of the *Ache*, which in the middle of the village is precipitated through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent waterfalls, the upper 205 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The high stone buildings, erected for the most part about 1890, give Bad-Gastein the quaint appearance of a town placed in a lofty Alpine valley. The efficacy of the 18 indifferent hot springs (113-120° Fahr.) in cases of nervous affections, gout, rheumatism, and debility is ascribed to the radio-activity of the water. The climate is fresh (mean temperature in summer 57·4° Fahr.; May 51°; Sept. 53°) and bracing. The season lasts from May till the end of September.

As early as in the middle ages Bad-Gastein was frequented by sufferers and it attained renown during the 19th cent. by becoming the resort of numerous sovereigns, notably of the Emperor William I. in the

years 1863-87. The inauguration of the Tauern Railway (p. 311) considerably increased the number of visitors and Bad-Gastein developed rapidly into a luxurious spa, frequented mostly by foreigners, with prices to correspond. The number of visitors amounts to 16,000 yearly.

The rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz* (Pl. B 4), to the E. of the bridge, and the *Wandelbahn* (a long glazed gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather), with the *Kur-Kasino*, to the W. of the bridge, which commands a good view of the upper waterfall. — On the E. side of the valley are the Roman Catholic *Parish Church* (Pl. B 4) and, farther on, the *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. B 3), of the late 14th cent., with the remains of frescoes. A good view of the lower fall is obtained from a point behind the parish church. — On the W. slope of the valley is the small *Protestant Church* (Pl. B 4). During the construction of the railway several glacier-mills (Pl. *G*.; B 3, A B 4, B 5) were discovered.

Bad-Gastein is surrounded by pleasant walks provided with numerous benches. On the West Side of the Valley are the *Schwarzenberg Gardens* (Pl. B 3, 4) and the *Erzherzog Johann Promenade*, beginning at the Erzherzog Johann Café (Pl. A B 3) and ending at the *Café Hofbauer* (Pl. A 1; ½ hr.). — On the East Side of the Valley the **Kaiser Wilhelm Promenade** (Pl. B C 2, 3) extends from the Hirsch Hotel into the Kötschach-Tal. To the right of the Kaiser Promenade a path ascends to the *Café-Restaurant Schwarze Liesel* (Pl. C 3; ½ hr. from the Straubinger-Platz); on the left is a path descending to the *König Karol Promenade* (Pl. C 2), passing the falls of the Kötschach (across the bridge to the Café Gamskar, see below). In the Kötschach-Tal (beyond Pl. C 2), ¾-1 hr. from the Straubinger-Platz, is the *Grüner Baum* (30 R.), a frequented garden-restaurant, with a view up the valley as far as the Kessel Glacier. At the second entrance to the König Karol Promenade a guide-post indicates the way down to the bridge over the main fall of the Kötschach-Bach; crossing the bridge and ascending to the left we reach the (¼ hr.) *Café-Restaurant Gamskar* (Pl. B C 1; 3369 ft.; 35 beds), with a terrace and the finest view of Bad-Gastein. — About 8 min. above the Schwarze Liesel is the *Rudolfs-Höhe* (Pl. C 3; 3937 ft.), whence the *Hardt-Weg* (shady in the morning; fine views) leads to the Windischgrätz-Höhe (½ hr.; see p. 315).

In the Upper Part of the Valley (262 ft. above Gastein), or 'Böckstein Basin', which is enclosed on the W. by the Hirschkarkopf, on the E. by the Hoher Stuhl, and on the S. by the Radhausberg, the **Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade** (Pl. A 5; reached by passing under the railway to the right, a little short of the station) follows the left bank of the Ache to Böckstein (1¼ hr. from the Straubinger-Platz; p. 313). The high-road to Böckstein passes the Echo Inn (p. 312) and then an overhanging rock (right) which resounds from

the roar of the waterfall. To the right, farther on, is a path to the *Pyrkers-Höhe* (Pl. B 4; 3712 ft.; view; descent to the station). The road forks: the right branch leads to the station (path to the left under the railway to the Elisabeth Promenade), while the left branch crosses the Ache, passes under the railway, and beyond the *Touristenheim Inn* (3563 ft.) reaches Böckstein (1 hr.; see below).

From the **Windischgrätz-Höhe** (Pl. B C 5; 4118 ft.; 40-50 min.), with a popular café-restaurant, we enjoy a fine view S. across the Böckstein valley to the Tauern, and N. to the Hochkönig. From the road to the Kötschach-Tal (see p. 314), 2 min. beyond the Hohe Brücke, we follow a steep path up to the right. Or (easier but longer) a route ascends from the Böckstein road (to the left after crossing the stream and before passing under the railway). From the Windischgrätz-Höhe to the (½ hr.) Rudolfs-Höhe, see p. 314.

For further excursions, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Beyond Bad-Gastein the Tauern Railway crosses the Ache and ascends the E. side of the valley.

Böckstein possesses two stations: 69 M. *Haltestelle* (3770 ft.), nearest the village, to which a footpath descends; 70¼ M. *Haupt-Station* (3842 ft.), 25 min. farther up the Anlauf-Tal, near the Tauern tunnel (see below), for cabs and other vehicles. Böckstein consists of an E. part (Tauernbahn, with garden, 97 beds from 5, L. 3½*S*), which has come into existence since the building of the railway and which is first reached by the high-road from Gastein, and of the old village (3698 ft.; Kurhaus, with garden, 50 beds at 5-8, P. 16-20*S*), ¼ hr. W., at the base of the *Radhausberg*.

From Böckstein through the Nassfelder Tal to Mallnitz, 8-8½ hrs. (2 hrs. to the Marie-Valerie-Haus; motor-road projected). The narrow road leading from the river bridge ascends S.W. in the *Nassfelder Tal*. At the (¼ hr.) entrance to the rocky gorge of *Asten* the river forms the beautiful *Kessel Fall*. To the right the stream which drains the Pochhard-See forms the (½ hr.) graceful *Schleier Fall* ('veil fall'). At the (5 min.) end of the gorge, where the Ache forms the *Bären Fall*, the road enters the **Nassfeld,** a valley 1¾ M. long, surrounded by partly snow-covered mountains. About 8 min. farther on is the *Marie-Valerie-Haus* (5266 ft.; inn in summer). An attractive pass hence (path marked; guide desirable, 14*S*) is W., past the *Pochhard Lakes* and over the *Pochhard-Scharte* (7314 ft.; fine view), to *Kolm-Saigurn* (4½ hrs.; p. 307). — The bridle-path to Mallnitz leads from the Valerie-Haus to the (¾ hr). *Reck-Hütte*, at the S. end of the Nassfeld, then winds up (stakes) to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Mallnitzer** or **Niederer Tauern** (7943 ft.). A few paces E., on a height, is the *Hagener Hütte* (8038 ft.; inn in summer, 11 beds and 17 mattresses). Finally we descend to *Mallnitz* (2¾ hrs.; p. 316).

Beyond Böckstein the train enters the **Tauern Tunnel** (9350 yds. long; traversed in 8-12 min), penetrating the chain of the Hohe Tauern, which is not yet crossed by a road. On emerging from the tunnel (4000 ft.) we find ourselves in the *Seebach-Tal*, in the province of Carinthia.

78¼ M. **Mallnitz** (3871 ft.; Alber's Alpen-Hotel, 100 beds at 3½-5, L. 2½-3½, P. 10-12*S*, Drei Gemsen, 100 beds, Sonnenhof Hagen, 60 beds, Rainer, 45 beds, with café, all in the village, ¼ hr. from the station; Ankogel, 54 beds, 10 min. farther on), a prettily situated village and summer resort. To Böckstein, see p. 315. Motor post to Heiligenblut (p. 360), 41¾ M. in 2½ hrs. (16*S*).

We pass through the *Dössen Tunnel* (805 yds. long) and descend the wooded slope of the Möll-Tal. The castle of *Groppenstein* lies on the right. — 84 M. **Ober-Vellach** (3445 ft.). The station is 1194 ft. (¾ hr.; connection by aerial railway projected) above the village (Post, 35 beds from 2*S*). The Gothic church contains (l.) an important winged *Altarpiece (1520) by the Netherlander Jan van Scorel, a pupil of Dürer. — We traverse numerous tunnels and viaducts and beyond (99½ M.) *Mühldorf-Möllbrücke* (2097 ft.) reach the floor of the valley and approach the *Drave*, the left bank of which we skirt, together with the Süd-Bahn (R. 37a).

107 M. *Spittal-Millstätter See* (1785 ft.), see p. 355.

IV. STYRIA. CARINTHIA. TYROL. VORARLBERG.

For fuller details of Tyrol and the region to the W. of the Tauern Railway, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Route		Page
31.	From Vienna to Graz	318
	A. Viâ the Semmering and Bruck an der Mur . . Schneealpe, 319; Hochschwab, 320. — Lurloch, 321. — Maria-Strassengel, 321.	318
	B. Viâ Friedberg and Fehring . . . . . Abbey of Vorau, 322. — Bad Gleichenberg, Riegersburg, 323. — Herberstein, 323.	322
32.	Graz and its Environs . . . . . Cathedral, 328; Landhaus, Arsenal, 329; Museum, 330; Stadtpark, Schlossberg, 331. — Buchkogel, Schöckel, 333.	324
33.	From Hieflau viâ Eisenerz to Leoben . . . . Erzberg, 335; Frauenmauer Cavern, 325. — Eisenerzer Reichenstein, 336.	334
34.	From Bruck an der Mur (Vienna) viâ Zeltweg and Unzmarkt to Klagenfurt . . . . . Leoben, 336. — Seckau, 338. — Lavant-Tal, 338; St. Paul, 339. — Judenburg, Zirbitzkogel, 339. — St. Lambrecht Abbey, 340. — Friesach, 341. — Gurk, 342. — Hoch-Osterwitz, 342. — Ossiacher See, 343. — Maria-Saal, 344.	336
35.	Klagenfurt. The Wörther See. . . . . Karawanken: Hochobir, 348; Loibl Pass, Hochstuhl, 349; Mittagskogel, 350. — Wörther See: Pörtschach, 351; Velden, 352.	344
36.	From Klagenfurt viâ Villach to Spittal . . . . Villach, 353; Kanzel Railway, Villacher Alpe, 354. — Spittal, 355; Millstätter See, 356.	352
37.	Eastern Tyrol	357
	A. From Spittal (Villach) viâ Lienz to Innichen . .	357
	B. From Lienz to Matrei in Osttirol and Kals . . Matrei in Osttirol, Gross-Venediger, Kals-Matreier Törl, 359. — Kals, Gross-Glockner, 359.	358
	C. From Lienz to Heiligenblut . . . . . Heiligenblut, 360; Glockner-Haus, Franz-Josefs-Höhe, Untere Pfandl-Scharte, Bockkar-Scharte, 361.	360
38.	From Zell am See to Innsbruck . . . . . Lofer, 362. — Kitzbühel, 362; Kitzbühler Horn, Hahnenkamm Aerial Railway, 363. — Hohe Salve, 363. — Kaiser-Gebirge, 363. — Achensee, 364. — Hall, 364; Grosse Bettelwurfspitze, 365.	361

Route		Page
39.	Innsbruck and its Environs . . . . . Goldenes Dachl, Hofkirche, 368; Museum, 370; Berg Isel, 372. — Hungerburg, Hafelekar Aerial Railway, 373. — Schloss Amras, Igls, Lanser Köpfe, Patscherkofel Aerial Railway, 374. — Stubai-Tal, 374.	365
40.	From Innsbruck to the Brenner (Bozen)	375
41.	The Ziller-Tal . . . . . Zell am Ziller, Gerlos-Platte, 377. — Mayrhofen, Ahornspitze, Tuxer Joch, 377; Pfitscher Joch, 378.	376
42.	From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway Bregenz, 378; Pfänder Aerial Railway, Flexen Road, 379. — Hoher Freschen, 380. — Hoher Frassen, Lüner See, Scesaplana, Montafon Valley, Schruns, 380; Silvretta Group, 381. — Arlberg Pass, St. Anton, 381. — Landeck, Kaunser Tal, Hoch-Finstermünz, 382; Reschen-Scheideck, 383. — Imst, Pitztal, 383; Fern Pass, Zugspitze Aerial Railway, 384.	378
43.	The Ötztal . . . . . Stuiben Fall, 385. — Sölden, Brunnenkogel, 385. — Zwieselstein, Vent, Ober-Gurgl, Ramol-Joch, 386.	385

31. From Vienna to Graz.

A. Viâ the Semmering and Bruck.

Railway (Süd-Bahn), 154$^3/_4$ M. Express in 4 hrs. (49*S*, 35*S* 30*g*, 19*S* 60*g*), ordinary trains in 6$^1/_2$-8 hrs. (31*S* 50*g*, 18*S* 90*g*, 12*S* 60*g*). Best views to the right as far as Gloggnitz, then mostly to the left.

Road, 125$^1/_2$ M. From Vienna to (56$^1/_2$ M.) *Semmering*, see R. 10. — 61 M. *Spital am Semmering* (2592 ft.; see below). — 72$^3/_4$ M. *Krieglach* (2014 ft.; p. 319). — 91$^1/_4$ M. *Bruck an der Mur* (1598 ft.; p. 320). — 97 M. *Kirchdorf* (1585 ft.). — 107 M. *Frohnleiten* (1401 ft.; p. 321). — 112$^1/_2$ M. *Peggau* (1322 ft.; p. 321). — 125$^1/_2$ M. *Graz* (1198 ft.; p. 324).

From Vienna to *Semmering* (79$^1/_2$ M.; 2936 ft.), see R. 10. — Beyond the station the train penetrates the **Semmering Pass** (3215 ft.; comp. p. 184) by a tunnel 1560 yds. long and then descends viâ (85 M.) *Steinhaus* (2753 ft.; Stubleckerhof, 130 beds from 3, P. from 10*S*; Gesslbauer, 60 beds; winter sports), high up on the N. side of the *Fröschnitz-Tal*, to (88$^3/_4$ M.) *Spital am Semmering* (2592 ft.; Hirschenhof, 60 beds from 4$^1/_2$, P. from 12*S*; Pension Onkel Fritz, 20 R.; winter sports).

96$^1/_4$ M. (l.) **Mürzzuschlag** (2228 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 75 beds from 4, L. 2$^1/_2$, P. from 8$^1/_2$*S*, good; Sandwirt, 40 beds; Kurhaus Fuchs, 40 beds; Bahnhof), a town of 7300 inhab. at the influx of the Fröschnitz into the *Mürz*, attracts visitors in summer and for winter sports. On the Ölberg is the Protestant Heilands-Kirche, with an altar-piece by Defregger.

From Mürzzuschlag to Neuberg, 7½ M., branch-railway (motor post, see below) in ½ hr., ascending the valley of the Mürz to the N.W. — 4¼ M. *Kapellen* (2303 ft.; Hirsch, 16 beds). Hence to the Singerin, see pp. 179, 178; to the Raxalpe, see p. 181; motor post to Payerbach-Reichenau, see p. 182. — 7½ M. **Neuberg** (2395 ft.; Post, 82 beds at 1½-3*S*; Goldener Hirsch, 30 beds; winter sports), a summer resort with 3000 inhab., beautifully situated at the foot of the Schneealpe. The church of the large Cistercian monastery (dissolved) was completed in 1496. The **Schneealpe**, 4-4½ hrs. N., is easy. A blue-marked path a little N. of the monastery church leads to the right up to the plateau (5780 ft.; 3 hrs.), which is reached from Kapellen in 3½ hrs. by a yellow-marked route leading N. We now proceed N. (yellow marks) to the (20 min.) *Windberg-Hütten*, with the *Rinnhofer-Hütte* (5722 ft.; inn, open all the year, 7 beds and 10 mattresses; to Nasswald, see p. 179), and finally follow the red marks W. to the (½ hr.) summit (*Windberg*, 6247 ft.), with an extensive view. The *Schneealpen-Haus* (5866 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 30 mattresses) is ¼ hr. S.E. of the Windberg-Hütten.

From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell, 35¾ M., motor post in 3¼ hrs. (8½*S*). The road ascends the valley of the *Mürz* viâ *Kapellen* (4¾ M.; see above) and *Neuberg* (8½ M.; see above) to (16¼ M.) *Mürzsteg* (2569 ft.; Goldener Adler, 50 beds from 3*S*), with the former imperial shooting box. We next follow a narrow wooded valley N., passing between rocky cliffs and passing (r.) the waterfall of *Zum Toten Weib* (100 ft. high), to the (21½ M.) hamlet of *Frein* (2838 ft.; Mayer, 80 beds from 9*S*), which lies in a basin. Finally we cross the *Lahn-Sattel* (3300 ft.) to *Terz* (28¼ M.) and proceed as on p. 193 to *Mariazell* (35¾ M.; p. 189).

A motorbus plies N. from Mürzzuschlag viâ Kapellen to *Altenberg* (7¾ M.; p. 181); to the E. to the *Semmering*, see p. 185.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz, soon reaching (100¾ M.) *Langenwang* (2093 ft.), with the ruin of *Hohenwang* above it (¾ hr.). — 103¾ M. *Krieglach* (2014 ft.; Post, 40 beds at 3-5*S*). To the N.E. is the villa of Peter Rosegger, the poet, who died there in 1918 and is buried in the cemetery.

We follow the Ratten road (motorbus to Alpl, 35 min.; 3*S*) S.E. up the wooded slope of the *Gölkberg* to the *Höllkögerl* (2 hrs.; 3429 ft.), then descend to the right to the (½ hr.) *Waldschulhaus* and (½ hr.) **Alpl**, a lonely hamlet with the house in which Rosegger (p. 328) was born in 1843; the *Waldheimat-Warte* (4100 ft.), ½ hr. higher up to the S., affords a view of the wooded hills around ('Rosegger's Waldheimat').

106¼ M. *Mitterdorf-Veitsch* (1939 ft.); to the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschtal*, is *Schloss Pichl* (17th cent.), with its four towers. — To the right of (107½ M.) *Wartberg-Mürztal* (1913 ft.) is the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. — Beyond (110½ M.) *Kindberg* (1860 ft.), with a château of Count Attems, we cross the Mürz thrice and reach (119¼ M.) *Kapfenberg* (1667 ft.; buffet; Ramsauer, 26 beds from 2½*S*), with large steel works.

From Kapfenberg to Au-Seewiesen, 14¼ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr. — The line turns N. into the valley of the Thörlbach. — 7½ M. *Thörl* (2067 ft.; Seidl, 22 beds), a village of 800 inhab. dominated by the ruins of *Schachenstein* (15th cent.), has an iron industry. Hence a road leads N.W. through the pretty *St. Ilgner Tal* to the (8 M.) *Bodenbauer Inn* (2877 ft.; 25 R.), finely situated at the basin-shaped head of the valley. Ascent of the Hochschwab, see p. 320. The Eisenheim Inn is 10 min. W. — From (8 M.) *Aflenz* station (2106 ft.; Eisenhof Inn) a motorbus runs N. to the (1½ M.) market-village of **Aflenz** (2510 ft.; Post, 80 beds from 3½, P. 9½-10½*S*; Aflenzer Hof, 33 beds; winter sports), a summer resort in

a sheltered position, with a late 15th cent. church. A blue-marked road leads N. from here to the (2 hrs.) *Bürgeralpe* (4941 ft.; inn), with a repaying view. — The railway bends N.E. to reach (14¼ M.) *Au-Seewiesen* (2516 ft.; Post Inn), whence a motor post runs N.W. to (4¼ M.) **Seewiesen** (3176 ft.; Post, 84 beds from 3, P. from 8*S*; Hochschwab, 36 beds; skiing), a picturesquely situated little village. Ascent of the Hochschwab, see below. Motor post to Mariazell, see p. 191.

The ***Hochschwab** (9114 ft.) commands an extensive view reaching on the N. (across the jagged rocky Schwaben plateau) to the Danube and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Wiener Schneeberg to the Dachstein. Ascent from the Bodenbauer Inn (see p. 319), 6 hrs., not difficult for experts. We follow a blue-marked path W. to the (2 hrs.) *Häusl Alp* (4967 ft.; inn in summer, 9 beds; 1¼ hr. W., the Sonnschien Alp, see below), then a red-marked path N.E. via the (3¼ hrs.) *Ferdinand-Fleischer-Hütte* (6726 ft.; burnt down in 1928) to the (¾ hr.) summit. The following route is shorter (4 hrs.), but the Gehackte should only be negotiated by adepts. From the Bodenbauer Inn (p. 319) a red-marked path leads N.E. via the stepped *Trawies Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) 'Gehackt-Brunnen' (6181 ft.; good spring), whence we follow a safeguarded rock-path (for those with steady heads only) N.W. via the *Gehackte* to the (¾ hr.) Ferdinand-Fleischer-Hütte (see above). — From Seewiesen (see above), 5¼ hrs., not difficult. We ascend the Seetal by a blue-marked path leading W., via the (1½ hr.) *Untere Dullwitz Alp* (1200 ft.), to the (1¼ hr.) *Voisthaler-Hütte* (5130 ft.; inn, open all the year, 40 mattresses). Hence a red-marked path ascends the valley, after ½ hr. mounting to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Schiestl-Haus* (7087 ft.; inn in summer, 34 beds and 100 mattresses) and the (½ hr.) summit. — Descent to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, see p. 190.

121¾ M. (r.) **Bruck an der Mur** (1608 ft.; railway restaurant; Goldener Strauss, Haupt-Platz, 70 beds from 3½*S*, well spoken of; Schwarzer Adler, Minoriten-Platz, 65 beds from 3*S*; Café Austria, Minoriten-Platz; winter sports) is a town of 11,300 inhab. at the influx of the Mürz into the *Mur*. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. straight on, turn to the left beyond the Mürz bridge, crossing the Minoriten-Platz, and then take the Mittergasse to the right to the (12 min.) Haupt-Platz, with a fine wrought-iron fountain of 1626. On the E. side of the square is the handsome late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus, with arcades and a loggia, built in 1510. A little to the NW., above the square, is the Gothic parish church (15th cent.). From the Kornmesser-Haus we follow the Wiener Str. N.E., ascend to the left after 4 min. through a small gateway, and reach the (6 min.) scanty remains of the castle of *Landskron*, with a clock-tower (pretty panorama). The *Gloriette*, ½ hr. E. of the station, and the (20 min.) *Kalvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view.

From Bruck a motor post (3*S* 30*g*) runs N.W. in 1¼ hr. to (16¾ M.) **Tragöss-Oberort** (2559 ft.; Zum Grünen See, 35 beds from 3*S*; Post, 21 beds; Pension Balschhof, 24 beds, P. from 8½*S*), a summer resort of 300 inhab., beautifully situated in the basin-shaped head of the valley. About ½ hr. N.W. lies the picturesque *Grüner See* (hence to Eisenerz, see p. 335). — From Oberort a yellow-marked path leads N. through the 'Klamm', a pretty rock-defile, to a (2¼ hrs.) fork on the slope above the *Klamm Alp* (3396 ft.): to the right (green way-marks) to the *Häusl Alp* (¾ hr.; see above); to the left (yellow marks) to the (1 hr.) finely situated *Sonnschien Alp*, with a club shelter-hut (4971 ft.; inn, closed in autumn,

15 beds and 15 mattresses). Hence a blue-marked path ascends N.W. to the *Ebenstein* (2 hrs.; 6969 ft.), with an attractive view. Another path (red marks) leads E. from the Sonnschien Alp, past the *Sackwiesen-See* (4662 ft.), to the (1¼ hr.) *Häusl Alp* (hence to the Hochschwab, see p. 320). From the Sonnschien Alp to the W. to the Frauenmauer Cavern and Eisenerz, see p. 335.

From Bruck an der Mur to *Klagenfurt*, see R. 34.

The train enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*, in which are a large power-station, at (128 M.) *Pernegg* (1509 ft.), and, to the left, Schloss Neu-Pernegg (1578-82). — 129¾ M. *Mixnitz* (1473 ft.) lies at the base of the *Rötelstein* (4049 ft.). About 5 hrs. N.E. is the *Hochlantsch* (5650 ft.; p. 323), commanding a beautiful view.

137¼ M. *Frohnleiten* (1401 ft.; Stadt Strassburg, 40 beds at 1¾-2½*S*, well spoken of; Pension Lydia, 22 beds; Kurhaus, 42 beds, with a hydropathic), a summer resort with 1500 inhabitants. Motor post in summer to Passail (p. 323; 16¾ M.). — To the right of the railway is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg;* on a hill to the left is the ruin of *Pfannberg*. Farther on, to the right, we see the restored castle of *Rabenstein*, picturesquely situated on a rock. The valley broadens until we reach (142 M.) *Badl-Semriach* (Steinkellner Inn).

A red-marked path leads E., passing the (¼ hr.) *Badl-Höhle* (adm. 50*g*), to the (1¼ hr.) ***Lurloch** (inn at the entrance; visitors shown round in 1 hr., Sun. at 12, 2, 4, & 6, week-days at 9, 1, & 4; 1½*S*), a beautiful stalactite cavern, lighted by electricity, the passages and chambers of which have a stream flowing through them; the exit is reached from Peggau also. - From the cavern-entrance a marked path leads S.E. to (½ hr.) *Semriach* (2320 ft.; Rauch, 10 beds; Ritter), whence a motorbus runs to Peggau (10 M.; see below) in 1 hr. The *Schöckel* (p. 333), 2½ hrs. S.E., may be ascended from Semriach by a marked path.

The valley contracts to a defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badlwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). — 142¼ M. (l.) *Peggau - Deutsch-Feistritz* (1322 ft.; Post, 4 beds; to the Lurloch, see above). To the left rises the Schöckel (p. 333). — We cross the Mur. To the right lies the market-village of *Deutsch-Feistritz* (1545 ft.), with factories. — Next come the stations of (144¾ M.) *Stübing* (1299 ft.), with a Schloss of Count Pálffy-Daun on the right, and (148½ M.) *Gratwein* (1240 ft.).

About ¾ hr. N.W. of Gratwein is the Cistercian abbey of **Rein**, founded in 1129. The church, built in 1737-47, contains ceiling-paintings by Josef von Mölk and a high-altar-piece by Schmidt of Krems; to the right of the choir is the red marble sarcophagus of Duke Ernest (the 'Iron Duke'; d. 1424). Close by is a tavern.

The valley widens once more. About ¼ hr. S.W. of (149¾ M.) *Judendorf-Strassengel* (1240 ft.; Bahnhof, 35 beds from 3, L. 2¾*S*), a summer resort amid woods, is the Gothic pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Strassengel** (1346-55), with a magnificent tower on the N. side; the choir contains superb stained-glass windows of the mid-15th cent.; on the marble high altar (1885) is a 14th cent. miraculous image. — 152¾ M. *Gösting*, see pp. 332, 333. — The train enters the *Grazer Feld* (p. 325). To the left is the Schlossberg.

154¾ M. *Graz*, see p. 324.

B. Viâ Friedberg and Fehring.

161½ M. Railway in 10¼ hrs. (25*S* 80*g*, 17*S* 20*g*; 2nd and 3rd class only).

From Vienna to (62¾ M.) *Mönichkirchen*, see R. 6b. — We traverse the *Hartberg Tunnel* (2211 ft.; 2700 yds. long), then descend to (70¾ M.) *Friedberg* (1811 ft.; buffet; Schwarzer Adler, 22 beds from 2*S*; Groller, 16 beds), a town of 1400 inhab. at the base of the S.E. spurs of the Wechsel (p. 174).

From Friedberg to Szombathely, 43½ M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. — The train traverses the *Hochstrass Tunnel* (580 yds. long) and proceeds viâ (10½ M.) *Pinkafeld* (1312 ft.; Lehner Inn), with 2600 inhab., to (16¾ M.) *Oberwarth* (1010 ft.; Weintraube, 15 beds; to Bad Tatzmannsdorf, see below), with 3850 inhabitants. Hence a motor post runs N.E. to *Schlaining* (11¼ M.; 1332 ft.), with a well-preserved old castle on the hill. — 33 M. *Rechnitz* (passport and customs examination) has a large château. The line crosses the Hungarian frontier to reach (43½ M.) *Szombathely* (p. 334).

From Oberwarth (see above) a branch-line runs N. to (5½ M.) *Oberschützen* viâ (4¼ M.) **Bad Tatzmannsdorf** (Kurbad, open May-Sept., 400 beds at 2½-6½ P. from 12*S*; Park Hotel, 40 beds), with chalybeate and bitter acidulated waters and peat baths. Hence a motor post runs N. viâ (3 M.) *Mariasdorf*, with a fine Gothic church of the mid 15th cent., and (6¾ M.) *Bernstein* (2031 ft.), with a handsome Schloss, to *Kirchschlag* (15 M.; p. 173).

76½ M. *Rohrbach-Vorau* (1539 ft.).

Hence a road leads W. to the (2¾ hrs.) market-village of *Vorau* (2165 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz, 50 beds; Spitzbauer Inn). On its S. side is the Augustinian **Abbey of Vorau**, founded in 1163 and completely rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. Restaurant on the left in the first courtyard. The church was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1660-62 (the two W. towers are older); the interior, adorned with coloured frescoes, contains an admirable pulpit; in the sacristy are wall and ceiling paintings by J. C. Hackhofer (c. 1727). To the left of the church is the Prälatur; the library (adm. free 2-3 on week-days in summer; at other times apply to the organist) contains valuable MSS. and fine rococo cabinets (1767). — About 2½ hrs. N. of Vorau (blue way-marks) is *Schloss Festenburg*; the church is embellished with frescoes by J. C. Hackhofer (1709-11).

88¼ M. **Hartberg** (1181 ft.; buffet; Hartberger Hof; Festenburg), a town of 2700 inhab., is prettily situated at the foot of the vine-clad *Ringkogel* (2608 ft.; 1¼ hr., yellow marks; view-tower). The late-Romanesque mortuary-chapel, one of the finest in Austria, contains drastically restored wall-paintings of the early 13th century.

A motor post runs W. to the (9½ M.) market-village of *Pöllau* (1101 ft.; Grawatsch Inn), with a handsome domed church, erected by J. Carlone in 1701-08. The *Pöllauberg* (2167 ft.; view), 1¼ hr. N.E. of Pöllau, has a Gothic pilgrimage-church (2nd half of 15th cent.).

107 M. *Fürstenfeld* (873 ft.; buffet; Stadt Triest, 27 beds), a town with 5650 inhab. and a large tobacco factory, on the Feistritz. — From (118¾ M.) *Hatzendorf* (856 ft.; sanatorium), a village of 930 inhab., a road leads N.W. through the Graztal to Riegersburg (p. 323; 1½ hr.).

121¾ M. **Fehring** (833 ft.; railway restaurant), where the Budapest line (see p. 334) branches off to the E.

From the station we walk S., crossing the Raab, to reach the (20 min.) market-village of *Fehring* (886 ft.; Pichler's Inn), with 1300 inhab., amid

wooded surroundings. About 1 hr. W. is the château of *Bertholdstein* or *Pertlstein* (1280 ft.), the exterior of which was restored by Sefer Pasha (Ladislaus, Count Koszielski; d. 1895); it is now a Benedictine nunnery.

Our train turns W. through the *Raabtal*, passing *Schloss Hainfeld*, with its four towers, on the left. — 128 M. *Feldbach-Bad Gleichenberg* (902 ft.; railway restaurant), a town with 2500 inhabitants; the Kalvarienberg (1230 ft.), 20 min. to the S.W., commands a good view.

From Feldbach a road (motor post in 35 min., 3*S*; electric railway under construction) leads S. to (9¼ M.) **Bad Gleichenberg** (965 ft.; Mailand, 96 beds, P. from 12*S*; Venedig, 64 beds; Pensions: Weihnachtsbaum-Triestino, 60 beds, P. from 12*S*; d'Orsay, 52 beds, P. from 11*S*; Hofer, 41 beds; Kur-Café; visitors' tax, 20*S* each), a health resort situated in a valley open to the S. only, with alkaline-muriatic springs beneficial for pulmonary and cardiac patients. The Emma-Quelle, Konstantin-Quelle, and Klausen-Stahlquelle (chalybeate) are used for drinking, the Römer-Brunnen and Werle-Quelle, containing carbonic acid, for bathing. About 1 hr. N., on a rock inaccessible on three sides, is *Schloss Gleichenberg* (1398 ft.), built in the first half of the 17th cent., the property of Count Trauttmansdorff. Other walks may be taken to the (50 min.) *Klause* (café), to the (1 hr.) *Bauernhansel* (café), to the (1¼ hr.) *Forsthof*, and to the (1½ hr.) *Alexanderhöhe*. Motor posts ply from Bad Gleichenberg to Graz (see p. 334) and Radkersburg (see p. 333).

From Feldbach a motor post runs N. to (8¾ M. in ¾ hr., 1*S* 60*g*) *Riegersburg* (1234 ft.; Lassl, 35 beds from 2*S*), a market-village with 600 inhabitants. On the N. side of the village, enthroned on a basaltic rock rising from the plain, is the fortress of **Riegersburg** (1581 ft.), dating in its present form from 1597-1613, which resisted all the attacks of the Turks; since 1822 it has belonged to the Princes of Liechtenstein, who have restored it. It is entered on the S. side by a winding path (½ M. long) cut in the rock, defended by seven gateways. Extensive view. From Riegersburg to Hatzendorf, see p. 322.

152¼ M. *Gleisdorf* (1198 ft.; buffet; Thomaser, 15 R.; Bahnhof, 10 R.) is a town of 2500 inhabitants.

From Gleisdorf to Birkfeld, 28 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 4¼ M. *St. Ruprecht an der Raab* (1240 ft.; Locker; König), a market-village of 800 inhabitants. About 40 min. N.W. is *Schloss Stadl* (early 17th cent.). — 10 M. *Weiz* (1496 ft.; Schlacher, near the station; Stadt Graz; Krone; motor post from Graz, see p. 334) is a market-village with 3900 inhab., a double-towered parish church (1757-76) containing ceiling-paintings by J. R. von Mölk (1771), and the former Schloss Ratmannsdorf (16th cent.). A road (motor post in 1 hr., 2*S*) leads N.W. through the beautiful *Weiz-Klamm* to (9¼ M.) *Passail* (2149 ft.; Grumböck Inn; motor post from Frohnleiten, see p. 321), whence the *Hochlantsch* (5650 ft.; comp. p. 321) may be ascended via the *Teich Alp* in 4-4½ hrs. — 28 M. *Birkfeld* (2041 ft.; Post Inn) is a market-village with 1000 inhabitants.

From Gleisdorf a road (motor post in 1½ hr., 2*S* 80*g*) leads N.E. to (11¾ M.) *St. Johann* (1385 ft.; Prettenhofer Inn), a village of 300 inhabitants. Hence we may walk N.W. through the Herberstein-Klamm to (¼ hr.) **Schloss Herberstein** (15th and 17th cent.), perched on a long, precipitous granite rock, one of the most beautiful castles in Styria. About 2 hrs. N.W. of St. Johann (red way-marks) is the **Kulm** (3202 ft.), with an extensive view; ¼ hr. lower down are a pilgrimage-church (1720) and an inn.

Just beyond (148¼ M.) *Lassnitzhöhe* (p. 332) we thread a tunnel to reach (158½ M.) *Graz-Ostbahnhof*, then cross the Mur.

161½ M. *Graz-Hauptbahnhof*, see p. 324.

32. Graz and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. A 4, 5; restaurant, with veranda), for all trains; *Köflacher Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A 5), a secondary station for Köflach and Wies; *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 8), station for Gleisdorf, Fehring (Budapest), and Aspang (Vienna).

Air Services (see p. xxii). The aerodrome is at *Thalerhof*, on the Grazer Feld, near *Abtissendorf* (p. 333). Motor-cars for air passengers start from the Landhaus (Pl. D 5) 50 min. before flying-time.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur: **Elefant* (Pl. a; C 5), Mur-Platz 11, with garden, 150 beds at 5½-9, 20 R. with private bathrooms at 18-20), B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. 15-30*S*; **Wiesler* (Pl. g; C 5), Gries-Kai 4, 150 beds at 8-10 (15 R. with private bathrooms at 20), B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. 18-30*S* (lower prices in the annexe); *Weitzer* (Pl. d; C 5), Griesgasse 15, 180 beds at 5-7, L. 3½, P. 12-18*S*; *Daniel* (Pl. h; A 5), Bahnhofs-Platz 5, near the Haupt-Bahnhof, 80 beds at 2½-7, B. 1½*S*; *Drei Raben* (Pl. c; B 5), Annen-Str. 43; *Deutinger* (Pl. k; B 5), Elisabethinergasse 12, 30 beds at 3-4*S*; *Schwan* (Pl. n; C 5), Annen-Str. 3, 65 beds from 2¾*S*. — On the left bank of the Mur (in the inner town; 15-20 min. from the Haupt-Bahnhof): **Steirer Hof* (Pl. f; D 5), Jakomini-Platz 12, 100 beds at 5-12 (10 R. with private bathrooms at 25)*S*; *Erzherzog Johann* (Pl. b; C 5), Sack-Str. 5, 120 beds at 3¾-7*S*; *Goldene Birne* (Pl. i; E 5), Leonhard-Str. 8, 60 beds at 3-5½*S*, plain but good.

Beer. *Steirer Hof* (see above); *Theater-Restaurant Thalia*, Girardigasse 1 (Pl. D 5), next to the Opera House, to the right, with garden; *Schweehater Bierhalle*, Herrengasse 13 (Pl. D 5); *Gösser Bierhalle*, Neutorgasse 18 (Pl. C 5); *Schlossberg-Wirtschaft*, see p. 331. — On the right bank of the Mur: *Elefant* (see above); *Wiesler* (see above), entrance Griesgasse; *Schwan* (see above). — Styria is famous for its capons and turkeys.

Wine. *Weinstube der Steiermärkischen Sparkasse*, Stainzerhofgasse 1; *Bourier*, Jungferngasse 1, S. of the Zeughaus (Pl. D 5); *Landhauskeller*, Schmiedgasse 9 (Pl. D 5), ground-floor; *Kleinoscheg*, Herrengasse 13 (Pl. D 5), to the left in the courtyard; *Bodega*, Hans-Sachs-Gasse 1 (Pl. D 5). — The pale red, acid wine of the country is known as 'Schilcher' (the best kind is from Stainz).

Cafés. *Opern-Café*, Opernring 20 (Pl. D 5); *Thonethof*, Herrengasse 28 (Pl. D 5), near the Bismarck-Platz; *Europa*, Herrengasse 7-9; *Kaiserhof*, corner of Kaiserfeldgasse and Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D 5); *Park Café* (p. 331). — On the right bank of the Mur: *Rosegger*, Annen-Str. 23 (Pl. A B 5), corner of Elisabethinergasse, with cabaret; *Elefant* (see above); *Österreichischer Hof*, Annen-Str. 10.

Confectioners. *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse 5 (Pl. D 4); *Strehly*, Sporgasse 14 (Pl. D 4); *Rom*, Hans-Sachs-Gasse 14 (Pl. D 5). — 'Grazer Zwieback', etc., at *Spreng's*, Bürgergasse 7 (Pl. D 5).

Baths. *Swimming Bath*, Schwimmschul-Kai 12 (Pl. C 3); *Sonne*, Tegetthoffgasse 15 (Pl. C 5); *Margareten-Bad*, Grillparzergasse (Pl. D 2, 3).

Theatres. *Opera House* (Opern-Haus or Stadt-Theater; Pl. D E 5); *Schauspiel-Haus* (Pl. 11; D 4). — *Orpheum*, Jacobigasse 8 (Pl. B 4), varieties.

General Post Office (Pl. C 5), Neutorgasse 46.

Motor Cabs. Small cabs: 80*g* plus 60*g* (80*g* from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. per km. Large cabs: 1*S* plus 80*g* (1*S* from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) per km. Luggage 1*S*.

Tramways. **1.** From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. A 4, 5) viâ the Annen-Str., Haupt-Platz, Jakomini-Platz (Pl. D 5), and Leonhard-Str. to St. Leonhardmaut (3 M. in 24 min.). — **2.** From the Haupt-Bahnhof viâ the Haupt-Platz, Jakomini-Platz, and Kepler-Str. (Pl. A B 4) back to the Haupt-Bahnhof. — **3.** From the Schiller-Platz (Pl. F 5) viâ the Jakomini-Platz, Gries-Platz (Pl. C 5, 6), and Lend-Platz (Pl. B C 4) to Gösting (beyond

GRAZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Herzog W.v. Württemberg C.5.
2 Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Barmherziger K. C.5.
4. St. Andrä-Kirche B.5.
5. St. Antoni K. D.4.
6. Evangelische K. E.5 B.4.
7. Ursulinen K. C.4.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Kalvarienberg
Andritz
Rainer Kogel
Mur
Schwimmschule
Karmeliter
Karmeliterinnen
Blinden-Inst.
Rottenhan
Rosenberg
Schloßberg
Uhrturm
Volksgarten
Stadt-Park
Hauptbahnhof
Taubstummen-Inst.
Kinder-Spital
Physik
Physiol. Institut
Universität
Karl-Franzens-Universität
Lichthalle
Pathol. Institut
Leech K.
Polizei
Kaserne
Brigade
Real-Schule
Ursulinen-Schule u. Kloster
Maria Trost
Gleisdorf, 24 km
Bruck, Wien
Bruck, 53 km
Gösting, 700 m
Bahnhof-Gürtel
Elisabeth-Straße
Leonhard-Straße
Paulustor-Platz
Jakomini-Platz
Lend-Platz
Mariahilfer-Platz
Hauptstraße
Sparbersbach
Stadtgraben
Schloßbergplatz
Schloßbergstiege
Schloßbergsteig
Schloßbergbahn
Glacis
Ring
Richard Wagnergasse
Grabenstraße
Sackstraße
Herrengasse
Hofgasse
Landhausgasse
Sporgasse
Murgasse
Färberplatz
Hauptplatz
Rathaus
Stadt-Pfarrkirche
Dom
Mausoleum
Burg
Joanneum
Landhaus
Landtag
Landes-Regierung
Landes-Archiv
Landes-Museum
Landes-Gericht
Polizei-Direktion
Post
Telegraph
Theater
Stadt-Theater
Opernhaus
Volks-Theater
Sommer-Theater
Stadt-Park
Volksgarten
Mariahilfer-Kirche
Vincenz v. Paul Kirche
Schul-Kirche
Tegetthoff-Denkmal
Erzherzog Johann-Denkmal
Franz I.-Denkmal
Herzog W.v. Württemberg-Denkmal
Hauptbahnhof
Haupt-Zollamt
Bahnhof-Restaurant
Südbahn-Hotel
Elisabeth-Hotel
Stadt-Hotel
Erzherzog Johann-Hotel
Kaiserin Elisabeth-Hotel
Kaiserhof
Kaiserwald-Hotel
Schloßberg-Restaurant
Schloßberg-Hotel
Schloßberg-Kaffeehaus
Stadt-Kaffeehaus
Kaiserwald-Kaffeehaus
Elisabeth-Kaffeehaus
Elisabeth-Bad
Kaiserwald-Bad
Stadt-Bad
Schwimmschule
Kaiserwald-Schwimmschule
Elisabeth-Schwimmschule
Stadt-

8. Mausoleum D.5.
9. Justizpalast C.5.
10. Rathaus D.5.
11. Schauspielhaus D.4.
12. Städt. Amtshaus D.5.
Marburg
Elisabethin. Spital
Stadtpl.
Bismarck-Pl.
Opern-Haus
Techn. Hochsch.
Allerheiligenkirche
Felix Dahm Pl.
Herz Jesu-Kloster
Verpflegs-Magazin
Staats Gewerbe-Finanz-Geb.
Dominikan.
Peters Friedhof
Gas- u. Elektr.-W.
Schwurgericht
Renn-Bahn
Industrie-Halle
Schenau-Siedlung
Train-Kaserne
Os. Bahnhof
Gefängnis
Schlachthaus
Strafhaus
Städt. Krankenhaus
Hauptbahnhof
Marburg, 67 km
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Pl. A 2). — **4.** From Liebenau (beyond Pl. E 8) viâ the Jakominigasse (Pl. D E 6-8), Haupt-Platz (Pl. C D 5), and Sack-Str. to Andritz (beyond Pl. B 1). — **5.** From the Schiller-Platz (Pl. F 5) viâ the Jakomini-Platz, Haupt-Platz, and Annen-Str. to Eggenberg (beyond Pl. A 5). — **6.** From Puntigam (beyond Pl. C 8) viâ the Zentral-Friedhof, Gries-Platz, and Jakomini-Platz to St. Peter (beyond Pl. F 7). — **7.** From Wetzelsdorf (beyond Pl. A 5) viâ the Annen-Str., Haupt-Platz, and Jakomini-Platz to the Hilmteich. — **8.** From the Rottalweg viâ the Haupt-Platz, Jakomini-Platz, and Schlachthaus-Brücke to the Karlauer Gürtel (Pl. C 7). — From the Zinzendorfgasse (Pl. E 4) viâ the Hilmteich to Maria-Trost (p. 332) in 21 min. (red cars).

Art Exhibitions. *Steiermärkischer Kunstverein* and *Steiermärkischer Kunstgewerbeverein*, Landhausgasse 7, in the Landhaus (Pl. D 5); *Steiermärkischer Werkbund*, Glacis-Str. 9 (Pl. D E 4, 5).

Inquiry Offices (railway-tickets, etc.). *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, Mur-Platz 16 (Pl. C 5), week-days 8.30-12.30 & 2.30-5. — *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr*, Haupt-Platz 12 (Pl. C D 5), week-days 8-12 & 3-6.

Times of Admission. *Arsenal* (p. 329), open week-days from April 1st to Oct. 31st, 10-1 (Sat. 12-1), 50*g*; every third Sun. from April 15th to Nov. 1st, 9-12, 10*g*; from Nov. 1st to March 31st, 10-1 on week-days, apply to the porter of the Landhaus (p. 329).

Folklore Section of the Joanneum (p. 327), Mon., Wed., & Fri. 9-12 & 3-5, 50*g*; in summer every other Sun. also.

Joanneum (p. 329; closed on Mon.): Old Joanneum, Tues. & Thurs. 9-12; Historical and Industrial Art Museum, Wed. & Fri. 9-12; Provincial Picture Gallery, Sat. 10-12 & Sun. 9-12.

Provincial Archives (p. 329), week-days 8.30-1.30, also on Mon., Wed., & Fri. 4-7 (in winter 4-8).

Provincial Government Archives (p. 328), week-days 8-2.

Provincial Library (p. 330), week-days 9-1 & 4-7; 9-1 only from July 16th to Sept. 15th.

Schlossberg Museum (p. 331), 9-11 & 2-5.

University Library (p. 332), week-days 8-1 & 3-7 (in summer 1-7); Aug. and Sept., Tues. & Fri. 9-12 only.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning: Herrengasse, with the Arsenal, Art History Museum, Stadt-Park, and Schloss-Berg. Afternoon: Hilmteich and the excursions mentioned on pp. 332, 333.

Graz or *Gratz* (1198 ft.), the ancient capital of Styria and the seat of the provincial government, a university, a technical academy, the supreme courts of justice for Styria and Carinthia, and the bishopric of Seckau (p. 338), contains 153,000 inhab. and is the most important town in the E. Alps and the second largest in Austria. The town is beautifully situated on both banks of the Mur, at the point where the river quits its narrow defile for the long, fertile *Grazer Feld*. Graz, which is commanded by its Schlossberg, is enclosed on three sides by wooded heights which approach it closely on the E. and form a series of pleasant residential districts. On the left bank is the *Altstadt*, or 1st Bezirk ('quarter'), adjoined on the S. by the *Jakomini-Vorstadt* (6th Bezirk), on the E. by *St. Leonhard* (2nd Bezirk), and on the N. by *Geidorf* (3rd Bezirk). On the right bank, N. and S., are *Lend* (4th Bezirk) and *Gries* (5th Bezirk). The factories, comprising iron, linen, hat, leather, and paper works, breweries, mills, etc., are chiefly situated on the right bank.

Graz, colonized by German settlers of Bavarian extraction under the protection of its castle, is first mentioned in 1128 and 1140. It belonged

at this time to the Ottocars of Styria, and after their extinction in 1192 was acquired by Leopold V. of Babenberg, Duke of Austria. In the mid-13th cent. Graz, which had been granted a municipal charter in c. 1189, was enclosed by a wall. The Babenbergs became extinct in 1246 and in 1283 Duke Albert, eldest son of Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg, took possession of Styria, together with Graz. After the division of the Habsburg territory in 1379 under Leopold III., Graz became the chief residence of the younger Leopold line. Emperor Frederick III. (d. 1493), grandson of Leopold III., was a great benefactor of the town. In 1478 and 1480 the Turks appeared before Graz. The influence of the Reformation began to be felt in 1527 and quickly spread. In 1544-1625 Italian architects built strong fortifications, and Graz became one of the chief bulwarks against the Turks. After the death of Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1564 the Habsburg possessions were again split up, and his youngest son Charles inherited Inner Austria, with Graz as capital. The university was opened in 1586 and handed over to the Jesuits. Charles died in 1590 and was succeeded by his son, Archduke Ferdinand, who supported the counter-Reformation with great zeal; he was elected emperor in 1619, however, and removed to Vienna (grave, see p. 328). Graz now began to flourish as a trading centre, especially under Maria Theresa. The fortifications were razed in 1781. In 1797 and 1805 the town was occupied by the French, but on its recapture in 1809 the Austrians, led by Major von Hackher, were able to hold the citadel on the Schlossberg. Since the collapse of the monarchy in 1918 Graz is situated near the new S.E. frontier of Austria.

A. The Quarters on the Right Bank of the Mur.

The chief thoroughfare on the right bank of the Mur is the Annen-Strasse (Pl. A B 5), which begins at the Haupt-Bahnhof and divides Lend (N.) from Gries (S.).

In **Lend**, at the E. end of the Annen-Str., are the monastery and hospital of the *Barmherzige Brüder* (Brothers of Mercy), founded in 1615. The church (Pl. 3; C 5), erected in 1735-69, contains wall-paintings by Johann Mayer (p. 329) in the chapels and, on the right wall, near the late-baroque pulpit, a crucifix carved by Georg Schweigger of Nuremberg (1633). Thence viâ the Haupt-Brücke to the Haupt-Platz in the Altstadt, see p. 327. — In the Mariahilfer Str. is the parish church of *Mariahilf* (Pl. C 4), belonging to a Minorite monastery and built in 1607-11 by Giovanni Pietro de Pomis, with a W. front and two towers altered in 1742; on the late-baroque high altar is a miraculous image ('Our Lady of Succour') of 1611. The monastery courtyard (entrance Mariahilfer Str. 3) contains a giant chestnut-tree. – Much farther N. is the *Kalvarienberg* (beyond Pl. A 1), with a church of 1654 and a view.

In the **Gries** quarter, S. of the Annen-Str., are the *St. Andrä-Kirche* (Pl. 4; B 5), dating from 1616-27, and, opposite, the *Heilig-Geist-Kirche*, consecrated in 1463, with a tower of 1630-40 and an outside niche containing a Pietà by J. J. Schoy. — The library of the *Konservatorium* (Conservatoire of Music), Griesgasse 29 (Pl. C 5), includes the MS. score of Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony' (B minor).

B. The Altstadt and the Quarters on the Left Bank of the Mur.

The *Haupt-Brücke* (Pl. C 5), built in 1891, crosses the Mur at the E. end of the Annen-Str. (p. 326); two bronze figures, by Brandstetter, represent Austria and Styria. View of the Schlossberg (p. 331).

The Murgasse, on the left bank of the Mur, leads through the **Altstadt** to the Haupt-Platz (Pl. C D 5), on which the busiest streets of the Altstadt converge. On the E. side, at the corner of the Sporgasse, is the *Haus am Luegg*, with arcades and a stucco façade of the second half of the 17th century. In the centre of the square is a metal statue of *Archduke John* (d. 1859; p. 329), cast in 1878 from a design by Pönninger. The **Rathaus** (Pl. 10), to the S., was erected in the German Renaissance style by Wielemans and Reuter (1888-93). The third landing of the staircase (entrance in the Landhausgasse) is adorned with a fresco of Graz in 1635 by Paul Scholz (1890). A pretty view of the Schlossberg is obtained from the corner of the Haupt-Platz and Schmiedgasse.

The Gothic *Franziskaner-Kirche* (Pl. C 5), a little to the W. of the Haupt-Platz, has a lofty W. tower of 1636-43.

The Sack-Str. (Pl. C 4) runs N. from the Haupt-Platz. The 'Krebsenkeller', No. 12 on the right, has two arcaded courtyards; to the left are the palace of *Count Attems*, built in the early 18th cent. (No. 17), and the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* or *Ursulinen-Kirche* (Pl. 7), dedicated in 1704. To the Schlossberg, see p. 331.

From the N.E. corner of the Haupt-Platz the Sporgasse (Pl. D 4) ascends N.E. No. 21, to the left, contains steps leading to the *St. Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. C D 4), which dates from 1619-27. Opposite, to the right, at the corner of the Hofgasse (to the cathedral, see below), is the *House of the Teutonic Order* (No. 22), with a partly Gothic arcaded courtyard. — The Karmeliten-Platz (Pl. D 4) contains a Column of the Trinity (1680-85), erected in 1876; the Carmelite monastery, founded in 1629, is now used as police-barracks. — To the left in the Paulustorgasse (Pl. D 4; to the Schlossberg, see p. 331), the N. prolongation of the Sporgasse, are the *St. Antoni-Kirche* (Pl. 5; D 4), built in 1600-2, and the interesting *Folklore Section of the Joanneum*, in the former Capuchin monastery (No. 13; adm., see p. 325), connected with the church. No. 8, to the right, built in c. 1700, is now the headquarters of the police. The *Paulus-Tor*, completed in 1625, a relic of the old fortifications, closes the street (Stadt-Park, see p. 331).

The Hofgasse (see above) leads to the Freiheits-Platz (Pl. D 4), with a bronze statue of Emperor Francis I., by Marchesi (1841), and the *Schauspielhaus* or theatre (Pl. 11), erected in the classical style by P. von Nobile in 1825. Behind the square, to the E., is

the restored 15th cent. *Burg*, now government offices; the tower-like structure at the N.W. corner of the first courtyard (entrance Hofgasse 13) has a curious double spiral staircase.

The **Cathedral** of St. Ægidius (St. Giles), or **Dom** (Pl. D 4, 5), to the S., is a late-Gothic edifice of 1438-62; the side-chapels, the sacristy, on the S. side of the choir, and the copper-roofed turret of the W. façade are in the baroque style. Outside, to the N., is a war-memorial (relief of the Mount of Olives), by P. Neuböck (1923). On the S. exterior wall is a large wall-painting of 1480 ('Landplagenbild'): below in the centre, Turkish atrocities (in the background, the town and the Schlossberg), to the left the plague of locusts, to the right the miseries of pestilence; above, the Church of God upon earth and (at the top) the Holy Trinity. The interior was redecorated by the Jesuits in the 18th century. On either side of the approach to the choir, on marble pedestals, are two reliquaries, once the bridal chests of Duchess Paola Gonzaga of Mantua, each with three charming ivory reliefs of 1477, representing Love, Innocence, Death, and Fame, Time, and Eternity (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi'). The high-altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. Ægidius (St. Giles), is by Josef Flurer (1733); to the right is a votive painting, by Jakob de Monte (1593), representing Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin; on the left choir-wall is a Crucifixion by Konrad Laib of Salzburg (1457).

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral to the S., a showy baroque edifice, was built from plans by Pietro de Pomis in 1614-1714. The cruciform aisleless chapel, with a lofty dome and a circular E. tower, is adjoined on the S. by the tomb house, also domed; the whole building, with its three domes covered with green patina, is exceedingly effective in views of the town. Visitors ring the bell on the E. side for the sacristan. The high altar is by J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1694). In the vault, to the left of the altar, is the tomb of Emperor Ferdinand II. (d. 1637); the red marble sarcophagus in the centre bears the recumbent effigies of Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife Maria of Bavaria (d. 1608; who alone is buried here), the parents of the emperor.

Opposite the cathedral to the W., at the corner of the Hofgasse (Bürgergasse 2), is the *Old University* (comp. p. 331), consisting of the Jesuit college (1572), now a priests' house, and of the university proper (1607-09). The aula or assembly hall contains the *Provincial Government Archives* (adm., see p. 325). — A little to the S.W. of the Mausoleum, in the Glockenspiel-Platz (Pl. D 5), is the *Maurersches Glockenspiel* (1905; chimes daily at 11 a.m. & 6 p.m.). — The Styrian poet Peter Rosegger (comp. p. 319) lived in 1884-1918 at Burggasse No. 16 (Pl. D 5), S.E. of the Mausoleum.

The Herrengasse (Pl. D 5), running S.E. from the Haupt-Platz, is the busiest street in the city. No. 3, to the left, is the

Gemaltes Haus or 'Painted House' with faded frescoes by Johann Mayer (1742), and No. 9, at the corner of the Stempfergasse, is the house of Count Lamberg, with a Renaissance courtyard.

The ***Landhaus** (Pl. D 5; No. 16, to the right), formerly the House of the Styrian Estates, was built in the Renaissance style, by Domenico dell'Allio (1556-63), but has subsequently been enlarged. A handsome portal, with its canopied balcony, leads to the fine arcaded courtyard.

To the right of the entrance is a quaint notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or breadknives'. — In the arcaded court is a beautiful Renaissance *Fountain* of 1590, with an open-work canopy borne by five slender columns and surmounted by a banner-bearer. On the wall above is a memorial-tablet to the astronomer Johann Kepler, who taught mathematics in Graz from 1594 to 1600. The building which separates the courtyards of the Landhaus and the Arsenal dates from 1890. — A flight of steps on the right of the fountain leads to the *Rittersaal* and the *Landstube* (council-chamber), the first with a stucco ceiling of 1743-46, the latter still largely fitted up as it was in 1740 (key with the gate-keeper).

The Landhaus is adjoined by the ***Landeszeughaus** or **Arsenal**, built in 1642-44. The chief portal is flanked by figures of Mars and Bellona. The very interesting interior has been left unaltered since the 17th century. It contains a collection of 28,000 weapons and pieces of armour worn by the Styrian mercenaries, who were levied when an inroad of Turks or some other pressing danger called for their services. Adm., see p. 325.

On the first floor are cannon, blunderbusses, muskets, and infantry accoutrements; on the second, equestrian armour and pistols; on the third, armour and light fire-arms; and on the fourth, shafted weapons, side-arms, and shields.

The *Parish Church* (Stadtpfarrkirche; Pl. D 5), to the left, a late-Gothic building of 1500-19, has a baroque façade of 1742 and a wooden tower of 1781. The interior was restored in 1875 and 1902; on the left choir-wall hangs an Assumption by Tintoretto(?). — The Pfarrgasse, diverging to the right from the Herrengasse opposite the church, contains the house (No. 4) in which Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (p. 30), the famous baroque architect, was born.

The Herrengasse ends at the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D 5; Opern-Ring and Stadt-Park, see pp. 330, 331), in the centre of which is a brazen Column of the Virgin (50 ft. high), erected in honour of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks at St. Gotthard (p. 334) in 1664. — Hamerlinggasse No. 3, to the E., contains the *Provincial Archives*, with more than 80,000 documents from the 10th cent. onwards (adm., see p. 325). — The large Jakomini-Platz, S. of the Bismarck-Platz, is the point of intersection of several tram-lines (p. 324).

The **Joanneum** (Pl. C D 5), founded by Archduke John in 1811, contains various collections, arranged in two buildings with a garden between them.

The Old Joanneum, Raubergasse 10, contains the *Antiquities* and the *Natural History Collections*. Adm., see p. 325.

First Floor. To the right are the prehistoric, Roman, and early-mediæval antiquities from Styria (in Room IV, the so-called 'Strettweger Wagen', a small bronze chariot used for sacrificial purposes, of the Hallstatt period, found near Judenburg). Here, too, is a collection of Greek, Roman, mediæval, and modern coins. To the left are the geological collections. — Second Floor, to the left. Botany, mineralogy (in Room XIII, Kienzle's relief map of Styria, scale 1:37,500), and zoology. — An annexe contains the *Provincial Library* (entrance Kalchberggasse 2), with 235,000 volumes; in the entresol is a reading-room. Adm., see p. 325.

The Neues Museumsgebäude, Neutorgasse 45, erected in 1890-1895 in the baroque style, from plans by Gunolt, contains the ***Styrian Historical and Industrial Art Museum**, the *Provincial Picture Gallery* (catalogue, illustrated, 1923, 10*S* 80*g*), and the *Collection of Engravings*. Adm., see p. 325.

Ground Floor. To the left of the vestibule, in Rooms **2** and **3**, are Renaissance, rococo, and Empire stoves. — Room **7**. Judicial antiquities, executioners' swords, instruments of torture, and hunting gear. — Room **8** is a *Prunksaal*, or state apartment, from Schloss Radmannsdorf at Weiz (1563). — Room **9** contains the body of Emperor Frederick III.'s coach (2nd half of 15th cent.), the litter of Sigismund Báthory and his wife Archduchess Maria Christina (late 16th cent.), and portraits. — To the right of the vestibule are exhibition rooms.

First Floor. To the right of the staircase is Room **11**, with chests, cabinets, beds, and other furniture of the 16-17th cent., Empire rooms, and rococo rooms. — Room **12** is a room from Neumarkt (1607). — Room **13** is from a tavern at Mösna (1577). — Rooms **14** (from which we ascend to the second floor) and **15** are devoted to guild insignia. — Room **16** (to the right), a citizen's dwelling. — Room **17**. Ecclesiastical relics, some of the Reformation period. — Gallery **18** (to the left of Room 15). Styrian ironwork (16-18th cent.). — Room **19** (domed). Objects in precious metals; in a glass case in the centre is the **Landschadenbund-Becher*, a tankard 3 ft. high in embossed silver, gilded and enamelled, a masterpiece of Augsburg goldsmiths' art (c. 1580). — Gallery **20**. Styrian ironwork (15-18th cent.). — Room **22-25**. Specimens of industrial art (mostly foreign): furniture, majolica, faience, stoneware, porcelain, glass, weaving, embroidery, lace, and book-binding.

Second Floor (staircase from Room 14, see above). Room **27** (a connecting corridor). Leathern girdles, women's ornaments. — Room **28** (opposite the staircase). Costumes. — Room **29**. Room from Schönberg (1568). — Room **30**, from Geisttal (1596). — Room **31**. Costumes. — Room **32**. Pictures and recent acquisitions. — Room **33**. Styrian art of the 19th century. — Returning through the corridor, we go straight through to the rooms of the Provincial Picture Gallery (over 500 works; adm., see p. 325). Early German School: 3. *B. Strigel*, Emperor Maximilian I.; 25. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Knight at the parting of the ways. Netherlandish School: 69. *P. Brueghel*, Triumph of Death. Italian: 176. *L. Giordano*, Adoration of the Magi; 182. *Vasari*, Michelangelo; 264. *P. de Pomis*, Death of St. Dominic. — Rooms **37** and **38**. Pictures of the old and modern Viennese schools. — Room **39**. Exhibition of engravings.

The Opern-Ring (Pl. D 5) leads N.E. from the Bismarck-Platz (p. 329) to the Stadt-Park. In the Opern-Ring are a bust of *Emperor Joseph II.*, by Peckary (1887), and the *Opera House* (Opernhaus; (Pl. D E 5), by Fellner and Helmer (1899).

Between the Altstadt and the E. quarters of the town St. Leonhard

and Geidorf, on the site of the glacis, lies the ***Stadt-Park** (Pl. D E 4; 30 acres), a magnificent natural park laid out in the 'English' style in 1869, with the Park Café and the Stadtpark-Molkerei (dairy). There are numerous monuments, including a marble statue of the poet Robert Hamerling (1830-89), by Kundmann (1904); the 'Waldlilie', a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger (1885); the *Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris (1873); and a marble statue of Count A. A. von Auersperg (Anastasius Grün; d. 1876), the poet, by Kundmann (1887).

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C D 4; 1545 ft.; 348 ft. above the city), the relic of a sunken Dolomite range, is reached by funicular from the Schlossberg-Kai (No. 40) in 3 minutes (50*g*, there and back 70*g*). Walkers ascend from the Ursuliner-Platz, E. of the Ursulinen-Kirche (Pl. 7; C 4) by the 'Schlossberg-Steig' to the (10 min.) clock-tower or by footpaths (20 min.) from Paulustorgasse No. 1 (Pl. D 4), from the Jahn monument (Pl. D 3), or, on the N. side, from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C 3). The castle was once the seat of the Burgraves and was refortified in the second half of the 16th cent. for defence against the Turks. In 1809 it was successfully defended by the Austrians under Major von Hackher against the French under Marshal Macdonald (lion monument of 1909 on the upper plateau). The fortress was blown up after the treaty of Vienna (1809) and was converted into a park in 1839. Halfway up on the E. side, in front of the Schweizerhaus (rfmts.), is a bronze statue of General von Welden (d. 1853), by Hans Gasser (1859). The conspicuous *Clock Tower* (90 ft. high) on the S. slope, completed in 1561, is the landmark of Graz; the clock, with four gigantic dials, was constructed in 1712 and renewed in 1822. Close by are the Türken-Brunnen (a well 310 ft. deep) of 1554-58 and the *Schlossberg Museum*, with a model of the fortress (adm., see p. 325). On the upper plateau, adjoining the terminus of the funicular, is a garden restaurant. The *Belfry* (1588), 115 ft. high, contains 'Liesl', a great bell weighing four tons. Four terraces, with view-indicators, command views of the fertile and populous valley of the Mur, enclosed by finely shaped mountains.

Geidorf, the quarter of the town to the N. and E. of the Stadt-Park, contains the *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E 4), of the Teutonic Order, an early-Gothic building of the 13th cent. with two W. towers of c. 1500. The aisleless interior contains stained glass of the first half of the 14th cent. and an ambry with an elaborate iron screen (1499) in the choir. — To the N.E. of the Leech-Kirche, in the Universitäts-Platz, are the buildings of the *Karl-Franzens-Universität* (Pl. E 3; 2300 students), opened in 1586 under Archduke Charles, converted into a seminary in 1782, under Emperor Joseph II., and reconstructed under Emperor Francis I. in 1827. The main building, in the

Italian Renaissance style, was designed by Rezori (1890-95). The *University Library* (entrance through the main building; adm., see p. 325) contains 337,000 volumes.

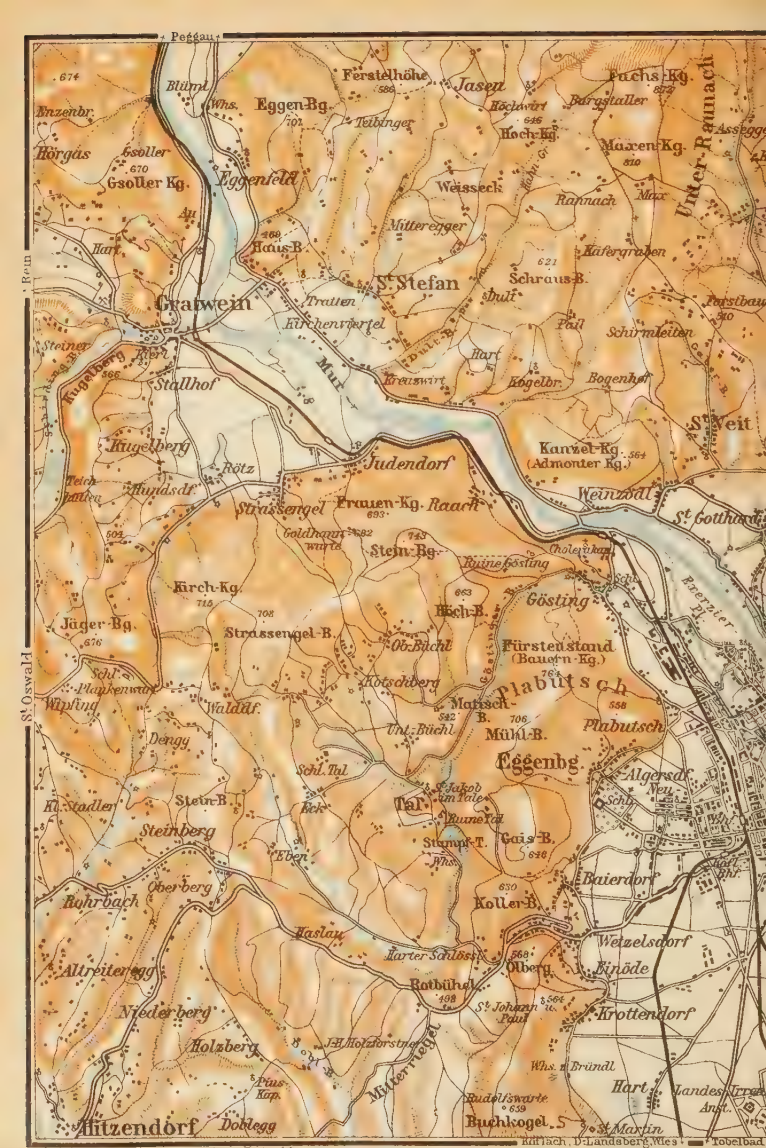
The Elisabeth-Str. (Pl. E F 4) divides Geidorf from **St. Leonhard**, adjacent to the S. At the E. end of the street is the *St. Leonhards-Kirche*, a late-Gothic edifice consecrated in 1433, with a baroque tower and a W. portal of 1776. The Leonhard-Friedhof contains the grave of Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff (comp. p. 120). The *Provincial Hospital*, N. of the church, was opened in 1912. In the Rechbauer-Str. are the buildings of the *Technical Academy* (Technische Hochschule; Pl. E 5), with 1000 students, designed by Wist (1884-88). — Farther E. is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F 5), an early Gothic brick building erected in 1881-91 from plans by Hauberisser, with a tower 358 ft. high at the S. corner.

The Münzgraben-Str., in **Jakomini**, contains the *Dominican Monastery* (Pl. E F 6), built by the Augustinians in 1673-82; the first prior was Abraham a Santa Clara (comp. p. 52).

About 25 min. from the Stadt-Park (tram No. 7, see p. 325) is the **Hilmteich** (Pl. F 2; boating), well stocked with carp, with pretty grounds and a popular garden-restaurant. The (10 min.) **Hilmwarte** (100 ft. high; 185 steps) commands a charming view. — The tram goes on to the pilgrimage resort of **Maria-Trost** (Knollmayer Restaurant, with garden). About 160 ft. higher up, on a hill (1539 ft.), is the conspicuous domed church (1714-46), with two towers; the miraculous image is on the high altar. The convent belongs to the Franciscans. — A pretty woodland-walk ('Rosegger-Weg'; red way-marks) of 1½ hr. is from the Hilmteich via the Hilmwarte to Maria-Trost. — A pleasant afternoon-excursion is from the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D 3) via the Körblergasse, Rosenberggasse, and Panoramagasse (Pl. E 1) up the **Rosenberg** (1572 ft.) to the *Inn zur Rose* and the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer Inn*; thence in ¾ hr. to the *Platte* (2136 ft.), with a splendid view from the *Stephanie-Warte* (key at the Plattenbauer Inn, close by). We may descend to the (½ hr.) little pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.; inn), built in 1669 and situated amid woods, and past the finely situated *Maria-Grün Sanatorium* (80 beds) and the *Kaltenbrunn Restaurant* back to the (35 min.) Hilmteich (see above).

Other excursions on the left bank of the Mur. To the *Rainerkogel* (1644 ft.), with a view-tower and inn, ½ hr. from the Bäckergasse tram-stop (Pl. B 1; red way-marks). From the Schiller-Platz (Pl. F 5) by a blue marked route leading E. via the *Ruckerlberg* (1153 ft.; restaurant) to (¾ hr.) *Schloss Lustbühel*, and thence to the (1½ hr.) *Lassnitzhöhe* (1827 ft.; sanatorium, 80 beds; Restaurant Annenheim, 50 beds), a health resort with a magnificent view. We return by railway (p. 323) or by a road running N.W. via *Höniqtal* to Graz (8½ M.; motor post in ¾ hr., fare 1*S* 60*g*). — From the village of *Andritz* (tramway No. 4, see p. 325; to the Schöckel, see p. 333) to the (1 hr.) *Andritz-Ursprung*, a copious spring with a trout-breeding establishment.

Excursions on the right bank of the Mur. From the station W. to the (½ hr.) **Eggenberg** (tramway No. 5, see p. 325), with a handsome and superbly fitted up Schloss, built in 1630-33 for Prince von Eggenberg, now the property of Count Herberstein (open Mon. 2-4; entrance through the main portal of the Schloss-Park, in the Eggenberger Allee), and the Kurhaus Eggenberg (Pension Waldfrieden, 10 min. higher up, with view). — We may either take tram No. 3 (p. 324) or walk (1 hr.) N.W. to *Gösting*



Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Anschluss an die Nebenkarte
Schöckel
Schöckelkopf
Semriacher A.H.
Niedl-Schöckel
(Göstinger Schöckel)
Sattel
Stubenberg-H.
Schöckel-bahn
Göstinger A.H.
(Schöckelmahr)
Polepstein
Radegund
Wolfstein
Ehrenfels
Rineggkreuz
Erhartshöhe
Anschluss an die Hauptkarte
Rinegg
Lichtenegg
Gsull-B.
Oberschöckel
Whs. Windschnaidt
Gmein
Kalchleitenmösl
Zaserberg
Bachwirt
Anna Grabern
Hof
Whs.
Lineck-B.
Linecker
Neustift
Pfang-B.
Kollermühl
Whs. Schmidhansl
Riedelweg
Purghard-B.
Kraiser-M.
Schattal
Villa Neuhof
Plattis
Stefanswarte
Kogel-Bg.
Mariatrost
Retterbach
Whs. Bacherpeter
Andritz
Whs. Stoffbauer
Mariagrün
Troisbach
Whs. z. Rose
Rosenberg
Räuserl im Wald
Stifling
Auf der Ries
Kreuzleiten-B.
Königtal
Freudenhof
Whs. Sternhöppl
Schwein-B.
Fuchs Whs.
Hilm
Krankenhaus
Kutscherhof
Kainbach
Plainer
St. Leonhard
Innere Ragnitz
Äussere Ragnitz
Ruckerlberg
Schl. Lustbühel
Whs. Koppenhof
Waltendf
Neue Welt
St. Peter
Johannis-Kapl.
Schl. Reintal
Hehn-B.
Autal
Pyrs
Messendorf-B.
Whs. Winterhof
Neufeld
Liebenau
Messendf.
Eberhof
Kerschenegg
Ghesdorf
St. Marein
Wildon
1
2
3 Engl. Miles

(1230 ft.; numerous restaurants), a village with a château (1724-28) of Count Attems; thence a marked path runs N.W. in ¾ hr. to the ruined *Gösting Castle* (1860 ft.) and the *Jungfernsprung*, a rock rising abruptly from the Mur. From Gösting village a road leads S.W. to (3 M.; motorbus in ¼ hr.) *Thal* (1509 ft.; Thalersee Restaurant), with a ruined castle, a 16th cent. château, and a large bathing beach. — To the *Plabutsch*, where the *Fürstenstand* (2507 ft.) affords an admirable view, by the blue-marked 'Rosegger-Steig' from Eggenberg (p. 332), 1½ hr.

The *Buchkogel (2162 ft.; 2½ hrs. S.W.) is reached by taking tram No. 7 (p. 325) to *Wetzelsdorf*, and thence following a red-marked path to the (¾ hr.) church of *St. Johann und Paul* (1850 ft.; 1589-94; inn) and through woods to the (¾ hr.) summit, with the *Rudolfs-Warte* (35 ft. high) and a charming view. We may descend E. (red way-marks) to (½ hr.) *St. Martin*, with a Schloss rebuilt in 1638 and a church (1642) with three lifesize equestrian groups by Thaddäus Stammel (1740) on the high altar; thence N. viâ *Krottendorf* back to (¾ hr.) Wetzelsdorf.

Tobelbad (1148 ft.; Kurhaus with 12 annexes, 260 beds), a small spa with two indifferent thermal springs, may be reached by motorbus, starting from the Gries-Platz (Pl. B C 5, 6; 7 M. in ½ hr.). Premstätten station (see p. 334) is about 2 M. to the E. of Tobelbad (road).

The *Schöckel (4744 ft.), a fine point, is most conveniently ascended from *Radegund* (2343 ft.; Kurhaus, 400 beds from 4, L. 3¼, P. from 12*S*; Post Inn), at the S.E. base of the mountain, 11¼ M. to the N.E. of Graz (motorbus, starting from the general post office, viâ Maria-Trost, p. 332, in 1hr.; 2½*S*). Thence N. by a red-marked path, after ¼ hr. either following the red marks to the left to the (1¼ hr.) summit, or the green marks straight on viâ the *Schöckelbartl Inn* (3445 ft.) to the *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3694 ft.), then red marks W. to the (1¼ hr.) summit. Extensive and magnificent view; 10 min. lower down is the *Stubenberg-Haus* (4626 ft.; inn, open all the year, 60 beds; telephone). — We may also take tram No. 4 to *Andritz*, walk N. (red way-marks) to the (1¼ hr.) *Kalkleitenmöstl Inn*, follow the green marks to the left to (½ hr.) *Buch*, and thence (red way-marks) proceed viâ the (1 hr.) *Göstinger Hütte* (3537 ft.; rfmts.) to the (1 hr.) summit. — Descent N.W. (blue way-marks) to (2 hrs.) *Semriach* (Lurgrotte; p. 321).

From Graz to Spielfeld-Strass, 29¼ M., Süd Bahn in ¾-1¼ hr. The train turns S., and beyond (3¾ M.) *Puntigam*, with a large brewery, and (8½ M.) *Abtissendorf*, near the Graz aerodrome (p. 324), reaches (12 M.) *Werndorf* (1024 ft.); to the left is *Schloss Weissenegg*. — 15 M. *Wildon* (971 ft.). — From (22¼ M.) *Leibnitz* (892 ft.; buffet) a branch-line runs W. to *Pölfing-Brunn* (15½ M.; p. 331). About ½ hr. W. of Leibnitz is *Schloss Seggau* (16-17th cent.), with over a hundred Roman stones incorporated in the second courtyard wall (the Roman *Flavium Solvense* lay S. of Leibnitz). — The train approaches the Mur and beyond (26¾ M.) *Ehrenhausen* (846 ft.), with a château and a mausoleum of 1606-14, built in the Renaissance style by Johann Walter for Baron von Eggenberg, reaches (29½ M.) *Spielfeld-Strass* (866 ft.; buffet; Austrian passport and customs examination), whence it goes on to Maribor (Ger. Marburg), Zagreb (Ger. Agram), and Belgrade. — From Spielfeld-Strass a branch-line runs E. to (19¼ M.) *Radkersburg* (676 ft.; Hotel Österreich), a town of 2000 inhab. on the left bank of the Mur, with a late-Gothic parish church of the 15th century. Motor post (in summer) hence to the N. to Bad Gleichenberg (15½ M.; p. 323).

From Graz to Köflach, 25½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The line descends S. in the broad valley of the Mur to (7¼ M.) *Premstätten-Tobelbad* (1178 ft.; p. 333), then ascends the *Kainach-Tal* to the W. and proceeds viâ (10 M.) *Lieboch* (1112 ft.; buffet; to Wies, see below) to (18¾ M.) *Gaisfeld*. To the W. is the *Teigitsch-Klamm*, with (3 hrs. from Gaisfeld) two power-stations constructed in 1922-25. Next come (20 M.) *Krems*, with a ruined castle, and (21¼ M.) *Voitsberg* (1293 ft.), with the ruin of Ober-Voitsberg. 25¼ M. *Köflach* (1173 ft.; Bahnhof, 25 beds), like Voitsberg, has important lignite mines. About 40 min. N. is the *Piber* stud-farm, with about 130 'Lippizaner' (comp. p. 42; adm. by permit from the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna, p. 57).

From Graz to Wies, 41¾ M., railway in 2½ hrs. To (10 M.) *Lieboch*, see above. — We proceed viâ (19¼ M.) *Preding-Wieselsdorf* (buffet), whence a branch-line runs N.W. to (6¾ M.) *Stainz*, with important vineyards, to (29¼ M.) **Deutsch-Landsberg** (1207 ft.; Strohmeier Inn), a summer resort with a ruined castle. About 4½ M. to the W. lies *Trahütten* (3265 ft.; Schirrmeister, 100 beds, P. from 9*S*), whence the *Koralpe* (7021 ft.; p. 338) may be ascended by a red-marked path leading W. in 6½ hrs. — We pass *Schloss Hollenegg* to reach (34¼ M. **Schwanberg** (1211 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of the village (1111 ft.; Picker Inn), on the *Schwarze Sulm*. (39¾ M.) *Pölfing-Brunn* (Sulmtal railway to Leibnitz, see p. 333), and (41¾ M.) *Wies* (1119 ft.; Drexler Inn), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with the old château of *Burgstall*, coal-mines, and blast-furnaces.

From Graz to Budapest, 252 M., railway in 9 hrs. From Graz to (39¾ M.) *Fehring*, see pp. 323-322. The line goes on to the E. and crosses the Hungarian frontier short of (52¼ M.) *St. Gotthard*, Hun. *Szentgotthárd* (passport and customs inspection), with a large Cistercian abbey. — 83¼ M. **Szombathely** (699 ft.), a town of 35,000 inhab., is the seat of a bishop. Railway to Friedberg, see p. 322. — 158½ M. *Győr*, and thence to (252 M.) *Budapest*, see p. 389.

Motor posts from Graz (Haupt Bahnhof) run N.E. to *Weiz* (18¾ M.; p. 323); S.E. to *Bad Gleichenberg* (37¼ M.; p. 323); and in summer N. to *Mariazell* (p. 189), 70 M. in 4½ hrs. (13*S*).

From Graz to *Vienna*, see R. 31.

33. From Hieflau viâ Eisenerz to Leoben.

Railway, 39¾ M. in 4 hrs. Best views to the left.

Road, 31¾ M. (motor post in 3 hrs.). — *Hieflau*, see p. 294. 11¾ M. *Eisenerz* (2362 ft.; p. 335). — 16¼ M. *Prebichl Pass* (4026 ft.). — 21¼ M. *Vordernberg* (2658 ft.; p. 336). — 25½ M. *Trofaiach* (2162 ft.; p. 336). — 31¾ M. *Leoben* (1772 ft.; p. 337).

Hieflau (1604 ft.), see p. 294. — The train threads a short tunnel to reach (2½ M.) *Radmer* station (1713 ft.).

About 4 M. to the S., in the picturesque **Radmer-Tal**, lies *Radmer an der Stube* (2303 ft.; Zur Mühle; Alte Post; Zum Erzberg), a summer resort with 900 inhabitants. The pilgrimage-church, with its two towers, was built after 1602, and the interior stucco-decorations added in 1727. Hence an attractive red-marked path leads E. viâ the *Radmerhals* (2½ hrs.; 4298 ft.) to Eisenerz (2 hrs.; p. 335). From Radmer an der Stube to Johnsbach, 4½ hrs.: we follow a road S.W. to (1 hr.) *Radmer an der Hasel* (2986 ft.; Lugauer Inn), with the shooting-box of *Greifenberg*, built in 1601; farther on we mount a red-marked path to the right to the *Neuburg-Sattel* (1½ hr.; 4728 ft.), then descend to the (1½ hr.) Kölblwirt and (½ hr.) Donnerwirt at *Johnsbach* (p. 296).

19¼ M. *Leopoldsteiner See* (2133 ft.). About 10 min. N., beyond Schloss Leopoldstein, rebuilt in 1890-94, is the beautiful dark-green

lake (2031 ft.; inn, 30 beds), $1^1/_4$ M. long, $^1/_4$ M. wide, and with a maximum depth of 519 ft., overshadowed on the N. by the abrupt rocky cliffs of the *Seemauer* (4898 ft.).

$9^1/_4$ M. (l.) **Eisenerz** (2270 ft.; buffet; König von Sachsen, 40 beds at 2-3, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *S*; Post, 50 beds; Zum Heiligen Geist, 56 beds), an old mining-town of 8600 inhab., is commanded on the N.E. by the precipitous *Pfaffenstein* (6139 ft.) and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6834 ft.). On a height to the E. is the Gothic parish church of *St. Oswald*, begun in 1279 and not completed until 1517, with a tower on the N. side; the strong church fortifications, dating from the early 16th cent., are the best preserved in Styria. By the approach to the church is a small *Historical Museum* (week-days 8-12 & 2-6, Sun. 9-12, 20 or 40*g*). The bell (1581) of the *Schicht-Turm*, to the W. of the town, formerly gave the signal for the change of shifts; view from the terrace in front.

To the S.E. the red-brown **Erzberg** (5033 ft.), literally an 'ore-mountain', closes the valley. The greater part of the mountain is so productive in spathic iron ore (siderite) that it is possible to quarry it without the aid of mining operations. The quarries, which have been worked from time immemorial, produce one million tons annually of siderite, yielding 32% of iron. The Erzberg belongs to the Österreichisch-Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft, and no visitors are allowed. A good survey, however, is obtained from the *Barbara-Haus* (3117 ft.; tavern), $^1/_2$ hr. from St. Oswald's church; the stone is blasted (chiefly in summer) daily, except on Sat. & Sun., at 5.40 a.m., 9.40, 11.40, 3.40, and 5.40 p.m.

From Eisenerz to Trags̈s-Oberort or to the Sonnschien Alp, an interesting walk of $6^1/_4$ or $5^1/_2$ hrs. (visitors to the Frauenmauer Cavern must be accompanied by a guide with torches from Eisenerz or from the E. entrance of the cave, see below). We first follow the Prebichl road E. from Eisenerz, then, at *Trofang* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 2556 ft.), take a red-marked path to the left through the wooded Gsohlgraben to the *Gsohl Alp* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 3871 ft.). Hence to the left in windings, finally up wooden steps, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) W. entrance (4708 ft.) of the interesting ***Frauenmauer Cavern**, perforating the whole mountain, 700 yds. in length, without including the numerous side-galleries. The air inside is very cold, and visitors should beware of chills. Soon after entering we come to the Eiskammer (l.), with columns of ice. We then traverse narrow chasms and a series of lofty chambers to reach the ($^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr.) E. entrance (5118 ft.; guide with torches in attendance in summer; 10 min. S., the Neuwaldegg-Sattel, see below), where we obtain a striking view of the Hochschwab and Ebenstein. We descend to the *Neuwaldegg Alp* (4396 ft.) in 20 minutes. [Those not wishing to visit the cave ascend a red-marked path to the right from the Gsohl Alp (see above) to the *Neuwaldegg-Sattel* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; 5266 ft.), 25 min. above the Neuwaldegg Alp (see above).] From the Alp we may either follow a safeguarded path (red marks) skirting the slope to the left to the *Sonnschien Alp* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; p. 321), or descend a blue-marked path leading to the right through the finely wooded *Jassing-Graben*, past the (2 hrs.) *Grüner See*, to *Tragöss-Oberort* ($^1/_2$ hr.; p. 320).

From Eisenerz a blue-marked path leads S.W. in 5 hrs. up the *Wildfeld* (p. 240). — To the N.E. to *Wildalpen*, see p. 190; W. to *Radmer an der Stube*, see p. 334.

The ***Erzberg Railway**, interesting both for the boldness of its engineering and the magnificent views it commands, turns S. and threads the short Schichtturm Tunnel to reach ($11^1/_4$ M.)

Krumpental (2366 ft.), where the rack-and-pinion section begins. We now ascend at a steeper gradient through two short tunnels, making great bends and traversing lofty viaducts, with a view of the terrace-formation of the Erzberg p. 335), to (16¼ M.) *Erzberg* station (3511 ft.). — Beyond the Platten Tunnel (1520 yds. long) and the Hochgraben Viaduct (105 ft. high) we traverse the Prebichl Tunnel (650 yds.) to (20 M.) *Prebichl* (4147 ft.; Reichenstein, 50 beds from 3, L. 2¾*S*, well spoken of), in a beautiful position (good tobogganing on the Eisenerz road; ski-ing).

From Prebichl a red-marked path leads N.E. to the (½ hr.) *Rossfeld*, then to the left in 1 hr. up the *Polster* (6270 ft.; easy and interesting). From the Rossfeld another red-marked path runs to the right viâ the (20 min.) *Leobner Hütte*, an old miners' hut (5053 ft.; inn, closed from Sept. 15th to Dec. 5th, 10 hay-beds), to the top of the *Hochthurm* (6831 ft.; 2¼ hrs., not difficult), the highest summit of the *Trenchtling* massif. To the N. of the Leobner Hütte lies the *Griesmauer* (6673 ft.), ascended by numerous rock-routes, some of them very difficult. — The ***Eisenerzer Reichenstein** (7106 ft.), reached from Prebichl by a club path leading S.W. in 2½ hrs., is attractive and not difficult. The *Reichenstein-Hütte* (6982 ft.; inn in summer, 10 beds and 22 mattresses) is a little below the summit. A safeguarded high-level route (for those with steady heads only; red way-marks), commanding fine views, leads S.W. from the Reichenstein to the (20 min.) saddle of the *Reichhals* (6716 ft.) and thence over the crest to the Wildfeld (3¾ hrs.; p. 240). Descent from the Reichhals S.E. (red way marks) to the little *Krumpen-See* (1¼ hr.; 4636 ft.), situated in a basin, and thence to Trofaiach (2 hrs.; see below).

The railway descends to the floor of the valley. The rack-and-pinion section ends at (25½ M.) *Vordernberg-Markt* (2769 ft.; Post, 35 beds; winter sports), a market-village of 2660 inhab. with blast-furnaces. The church dates from the 17th century. — 33 M. **Trofaiach** (2162 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof). About 10 min. N. is the beautifully situated market-village (Fuchs, 25 beds from 2, L. 2½*S*; Post, 20 beds), a popular summer resort of 1700 inhab. (winter sports also).

A pretty view of the valley-basin and the surrounding scenery is enjoyed from the *Rudolf-Warte* (2923 ft.), 1 hr. S.W. — We may follow a yellow-marked path N.E. through the *Rötz-Graben*, after 1¼ hr. ascending by a red-marked route leading to the right to the *Talerkogel* (2 hrs.; 5433 ft.), with an attractive view. — The *Reiting* (p. 240), 5½ hrs. W. (last part of route marked in red), is fatiguing. — To the *Eisenerzer Reichenstein*, 5 hrs. N.W., see above.

37¼ M. *Donawitz* (1880 ft.) has foundries of the Montan-Gesellschaft (p. 335). — 39¾ M. *Leoben*, see p. 337.

34. From Bruck an der Mur (Vienna) viâ Zeltweg and Unzmarkt to Klagenfurt.

Railway, 108¾ M. Express in 4½ hrs. (42*S*, 30*S* 20*g*, 16*S* 80*g*).

Road, 102½ M. — *Bruck*, see p. 320. — 9½ M. *Leoben* (1775 ft.; see p. 337). — 15½ M. *St. Michael* (1919 ft.; p. 337). — 28 M. *Knittelfeld* (2054 ft.; p. 337). — 38 M. *Judenburg* (2323 ft.; p. 339). — 47¼ M. *Unzmarkt* (2105 ft.; p. 339). — 54 M. *Scheifling* (2608 ft.; p. 340). — 62¼ M.

Neumarkt (2766 ft.; p. 340). — 75¼ M. *Friesach* (2080 ft.; p. 341). — 90¾ M. *St. Veit* (1568 ft.; p. 343). — 102½ M. *Klagenfurt* (1447 ft.; p. 344).

Bruck (1608 ft.), see p. 320. Our line diverges to the right from the Graz line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns W. into the Murtal.

10½ M. (l.) **Leoben.** — Plan, see p. 344. — *Railway Buffet.* — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; B 2), Franz-Josef-Str. 10, with café, 250 beds (50 bathrooms) at 6-20, B. 2, L. or D. 5*S*; *Kindler* (Pl. f; B 3), Strausssgasse 10-14, 75 beds at 3-8, B. 1-1½, L. 4, S. 3½*S*; *Post* (Pl. b; B 2), Haupt-Platz 15, 40 beds at 2½-3½*S*; *Südbahnhof* (Pl. d; A 1), near the Haupt-Bahnhof. - Luncheon-room at *Glatz's* (delicatessen), Homanngasse 6 (Pl. B 3).

Post Office (Pl. 3; B 2). — Inquiry Office in the Alpenländische Land-Bank, Homanngasse 4 (Pl. B 3). — Motorbus from the station viâ the Haupt-Platz to Göss (see below) in ¼ hr. (40*g*).

Leoben (1775 ft.), a town of 12,000 inhab., lying in a valley surrounded by wooded hills, on a peninsula encircled by the Mur, is the focus of the lignite-mining district of Upper Styria and the seat of a mining school (Montanistische Hochschule; Pl. B 2). From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. A 1) we follow the Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str., crossing the (10 min.) Erzherzog-Johann-Str. (Pl. A B 2), which separates the Neustadt (N.) from the Altstadt (S.), to the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B 2, 3), with a Trinity Column (1716) and two fountains, that to the S. with a figure of a miner. No. 9, on the W. side, is the so-called Hackelhaus (Pl. B 3), with baroque decorations. To the W. of the Haupt-Platz are the baroque parish church (Pl. 6; 1660-1665), the Staats-Gymnasium (Pl. 5), with the *Municipal Museum*, and the old *Stadt-Turm* (Pl. 2), rebuilt in 1790. Crossing the Mur to the S.W. (view from the bridge), we reach the ancient *Waasen-Kirche* (Pl. A B 3), with two 14th cent. stained-glass windows in the choir. The scanty remains of *Burg Massenberg* (beyond Pl. B 3), S. of the Altstadt, afford a beautiful view.

About 1¼ M. to the S. of Leoben (motorbus, see above) lies *Göss*, (Gösser Bräu Inn); the former nunnery, founded before 1020, is now a brewery. The S. portal of the late-Gothic church is noteworthy. The Bischofs Kapelle, adjoining the church on the S., contains remains of early 14th cent. frescoes.

From Leoben by motor post (in summer) to *Mariazell* (p. 189), 46½ M. in 2¾ hrs. (9*S* 40*g*). — By rail or motor post viâ *Eisenerz* to *Hieflau*, see R. 33.

The railway continues to skirt the left bank of the Mur to reach (18 M.) **St. Michael** (1850 ft.; Ladentrog, near the station), where the line from Linz viâ Selztal (R. 19) comes in. The best views are now on the right. — 28 M. *Fentsch-St. Lorenzen* (1982 ft.). About 1 hr. N.W. is *St. Marein*, with a beautiful double-aisled late-Gothic church, completed in 1448; the sculptures of the Galilee or porch (1463-90) are remarkable.

31¾ M. *Knittelfeld* (2054 ft.; buffet; Post, with café, 46 beds from 3½*S*; Zentral), a town with 12,000 inhab., has the workshops of the State Railways. The parish church, on the E. side of the Viktor-Adler-Platz, was completed in 1477; the memorial column in the square itself dates from 1713.

To the N. of Knittelfeld (8 M. by road; motorbus in $^1/_2$ hr., $2^1{}_2S$) lies the market-village of **Seckau** (2763 ft.; Hofwirt, 20 R. from 2*S*), with a large *Abbey* founded in 1140 by Augustinian canons, suppressed in 1782, and taken over by Benedictines in 1883. The seat of the bishopric of Seckau is now Graz. The abbey buildings, surrounded by ramparts, were rebuilt in the 17th cent. and contain on the first floor rooms richly adorned with stucco (Huldigungs-Saal, Kaiser-Saal, etc.), most of which are closed to the public. We cross the large courtyard, surrounded by arcades of several stories, to the *Cathedral*, built in 1142-61 as a Romanesque pillared basilica, and provided with late-Gothic vaulting about 1500; during the drastic restoration in 1388-93 the towers were rebuilt in the Romanesque style and a flat-roofed transept added. The interior, with a lofty nave and narrow aisles of warm red sandstone, is imposing. On the rood-loft between the nave and choir is a Romanesque group of the Crucifixion in wood (12th cent.); to the left of the choir is the superb mausoleum of Duke Charles II. of Styria, constructed in 1587-99 in the Italian Renaissance style and adorned with white stucco, coloured marble, and frescoes. — **Seckauer Zinken** (7868 ft.; p. 240), easy and interesting. From Seckau we may either ascend N.W. through the *Steinmäßler-Graben* in $5^1/_2$ hrs., or proceed N.E. to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Hochalm-Hütte* (4839 ft.; no inn, 8 beds and 6 hay-beds), then bear to the left to the (1 hr.) little church of *Maria-Schnee* (5958 ft.), built in 1660, and follow a fine high-level route N.W. to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) summit.

From Knittelfeld to the Ingering-Tal. A motorbus runs N.W. viâ (8 M.) *Bischofsfeld* and past the imposing *Schloss Wasserberg*, remodelled in the 19th cent., to ($9^1{}_4$ M.) *Gaal* (2923 ft.; Wachter Inn), $1^3{}_4$ hrs. N. of which is the *Grosser Ringkogel* (7471 ft.; an easy and attractive climb). The picturesque *Ingering-See* (3976 ft.), surrounded by woods and mountains, lies $2^1/_2$ hrs. N. of Bischofsfeld.

The Murtal attains its greatest breadth. — From ($36^3{}_4$ M.) *Zeltweg* (2198 ft.; buffet; Steirerhof), a village with 5000 inhab. and foundries, a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Fohnsdorf*, with coal-mines.

From Zeltweg to Dravograd-Meža, 67 M., railway in 4 hrs. through the **Lavant-Tal.** — The railway runs S. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Eppenstein*, with a scythe factory and a ruined castle. Beyond ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Obdach* (2861 ft.; to the Zirbitzkogel, 5 hrs. W., see p. 339) we cross the *Obdacher Sattel* (3100 ft.). — We next traverse the wide upper *Lavant Tal* to ($25^1/_2$ M.; l.) *St. Leonhard* (2306 ft.; Lang, 30 beds, with sulphur baths). Outside the little town, to the S.E., is the Gothic St. Leonhard Kirche, built in the 14-15th cent. and damaged by fire in 1884, with valuable contemporary glass and a fine winged altar dedicated to St. Anne (1513). — Beyond a tunnel the valley contracts to a picturesque ravine called the *Twimberger Graben*. — $39^3/_4$ M. (l.) **Wolfsberg** (1516 ft.; Schellander, with café, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1{}_2S$), a town with 5800 inhabitants. The parish church of St. Markus, originally Romanesque, contains a high-altar-piece by Schmidt of Krems. Above the town is the handsome *Schloss* of Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, built in the English Tudor style in 1846-53 and now used in part as a pension (P. 9-12*S*). About $^1/_2$ hr. from the Getreide-Markt, reached by following the red way-marks to the Koralpe and turning to the right after $^1/_4$ hr., beyond a bridge, is a *Mausoleum* built by Stüler in 1857, with the sarcophagus of Countess Laura von Donnersmarck (d. 1857), by A. Kiss. The *Koralpe* (7024 ft.) is ascended by a red-marked path in 5-6 hrs.; 20 min. below the summit, to the W., is the Koralpen-Haus (6437 ft.; inn in summer, 19 beds and 25 mattresses; descent E. to Deutsch-Landsberg, see p. 334). Motorbus from Wolfsberg to Klagenfurt, see p. 347. — $52^1/_4$ M. *St. Andrä* station (1339 ft.). The little town (1421 ft.; Pongratz, 12 beds), prettily situated on a valley-shelf $1^1/_2$ M. to the W., was from 1225 to 1859 the seat of the Prince-Bishops of Lavant, whose baroque Schloss is now a Jesuit convent. The handsome Maria-Loreto-Kirche (no interior ornamentation), outside the town to the N., was built in 1640-54.

— We continue in the broad lower Lavant-Tal to (56½ M.) **St. Paul** (1240 ft.; Fischer, 14 beds; café), a market-village with 1300 inhab. and a large seminary. On a rocky hill 230 ft. high lies the large Benedictine *Abbey*, founded in 1091 and rebuilt in the early 17th century. The church, with its two towers, a nobly proportioned basilica, was consecrated in 1264 and vaulted in the Gothic style c. 1400; the S. portal is pure Romanesque. The valuable collections, including vestments and church plate, pictures, a bronze plaque by Peter Vischer, and MSS., are housed in the abbey archives, opposite the W. portal of the church (open week-days on application to the custodian); the library, to the left, in the S.W. wing, contains stuccoes of 1683. — Beyond (61 M.) *Lavamünd* (1129 ft.), at the confluence of the Lavant with the Drave, the train crosses the Yugoslavian frontier. — 67 M. *Dravograd-Meža*, Ger. *Unter-Drauburg* (p. 348).

41 M. **Judenburg** (2323 ft.; motorbus to the Haupt-Platz, 1¼ M., 60*pf*; Post, in the Haupt-Platz, 50 beds from 3, L. 3*S*; Schwerterbräu, Burggasse 3, 50 beds; Café Gruber, in the Haupt-Platz; large open-air baths), a pleasant old town of 6100 inhab., is situated on a precipitous terrace of glacial débris (2408 ft.), on the right bank of the Mur. The Haupt-Platz contains the Römer-Turm (240 ft. high), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the top; gratuity). On the balcony of the Post Hotel is the cognizance of the town, a Jew's head in stone, at least 500 years old.

Views are obtained from the reservoir, ¼ hr. S.W., and from the *Kalvarienberg* (2516 ft.), 20 min. S.E. From the latter a beautiful woodland walk E. brings us to the (½ hr.) ruin of *Liechtenstein* (12th cent.), the ancestral home of Ulrich von Liechtenstein, the minnesinger (comp. below). — About ¾ hr. N. is the well-preserved moated castle of *Gabelkofen* (16th cent.), with an arcaded courtyard. — *Maria-Buch* (2431 ft.), 50 min. S.E., has a fine Gothic pilgrimage church (15th cent., tower 16th cent.).

The ***Zirbitzkogel** (7861 ft.), the highest summit of the *Seetal Alps* (good ski-ing), is thickly covered with cembra pines, especially on the E. slopes. The interesting view comprises the Eastern Alps to the E. of the Ankogel. The ascent from Judenburg (path marked) takes 6½-7 hrs. From the Haupt-Platz we go S.W. viâ the *Reiterbauer* to the (1¾ hr.) *Weisses Kreuz* (3871 ft.). Hence we may either bear to the left to (1½ hr.) *St. Wolfgang* (4177 ft.; Kreuzer Inn) and then W. to the (3½ hrs.) summit. Or (more interesting but more fatiguing) we turn to the right to reach the (1¾ hr.) *Schmelz* (5053 ft.; inn, open all the year, 30 beds), with a deserted iron-foundry, then proceed S.W.; in another 25 min. we either go straight on to the (35 min.) valley-basin, with the two sombre *Winterleiten Lakes* (club shelter-hut, 6299 ft., no inn), or to the right to the (20 min.) *Seetal-Hütte* (5682 ft.; inn, open all the year, 24 beds and 12 mattresses), then to the left to the (½ hr.) Winterleiten Lakes; finally to the S. up steep corried cliffs to the *Scharfes Eck* (2 hrs.; 7763 ft.), and over the ridge to the summit, close to which is the *Zirbitzkogel-Haus* (7825 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 6 mattresses). Descent (red waymarks) W. to Neumarkt (4 hrs.; p. 310) or E. to Obdach (3 hrs.; p. 338).

From Judenburg viâ the *Rottenmanner Tauern* to Trieben, see p. 239.

Beyond (44¾ M.) *Thalheim* (2293 ft.; p. 239) we reach (52¾ M.) **Unzmarkt** (2405 ft.; Bahnhof, 20 beds), with 850 inhabitants. The choir of the little St. Jakobs Kirche at *Frauendorf*, on the left bank of the Mur, contains the alleged tombstone of the minnesinger Ulrich von Liechtenstein (died c. 1275). Above the church are the remains of the *Frauenburg*, once occupied by Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see above).

From Unzmarkt to Mauterndorf, 47$^{3}/_{4}$ M., Murtal Railway in 4$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs. (also motorbus in 3$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.). — From (5$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Wölz* (2431 ft.; Castellani, 7 beds) a motor post runs N.W. to (5$^{1}{}_{2}$ M.) *Ober-Wölz* (2664 ft.; Sabin, 10 beds), an old town of 630 inhab., with walls, towers, and three gates. On the S. side of the main square is the charming Gothic Spitals-Kirche (1430-35), with interesting gallery-balustrades. *Schloss Rothenfels* lies $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. S.E. 16$^{3}{}_{4}$ M. **Murau** (2654 ft.; railway restaurant; Sonne, 30 beds at 2$^{1}/_{2}$-3$^{1}/_{2}$, P. 7-8$^{1}/_{2}$*S*, well spoken of; Post, 21 beds; Café Fillip, with bedrooms) is a picturesquely situated town of 2100 inhab., frequented as a summer resort. The hill in the centre of the town is crowned by *Schloss Obermurau* (early 17th cent.), belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg; halfway up is the parish church, consecrated in 1296, faced by a Gothic 'lanterne des morts' (1440). On the opposite bank of the Mur are pretty grounds and the little St. Leonhards-Kirche (c. 1440). — 31$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Predlitz* (3041 ft.); viâ the Turracher Höhe to Spittal, see p. 356. — 34$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Ramingstein* (3182 ft.), a village with a paper factory and saw-mill, is commanded by the castle of *Finstergrün* (3609 ft.; pension, 32 beds, P. 10-20*S*, closed in winter). — 40$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Tamsweg* (3313 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 16 beds from 2*S*; Waldmann, 16 beds), a pleasant market-village (1200 inhab.) on the Mur, is the capital of the basin-shaped *Lungau* (cold in winter). The Rathaus dates from 1570. A path affording fine views ascends S.W. to the (20 min.) pilgrimage-church of *St. Leonhard* (3639 ft.), an interesting Gothic building (1424-33) surrounded by well-preserved fortifications of 1480 and containing valuable stained glass of 1430-50. — 47$^{3}{}_{4}$ M. **Mauterndorf** (3681 ft.; Post, 40 beds from 3, L. 3$^{1}/_{2}$-5, P. 8-15*S*, good; Wallner, 40 beds from 2, L. 3*S*) is a handsome market-village (900 inhab.) and summer resort, with a sulphur spring and a partly preserved castle. Motor post to Radstadt or Spittal, see pp. 304, 305.

The train quits the Murtal beyond (57$^{1}{}_{4}$ M.) *Scheifling* (2608 ft.), and soon reaches (62$^{1}{}_{4}$ M.) **St. Lambrecht** (2927 ft.), on the watershed between the Mur and the Drave.

About 5$^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the S.W. (motor post in $^{1}/_{2}$ hr., 1*S* 20*g*) is the market-village (3399 ft.; Hofer, 15 beds; Vasolt), frequented in summer, with 1300 inhab. and the large Benedictine ***Abbey of St. Lambrecht**, founded in 1103. A beautiful portal (c. 1750) leads through the S. wing (1725-37) to the outer courtyard. To the right are the handsome abbey-buildings, rebuilt in 1640-44 (open week-days 9-11 & 1-4, Sun. 1.30-4). Some of the rooms are richly adorned with stucco and paintings; on the first floor are the superb Kaiser-Saal (1645) and Prälaten Saal, with delicate rococo stucco-work and an art history collection with panel-paintings of the 14-16th cent.; the second floor contains a natural history collection (birds especially); note the fine wrought iron gates (1639) leading to the monks' quarters. The Gothic abbey church (85 yds. long), rebuilt in the 14th cent., received its W. front, with two towers and a marble portal, in 1645. The church contains magnificent baroque altars; in the gallery behind the organ are the choir stalls (1640-43), admirably carved; the right aisle has a large Lenten veil (c. 1500), in 56 parts; below it is the door leading to the sacristy, adorned in 1657-58 with stuccoes and carved cabinets. — Opposite the abbey buildings, to the W., is the Gothic *Peters-Kirche*, erected in 1424 and restored after 1898; the *Schloss-Kapelle*, above to the right, consecrated in 1418, contains a beautiful carved winged altar. — From St. Lambrecht a narrow road leads W. to Murau (3 hrs.; see above).

65$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Neumarkt in Steiermark* (2766 ft.). About 20 min. E., beyond the restored castle of *Forchtenstein*, is the market-village (2740 ft.; Hinker, Haupt-Platz, 12 R. at 1$^{1}/_{2}$-2*S*, well spoken of; Köstenberger), with 1300 inhab., frequented as a health resort. Hence an easy marked path runs E. in 6$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. up the Zirbitzkogel

(p. 339). — We next enter a narrow valley called the *Klamm,* in which the *Olsabach* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, short of (70¼ M.) *Bad Einöd* station (2411 ft.), is the spa (2428 ft.; Kuranstalt, 160 beds from 3¼, P. from 10*S*), with radioactive thermal springs beneficial in cases of gout and cardiac and kidney troubles. The ruined castle of *Dürnstein* is ½ hr. S.

75¾ M. (r.) **Friesach** (2080 ft.; buffet; Bahnhof, 20 beds; Hayd, 30 beds from 2, L. 2½*S*; Friesacher Hof, 18 beds, well spoken of), a town of small-holders (2300 inhab.), in the broad Metnitz-Tal, is overlooked on the W. by the Petersberg. The town is still surrounded on the valley-side by a wall, completed in 1131, and by a moat. — Proceeding straight on from the station and turning to the left after a few paces, we cross the moat to the (8 min.) Haupt-Platz, with a Renaissance *Fountain* of 1563. To the left in the Wiener Str., which diverges to the right from the Haupt-Platz, is the *Bartholomäus-Kirche,* originally Romanesque but subsequently several times altered; inside on the W. is the tomb of Georg Schafmann, by J. Franckh (1572). The parish offices, farther on to the left, contain the *Municipal Museum.* Diverging to the right from the Wiener Str. just beyond the moat, we reach the *Dominican Monastery* (5 min. from the Haupt-Platz); to the right in the church (consecrated 1265) is the Tanhauser-Kapelle, with two Renaissance tombstones. — We may turn to the right at the upper end of the Haupt-Platz, beyond the fountain, and immediately ascend the steps to the left (green and white way-marks) to the (10 min.) *Petersberg,* with the considerable remains of a castle once belonging to the archbishops of Salzburg. Note the little Romanesque Peters-Kirche (key at the caretaker's house, opposite), which retains S. German paintings of 1525 on the altar to the left next the choir-arch, the courtyard, with three-storied Renaissance arcades, and the keep (adm. 20*g*; view), with the Ruperti-Kapelle (12th cent. wall-paintings). The ruins of *Lavant Castle* (16th cent.) stand below the courtyard, to the N.E.

On the S. side of the town (7 min. from the Haupt-Platz) is the *Virgilienberg,* with the remains of the Probstei-Kirche, burnt down in 1803. — The *Geiersberg,* on the N. side of Friesach, has a partly restored castle (no visitors). — The *Barbara-Bad* (2362 ft.; 30 beds, P. 5-7*S*), 50 min. N.W., has a mineral spring.

A road (motorbus in summer to Flattnitz, 23 M. in 2½ hrs., 8*S*) leads W. through the *Metnitz-Tal* to (8 M.) *Grades* (2831 ft.; Sandwirt, 20 beds), a loftily situated market-village with a château of the bishops of Gurk. The St. Wolfgangs-Kirche, built c. 1500, contains a very interesting winged altar of carved wood (c. 1520). — We go on viâ (11¾ M.) *Metnitz* (2845 ft.; Kabas, 15 beds; on the exterior of the charnel-house, next to the church, a Dance of Death dating from 1546) to (23 M.) **Flattnitz** or *Fladnitz* (4560 ft.; Kurhaus, 100 beds from 2½, P. from 8*S*, well spoken of; good ski-ing), a health resort in a sheltered position, with a Romanesque round church. Hence we may ascend the *Eisenhut* (8069 ft.), 6 hrs. W., an easy and attractive climb; descent N.W. by a marked path to Turrach (2½ hrs.; p. 356).

82 M. **Treibach-Althofen** (2011 ft.; railway restaurant, opposite the station, with rooms). About 8 min. W. lies *Treibach* (Post Inn), with chemical works and the château of Baron Karl Auer von Welsbach, inventor of the incandescent gas-mantle (1885).

From Treibach-Althofen to Klein-Glödnitz, 19¼ M., 2 hrs. by the narrow-gauge Gurktal Railway (1 hr. to Gurk). The Gurktal line coincides with the State Railway as far as (2½ M.) *Pöckstein-Zwischenwässern*, with Schloss Neu-Pöckstein, built by Hagenauer in 1780 for the prince-bishops of Gurk. — The line now follows the *Gurktal* proper. — 8¾ M. (r.) *Strassburg* (2159 ft.; Koller; Svetina) is a town of 700 inhab. with the Gothic collegiate church of St. Nikolaus, remodelled in the baroque style in the 17th cent. (interesting tombstones). Above the town is a castle, fallen into decay since a fire in 1856, founded in the 12th cent. and once the residence of the prince-bishops of Gurk; the beautiful arcaded court dates from the late 17th century. The church of *Lieding*, 10 min. W. of Strassburg, has a Gothic choir, stained glass of the mid-15th cent., and an 18th cent. high altar.

11¾ M. (l.) **Gurk** (2175 ft.; Erian, 16 beds), a market-village of 900 inhab., was the seat of a bishop from 1072 to 1786, when it was transferred to Klagenfurt. About 5 min. E. of the station is the well-preserved Romanesque **Cathedral*, a pillared basilica of yellowish limestone built in 1150-1220, with two W. towers (caps of 1804), transepts, and richly articulated apses (which may be inspected on application to the sacristan). The W. porch, or Galilee, contains Romanesque wooden reliefs with the original painting (1194) on the upper part of the doors, and Gothic wall-paintings, with Biblical scenes (1339-43). In the interior (sacristan in the abbey-buildings), above the porch, is the gallery formerly used as an episcopal chapel (steps in the S. tower), with untouched *Wall Paintings of 1260-64, the most important in the Romanesque style in Austria. In the nave, which together with the aisles was provided with reticulated vaulting in the late 16th cent., to the right, is the pulpit, with leaden reliefs by Raphael Donner; the altar at the end of the nave has a leaden Pietà, Donner's last work (1740). The N. and S. walls of the transepts are each adorned with three painted wooden reliefs, with scenes from the life of Blessed Hemma of Friesach (12th cent.), foundress of the abbey (see below), S. German works of c. 1500. The choir contains (to the right) wall-paintings (note the 'Apocalypse picture', with the four-and-twenty Elders worshipping the Lord: c. 1150) and the large high altar (1631; from Ash Wednesday until Maundy Thursday the altar is covered with a Lenten veil of 1458, painted with over 100 biblical scenes by Meister Konrad of Friesach). The main apse has a ceiling-painting by Anton Plumenthal (1598), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. Below the choir is the crypt (1174), resting on 100 marble columns; on the W. side is the altar of Hemma, by Corradini (1744), with her bones. The abbey-buildings, N. of the cathedral, were rebuilt in 1468-1658, and have belonged to Redemptorists since 1923. — About 1¼ hr. S. of Gurk is the village of *Pisweg* (3182 ft.); the mortuary chapel contains Romanesque frescoes of the 14th century.

The railway continues W. — 19¼ M. *Klein-Glödnitz* (2375 ft.).

Our train traverses the *Krappfeld*, a fertile plain, then passes a defile of the river Gurk to reach (91¼ M.) *Launsdorf* (1729 ft.). The well-preserved castle of ***Hoch-Osterwitz** (2234 ft.), built as a fortress by Georg Baron von Khevenhüller in 1570-86, is 1 hr. S., enthroned on an isolated rock of triassic limestone. A magnificent path 680 yds. long, partly hewn in the rock, ascends in windings through fourteen gateways to the keep in front of the castle (pretty view from the windows), which contains 16-17th cent. armour.

From the keep we descend in zigzags either to the right to the church, with a carved high altar of 1720, and thence to the thirteenth gateway, or to the left (for steady heads only) by the steep Narren-Steig to the foot of the castle-rock.

From Launsdorf a branch-line runs E. through the pleasant *Görtschitz-Tal* to (20½ M.) *Hüttenberg* (2516 ft.; Post, 12 beds), a village with 2000 inhab. at the foot of the *Erzberg*, the iron-mines of which (disused) were worked by the Romans. About 1 hr. S.W. is *Maria-Waitschach* (3786 ft.), with a fine view; the choir of the parish church (15th cent.) contains a fine sacrament-house.

93¼ M. *St. Georgen am Längsee* station.

A road leads N. to (1¾ M.) **St. Georgen am Längsee** (1955 ft.; Pension Seeblick, 34 beds), a prettily situated summer resort. The Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1018 and suppressed in 1786 is now the 'Schloss Hotel' (136 beds, P. 6-8½*S*). About 10 min. N.W. is the *Längsee* (1798 ft.; pleasant bathing, 72-81° Fahr.), which is well stocked with fish.

96 M. **St. Veit an der Glan** (1568 ft.; railway restaurant; Sommeregger, 25 beds from 2½*S*; Stern, 14 beds), an old town of 6300 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1518. The Romanesque parish church has a Gothic choir. In the Haupt-Platz, N. of the church, is the Schüssel-Brunnen, with an antique basin of marble excavated in the Zollfeld (see p. 344); the bronze statue of a miner ('Bartele') dates from 1566. The *Rathaus* (1468), on the N. side of the Haupt-Platz, has a baroque façade and a fine assembly hall. Kaserngasse No. 75 contains the *Municipal Museum*. There are pretty grounds near the Vitus-Quelle (bathhouse, with restaurant, 16 beds) and on the Kalvarienberg. — About 1¼ hr. N.W. is the well-preserved *Schloss Frauenstein*, with six towers. The remnants of the two *Kraiger Schlösser* are ½ hr. N.E. of the Schloss.

From St. Veit to Villach, 32¼ M., railway in 1½ hr. — The line runs W. — 10 M. *Glanegg* (1631 ft.), with a ruined castle. — 16¼ M. *Feldkirchen* (1785 ft.; Feldkirchner Hof, 40 beds at 2-3½*S*; Rauter, 22 beds), a summer resort with 2400 inhabitants.

From Feldkirchen a motor post plies N.W. viâ (3¾ M.) *Himmelberg* (2123 ft.; Härle, 16 beds), with a scythe-making industry and a 17th cent. Schloss, to (13¾ M.) *Pattergassen* (p. 356) and *Ebene-Reichenau* (17½ M.; p. 356). — Motor post to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 347.

At (21¼ M.) *Steindorf* (1778 ft.; Huber, 36 beds, P. 11½*S*; Lagguer, 17 beds, P. 7-10*S*) the railway approaches the charming **Ossiacher See** (1644 ft.; 6¾ M. long), with villages, much visited in summer (opportunities for fishing), nestling on its banks. In summer motor-boats ply from Steindorf to Annenheim (1 hr.). The train skirts the N. bank of the lake. — 23½ M. *Ossiach-Bodensdorf* (Pensions: Galsterer, 70 beds, P. 10-15½*S*, Stremer, 40 beds, Waldfriede, 60 beds), with lake-bathing. Ascent of the Gerlitzen, see p. 354. On the S. bank (ferry 30*g*) is the Benedictine abbey of *Ossiach* (Seewirt, 24 beds), suppressed in 1783 but recently taken over by Augus-

tinian canons. The abbey church, a Romanesque pillared basilica, was decorated in the baroque style in the 18th century. $24^3/_4$ M. *St. Urban* (Strand Hotel, 60 beds). — $27^1{}_4$ M. *Sattendorf* (Weneberger, 24 beds; Wasserfall). — $28^1/_2$ M. *Annenheim* (Zur Kanzelbahn, 33 beds at 3-$3^1{}_2$, L. 3*S*). Kanzel railway, see p. 354. Opposite, on the S. bank of the lake (motor-boat), stands the *Grand-Hôtel Annenheim (150 beds at 3-5, P. 9-15*S*, closed in winter). The imposing remains of *Burg Landskron* (2221 ft.; 16th cent.) rise above the S. end of the lake. — $32^1{}_4$ M. *Villach* (Haupt-Bahnhof, see p. 353.

The Klagenfurt line crosses the *Zollfeld*, an extensive plain, swampy in parts, in which many Roman antiquities, coins, etc. have been discovered. — The Roman *Virunum* lay near ($103^1/_4$ M.) *Zollfeld* station. — Farther on, hidden among the trees to the right of the railway, is the ancient *Herzog-Stuhl* ('ducal chair'), a seat of Roman inscribed stones on which, down to 1597, the Dukes of Carinthia awarded their fiefs. — 105 M. *Maria-Saal* (1486 ft.).

About $^1/_4$ hr. E. of the station is the village of **Maria-Saal** (Post Inn). The Gothic pilgrimage-church, rebuilt in the 15th cent., stands on a hill (1657 ft.) in the middle of a fortified cemetery. On the S. side is the so called Heiden-Tempel ('pagan temple'), a Romanesque mortuary chapel enclosed after 1500 by a two-storied colonnade adorned with wall-paintings. The S. exterior wall of the church, opposite, incorporates several Roman inscribed stones, one with a representation of a mail car. The interior contains 15th cent. wall-paintings; in the left aisle is the traditional tomb of St. Modestus (died c. 763), founder of the church, with its six elegant little columns; at the end of the left aisle is a fine winged altar (c. 1500) carved in wood. The pulpit and choir-gallery, with baroque wood carving, heavily gilded, date from the 18th century. The N. tower contains a bell weighing six tons, cast in 1687.

Beyond ($106^1{}_4$ M.) *Annabichl*, with the aerodrome, and the ($108^1{}_4$ M.) Rudolfstrasse-Bahnhof we reach the ($108^3{}_4$ M.) Haupt-Bahnhof at *Klagenfurt*.

35. Klagenfurt. The Wörther See.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 6; restaurant), S. of the town; *Rudolfstrasse* (beyond Pl. D 4, 5), 12 min. E. of the Bahnhof-Str.; *Klagenfurt-Lend*, 20 min. W. of the Neuer Platz (Pl. B 3; comp. the inset map, p. 345).

Air Services (see p. xxii) from *Annabichl* aerodrome (see above); motor-cars for passengers leave Hotel Moser $^1/_2$ hr. before departure.

Hotels (it is advisable to reserve rooms in advance). **Moser-Verdino* (Pl. c; B 3), Burggasse 9, 150 beds at 5-10, L. 5, D. 6*S*; *Kaiser von Österreich* (Pl. a; B 2), Wiener Gasse 11, 130 beds from 4, L. or D. $1^1/_2$*S*, with the attractive 'Koschatstüberl' (wine-room; Heu-Platz 2), *Sandwirt* (Pl. b; A 3, 4), Pernhartgasse 9, with concert-room and garden, 110 beds at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$*S*, both good; *Zum Mohren*, Bahnhof-Str. 20, corner of Fröhlichgasse (Pl. C 4), 70 beds at 3-5, L. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$*S*; *Haimlinger*, Völkermarkter Str. 5 (Pl. D 3), 38 beds; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. d; C 4), Adlergasse 1, 15 beds from $3^1/_2$*S*, well spoken of: *Götz* (Pl. e; D 6), near the Haupt-Bahnhof, 36 beds; *Janach* (Pl. i; C 3), Bahnhof-Str. 5, 60 beds from 4*S*, plain.

St Veit a.d.Glan, 15 km
A
B
C
D
Krankenhs.
Annabichl, 3 km
KLAGENFURT
1:12.000
0 100 200 300 m
1 Ackerbauschule C.4.5
2 Handelskammer C.6
3 Musikvereins C.4.5
St Veiter Vorstadt
St Veiter Ring
Landesgericht
Theater
Pfarrkirche
Rathaus
Kapuziner Kirche
Priesterhaus
Fürstbischöfl. Residenz
Elisabethinen Kloster
Völkermarkter Str.
Ursulinen Kloster
Heil. Geist Landhaus
Sparkasse
Alter Platz
Neuer Platz
Burg
Burggasse
Kardinal Platz
Siechenhaus
Post & Telegr. Dir.
Benedict. Schule
Benedictin. Kloster
Dom
Jesuiten-K.
Kaserne
Spital
Volks Schule
Gymnasium
Real Schule
Botanisch. Garten
Viestaler Strasse
Hasner Str
Funder Str
Arnulf-Landes-Regier.
Viktringer Ring
Jessernigg str
Staats-gewerbeschule
Lehrer Bildungs Anst.
Bahnhof
Gasometer str
Gas Werk
St Ruprecht Str.
Kreuzbergl
Tramway
Haupt-bahnhof
Südbahngürtel
Villacher Ring
Villacher Str.
Völkermarkt, 25 km
Villach, 40 km
Wörther See, 4 km
Loiblpass, 30 km
Wien, 314 km
St Primus
Falkenberg
672
Zigguln
Kolvarienberg
588
Kreuzberg
St Martin
Gösseling
Freienthurn
Kohldf.
Strandbad
Lendkanal
Maria Loretto
Wörther See
Villach
Maria Wörth
1:75.000
0 ½ 1 2 Km
Villach Rosenbach
D
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Restaurants (besides those in the hotels). *Roth* (Steirische Weinstube), Pfarrhofgasse 8 (Pl. A B 3), with garden; *Glockenbräu*, Rudolf-Platz 2 (Pl. B C 4), with garden (concerts); *Tiger*, Paradeisergasse 5 (Pl. B 3). — Wine in the *Landhauskeller* (Pl. A 3), at the *Koschatstüberl* (see p. 344), and at *M. Schellander's*, Bahnhof-Str. 43 (Pl. C 5).

Cafés. *Moser-Verdino*, see p. 344; *Lerch*, Wiener Gasse 10, corner of the Heu-Platz (Pl. B 2), with shady garden; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str. 16 (Pl. C 3); *Burggarten*, Domgasse 5 (Pl. B 3); *Dorrer*, Neuer Platz 13 (Pl. B 3). — Confectioner. *Joos*, Stauder-Platz 2 (Pl. A 3).

Tramway from the Haupt-Bahnhof through the town to the Kreuzbergl (12 min.; 16*g*), to the Wörther See (Klagenfurt-See station; 20 min.; 30*g*), and to the cemetery at Annabichl (18 min.; 26*g*).

Post Office (Pl. A 4), Pernhartgasse 7.

Baths. *Römer-Bad* (Pl. A 3; vapour and tub baths).

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, Burggasse 8 (Pl. B C 3); *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr*, Burggasse 13, where fishing and shooting licences may be obtained.

Winter Sports ('Eislauf-Verein', at the Town Hall; 'Verband der Skiläufer', Heumarkt 11): skating on the Wörther See; ski jump on the Sattnitz (see below).

Klagenfurt (1463 ft.), with 27,400 inhab. (40,000 including the suburbs), has been since 1518 the capital of Carinthia, a former duchy, which was bestowed on Arnulf (comp. p. 351), grandson of Lewis the Pious and afterwards emperor, in c. 880, and passed to Austria in 1335. The town lies a little S. of the *Glan*, in a fertile plain separated on the S. from the valley of the Drave (Drau) by the wooded hills of the *Sattnitz*, above which towers the rugged Karawanken chain. The broad and regular streets and spacious squares are surrounded by a Ringstrasse, or boulevard, on the site of the old fortifications; beyond this are the suburbs. The town is connected with the Wörther See (p. 350) by the *Lend Canal* ($2^1/_2$ M. long), constructed in 1527, the railway, and a tramway.

From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C 6) the Bahnhof-Str. (tramway) leads to the town. To the right, entered from the Museumgasse, is the **Provincial Museum** (*Landes-Museum;* Pl. C 4, 5; weekdays, except Mon. & holidays, 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12, 1*S*, closed in winter), built in 1879-84. It contains the interesting collections of the Carinthian Historical Society, and an Alpine museum, folklore museum, and natural history museum.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule, to the right, is the 'Fürstenstein' from Karnburg, the base of a Roman column on which the investiture of the Dukes of Carinthia by a representative of the peasants took place down to 1414. The covered courtyard contains Roman sculptures, tombstones, and the like, chiefly from Virunum (p. 344): 19. Relief from an altar of Mithras; 37. Relief from an early-Christian sarcophagus with Christ as the Good Shepherd (early 4th cent.); 48. Relief-portrait of a Roman married couple (late 2nd cent. A.D.); 4926. Draped statue of Isis-Noreia. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Alpine Museum*. Room 1: Development of Alpine cartography. Rooms 2-4: Good relief-models of various mountain-groups. Room 4: Excellent model of the Glockner on a large scale (1:2000); old oil-painting of the first attempt to climb the Glockner by Cardinal Salm in 1799. — To the left is the *Folklore Museum*, with peasants' rooms, costumes, specimens of peasant art, etc.

The First Floor contains the *Natural History Museum*, with interesting collections, mostly relating to Carinthia; note the skull of a

rhinoceros of the glacial period (Cœlodonta antiquitatis), which served as a model for the dragon fountain (see below).

On the Second Floor is the *Historical Museum*. To the right are the prehistoric collections; note the leaden figures from the early-glacial tumuli of Frögg, S. of Velden (including a chariot drawn by twelve horses), and the finds from the Gailtal (bronze girdles from Gurina and rock-inscriptions from Würmlach, both with Venetic lettering). A room farther on to the right contains a well-preserved Roman mosaic pavement (before 100 A.D.) and Roman sculptures, found near the Zollfeld (p. 344). The corridor contains a large panorama from the Glockner. — Room II. Weapons; the case by the middle window contains the ceremonial sword of the first Grand Master of the Knights of St. George at Millstatt (1499). — Room III contains small Roman objects; Case 1. Celtic silver coins; Cases 2-4. Glass and earthenware vessels; Case 4 (No. 1680). Bronze pantheress. — In Room IV are late-mediæval coffers and cabinets; Cases 19 & 20. Two painted stucco reliefs from Millstatt, from plans by Andrea Mantegna (before 1477); objects in metal and porcelain. — Room V. Ecclesiastical pictures; detached (Nos. 49, 50), two Gothic winged altars. — Room VI. Portraits, views, embroidery, and costumes of the time of Maria Theresa. — Corridor I. Portraits; gingerbread and butter moulds. — Corridor II. Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek antiquities.

In the Garden in front of the museum, adjoining the Miestaler Str., are Roman tombstones and votive stones, chiefly from Virunum (p. 344), and mediæval stones with armorial bearings. In the centre, protected by a roof, is the upper part of the statue of a Roman emperor (drastically restored in the 16th cent.) and a canon ('Haufnitz') from Friesach (14th cent.).

The *Botanical Garden* (Pl. C 4; week-days 8-1 & 2-5, Sun. 9-11, free), in the Miestaler Str., opposite the museum, contains a rich collection of Alpine plants.

The *Cathedral* or *Domkirche* (Pl. B 4; entrance Lidmanskygasse) was built by the Protestant Estates in 1578-91 and transferred to the Jesuits in 1604. In 1787 it became the cathedral of the Prince-Bishop of Gurk, who has since resided in Klagenfurt. The fine high altar has a painting by D. Gran (1752). — To the E. of the Bahnhof-Str., in the Kardinal-Platz (Pl. C 3), is an obelisk 65 ft. high commemorating the Treaty of Pressburg (1805). About 5 min. N.E. from here, in the Mariannagasse, is the *Prince Bishop's Residence* (Pl. D 2), built in 1871-89, with the *Diocesan Museum* of ecclesiastical art (adm. on application).

The centre of the town is the large Neuer Platz (Pl. B 3), with the colossal *Dragon Fountain* or *Lindwurm-Brunnen* (comp. above), in chlorite schist, made in 1590-1636 and surrounded by a fine iron railing, and a bronze statue of the Empress Maria Theresa, by Pönninger (1873). The Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Platz, adjacent on the N., contains a bronze statue of Emperor Francis Joseph I. wearing the robes of the Order of the Golden Fleece, by Josef Kassin (1917). — To the W., in the Pernhartgasse, is the post office (Pl. A 4); the side facing the Gartengasse bears a tablet commemorating Emanuel Herrman (1839-1902), a native of Klagenfurt, who invented the post-card (first introduced into Austria on Oct. 1st, 1869). A niche in the wall of No. 3 Heiligen-Geist-Platz, to the N.W., contains

a crude statue of a fisherman (1606). The plain *Landhaus* (Pl. A 3), to the right, on the opposite side of the square, dates from the 16th cent.; the main hall contains the armorial bearings of the Carinthian Estates; the pretty, half-enclosed courtyard has a two-storied arcade with two towers. The *Parish Church* (Pfarrkirche; Pl. B 2, 3), the oldest in the town, was rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent. and has a domed tower, 300 ft. high, surrounded by a gallery (view). The Heu-Platz has a Column of St. Florian (1781).

From the Theater-Platz the Radetzky-Str. (Pl. A 2) leads in 20 min. (tramway in 5 min.) to the base of the *Kreuzbergl* (1929 ft.); thence we may ascend through pleasure-grounds, past the Restaurant Schweizerhaus (right), to a (10 min.) view-tower (151 steps), which commands a magnificent *Survey of the town and the plain as far as the Karawanken (indicator). From the Kreuzbergl a beautiful forest-path (blue marks) leads past the château of *Freienthurn* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Hotel Wörthersee (p. 350).

A motorbus from Klagenfurt plies S.E. to ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Ebental* (1401 ft.; Schlosswirt Inn), with a château of Count Goëss and a church, both of the 18th century. Hence we may walk S.W. in 1 hr. to the top of the *Predigstuhl* (2339 ft.), with a pretty view. — A motor post runs N.W. from Klagenfurt, viâ *Moosburg* ($8^3/_4$ M.; p. 351), to *Feldkirchen* ($16^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 343).

In summer Klagenfurt is connected by special Motor Post Trips ($^1/_2$ day-2 day excursions) with the *Loibl Pass* (p. 349), *Hoch-Osterwitz* (p. 342) and *Gurk* (p. 342), *Ossiacher See* (p. 343), *Millstätter See* (p. 356), and *Wörther See* (p. 350), *Heiligenblut* (p. 360), etc.

From Klagenfurt to Wolfsberg, $37^1/_4$ M. to the N.E., motorbus in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (9S), starting from the Neuer Platz (Pl. B 3). — $16^3/_4$ M. *Völkermarkt* (see below). — 23 M. *Griffen* (1575 ft.; Plassnig Inn) is a market-village with a ruined castle. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. is a Premonstratensian abbey, suppressed in 1786, with a church, originally a Romanesque pillared basilica, remodelled in the baroque style in 1701. — We go on to the N.E., crossing the saddle of the Griffner Berg (2300 ft.), to ($31^3/_4$ M.) *St. Andrä* (p. 338). — $37^1/_4$ M. *Wolfsberg* (p. 338).

From Klagenfurt viâ *Villach* to *Spittal-Millstätter See*, see R. 36.

From Klagenfurt to Bleiburg (Maribor), $24^3/_4$ M., railway in 1 hr. — The train turns E. from the Haupt-Bahnhof and crosses the Glan and the Gurk short of ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Grafenstein* (1378 ft.). To the right we have a fine view of the Koschuta and Hochobir (ascent in $6^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 348). We cross the Drave. — $16^1/_4$ M. **Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf** (1453 ft.; buffet; to Eisenkappel, see p. 348). The station commands a beautiful panorama: S. the Steiner Alps, S.W. the Hochobir, N. the green chain of the Koralpe and Saualpe. The little *Klopeiner See* (Pensions Hauptvogel, 18 beds, Formanek, 14 beds), $2^1/_2$ M. to the W., is a summer resort. About $3^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the station (motorbus in 20 min., 1S) is the little town of *Völkermarkt* (1512 ft.; Goldener Stern, 14 R.; Alte Post; wine at Kanduth's), finely situated on a height on the left bank of the Drave. A monument in the main square commemorates

the skirmishes in 1919 between the Carinthians and the Yugoslavian troops, after which permission was obtained from the League of Nations for the plebiscite of 1920 (comp. p. 350). The Gothic church, to the E., has a Romanesque façade. Motorbus to Klagenfurt or Wolfsberg, see p. 347. — 24¾ M. *Bleiburg* (1595 ft.; buffet; Austrian passport and customs examination). The isolated *Petzen* (6936 ft.), 5½ hrs. S. (not difficult), with an attractive view, is ascended viâ the (3¼ hrs.) offices of the lead-mines at *Kolschu* (4505 ft.). — The Yugoslavian railway goes on viâ (15 M.) *Dravograd-Meža*, Ger. *Unter-Drauburg* (p. 339), to (54¾ M.) *Maribor*. Ger. *Marburg*.

From Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf (see p. 347) a branch-line runs S. in 1 hr. to (12½ M.) *Eisenkappel* (1831 ft.; Niederdorfer, 22 beds; Waitzer), a large market-village in a fine position, visited in summer. — *Hochobir (7021 ft.), 4½ hrs., not difficult. From Eisenkappel we follow the 'Prugger Steig' (red marks) W., through woods, viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Potschula-Sattel* (4793 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *See Alp* (5578 ft.), with abandoned lead-mines. Beyond the crest we skirt the telephone-wire to the (1 hr.) *Rainer-Schutzhaus* (6716 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 36 mattresses), ¼ hr. below the summit, on which stands the Hann-Warte, containing self-registering meteorological instruments. Admirable view. — The descent to Grafenstein takes 5½ hrs. We first bear to the E. to reach the *See Alp* (¾ hr.; see above), then N. in the Wildensteiner Graben to the *Hofmanns Alp* (1 hr.; 4075 ft.); in another hour we pass the *Wildensteiner Waterfall* (2011 ft.), falling in a cascade 70 ft. high over a projecting cliff, to the (¼ hr.) village of *Wildenstein*. We next follow a road N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Anna-Brücke* (Schmautzer Inn) over the *Drave*, and farther on cross the Gurk to reach *Grafenstein* station (1½ hr.; p. 347).

From Klagenfurt to Rosenbach, 23 M., railway in 1 hr. On quitting the Haupt-Bahnhof the train turns S. and soon reaches (1¾ M.) *Viktring* (1444 ft.). The village, 1¾ M. to the S.W., is the birthplace of the composer Thomas Koschat (1845-1914). The church of the former Cistercian monastery contains fine 14th cent. stained glass at the end of the Gothic choir. — Just beyond the station we cross the *Glanfurt*, the insignificant effluent of the Wörther See, then ascend to the top of the *Sattnitz* (p. 345). — 5½ M. *Maria-Rain* (1709 ft.). To the left is the baroque pilgrimage-church (1824 ft.; Kirschner Inn), with its two towers. — We enjoy a magnificent view of the *Karawanken* (p. xlvii) as the train descends the slope to the valley of the Drave (here called the *Rosen-Tal*), which it crosses. — From (10 M.) *Weizelsdorf* (1421 ft.) a branch-line runs S.E. viâ (2½ M.) *Unterbergen* (road to the Loibl Pass, see p. 349) to (3¾ M.) *Ferlach* (1558 ft.; Just, 35 beds), a market-village with a wire-mill. — Ascending W., we next reach (13¾ M.) *Feistritz im Rosental* (1578 ft.). The village (1624 ft.; Kraigher, 18 beds), 10 min. S.W., with 800 inhab. and a wire-mill, lies at the mouth of the Bären-Tal (see p. 349). — The train crosses the Feistritz by a lofty bridge, then, beyond (18¾ M.) *Maria-Elend* (1722 ft.), with a baroque pilgrimage-church of 1690, the Rosenbach. — At (23 M.) *Rosenbach* (1972 ft.; railway restaurant; Matschnig Inn; Austrian passport and customs examination) a line from Villach

(see p. 355) comes in. Ascents, see below. — Our train goes on to the S., through the Karawanken tunnel (nearly 5 M. long), to Trieste or Ljubljana (Ger. Laibach).

From Klagenfurt to the Loibl Pass, 18¾ M. by main road (special motor post trips occasionally in summer). We first skirt the Rosenbach railway (see above) to the S., viâ the *Sattnitz* (p. 345), and, leaving the old castle of *Hollenburg* (1834 ft.) on the left, descend into the *Rosen-Tal* (see p. 348). Crossing a (8 M.) bridge over the Drave (1414 ft.), we soon reach (10½ M.) *Unterbergen* (1640 ft.; Post; station, see p. 348) and then (11½ M.) *Unter-Loibl* (1700 ft.; Unterweger, Schellander, both modest). Hence experts and those with steady heads may ascend through the wild *Tscheppa Gorge* to the Deutscher Peter Inn (1½ hr.; see below). Our road mounts from Unter-Loibl to the (13 M.) top of the *Kleiner Loibl* (2490 ft.), where the Boden-Tal road (see below) diverges to the right, near the Magdalena-Kapelle, then descends in windings to the *Teufels-Brücke* (13¾ M.; 2352 ft.) over the brawling Bodenbach, which issues from a wild gorge (to the right, a club-path leads in 5 min. to the *Tschauko Waterfall*, 98 ft. high). We now traverse the *Loibl-Tal* proper to the (14¼ M.) *Deutscher Peter Inn* (2303 ft.), which has been a tavern since 1500, whence a route free from difficulty leads E. in 3 hrs. up the *Ferlacher Horn* or *Gerloutz* (6010 ft.; very interesting view). Our road leads past the (13½ M.) church of *St. Leonhard* (2605 ft.) and the 'Rosegger School', opened in 1923, to the *Ridoutzwirt Inn* (16¼ M.; 3009 ft.), then ascends in numerous windings (short-cuts) to the **Loibl Pass** (18¾ M.; 4482 ft.), a cutting in the rock with two pyramids commemorating the construction of the road in 1728. The road goes on over the Yugoslavian frontier to Ljubljana (Laibach; 54½ M. from Klagenfurt).

The **Boden-Tal** is considered the most beautiful valley among the Karawanken Mts. From the *Kleiner Loibl* (1½ hr. from Unterbergen, see above) a road leads W. to (½ hr.) *Windisch-Bleiberg* (3100 ft.; Lausegger, 4 R.), a small village with lead-mines, whence a marked path runs N.E. in 2 hrs. up the *Singerberg* (5213 ft.; repaying view). — About ¼ hr. short of Windisch-Bleiberg we turn to the left into the Boden-Tal, which we follow to the (20 min.) forester's house of *Benaglio-Hube* (3280 ft.), then bear to the right near some saw-mills to the (¾ hr.) *Ogris Bauer*. Ascending the wooded valley-side to the *Ogris Alp* (1 hr.; 5118 ft.), we follow a safeguarded rock-path (not difficult for experts) viâ the *Matsch-acher Sattel* (¾ hr.; 5617 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.; 5 hrs. from Unterbergen) *Klagenfurter Hütte* (see below).

A visit to the **Bären-Tal** is attractive. From Feistritz station (see p. 348) we follow a road through the village and up the valley, keeping to the right where it forks (1½ hr.) and beyond the *Stou-Hütte* (¾ hr.; 3160 ft.) ascending to the left at its head to the (2 hrs.) *Klagenfurter Hütte* (5446 ft.; inn, open all the year, 20 beds and 30 mattresses). Descent hence through the Boden-Tal, see above. — From the Klagenfurter Hütte a marked path runs S. to the (¾ hr.) *Bielschitza-Sattel* (6030 ft.; Yugoslavian frontier), then ascends to the right in 1½ hr. to the **Hochstuhl** (*Stou* or *Stol*, 7336 ft.), the highest peak of the *Karawanken Mts.* (fatiguing but not difficult for proficients). On the Kleinstuhl, 20 min. S., is the *Prešernova Koča* (7175 ft.; inn in summer, 7 beds and 10 mattresses). — Another marked path leads N. from the Klagenfurter Hütte in 1¼ hr. (not difficult) up the *Kossiak* (6614 ft.), with an extensive view. — **Bärentaler Kotschna** (6364 ft.), with a superb view, 5 hrs., easy. From Feistritz to the (2¼ hrs.) *Stou-Hütte*, see above; thence to the right (S.W.) up to the (1½ hr.) *Jauerburger* or *Bären-Sattel* (5564 ft.; frontier) and N.W. to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

Ascents from Rosenbach (p. 348). The **Kahlkogel** or *Goliza* (6024 ft.), with a splendid view, is easily ascended in 3 hrs. by a route leading S.E. viâ the charcoal kilns of *Quadia* (3678 ft.). The S. slopes are smothered in narcissi at the end of May and beginning of June.

Below the summit stands the *Kadilnikova Koča* (inn in summer, 20 beds and 12 mattresses), $^1/_2$ hr. S. of which is the *Kahlkogel-Haus* (5190 ft.; inn in summer, 16 beds and 20 mattresses). — *Frauenkogel* or *Baba* (6207 ft.), easy and attractive. The route is S.W. through the *Ardeschitzen-Graben* to the (3 hrs.) *Mlinza-Sattel* (5187 ft.; frontier), then S.E. over the crest to the (1 hr.) summit. — The **Mittagskogel** (7031 ft.), with a magnificent panorama (especially of the Terglou group, to the S.W.), is fit for experts only. To the (3 hrs.) Mlinza-Sattel, see above; thence along the ridge (route safeguarded in some places) to the N.W., mostly on Yugoslavian territory, to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) summit. Descent (red way-marks, but no path) viâ the E. flank (for adepts only) to the (2 hrs.) *Berta-Hütte* (5118 ft.; inn in summer, 2 beds and 10 mattresses), on the upper *Ferlacher Alp*, then N.W. through the *Voronica-Graben* to *Ledenitzen* station (2 hrs.; p. 355).

The Wörther See.

Steamer or Motor Boat from *Klagenfurt See* in 1 hr. to *Pörtschach* (1*S* 20*pf*), in 2 hrs. to *Velden* (2*S*); circular trip 3*S* 60*pf*. Landing-places: Maiernigg, Krumpendorf, Sekiru, Reifnitz, Maria-Wörth, Pörtschach, Ober-Dellach, Töschling, Auenhof-Schiefling, and Velden. — Railway, see R. 36. Stations: Klagenfurt-See, Krumpendorf, Pritschitz, Pörtschach, Töschling, and Velden. — Motor Post (starting from the Haupt-Bahnhof or from the Neuer Platz) along the S. bank of the lake viâ *Maria-Wörth* to *Ober-Dellach*, $11^1/_4$ M. in 1 hr. ($1^1/_2$*S*).

The ***Wörther See** (1444 ft.; $10^1/_2$ M. long and $^1/_2$-1 M. wide; maximum depth 275 ft.) is the largest and most popular of the Carinthian Alpine lakes. Situated between wooded hills, with numerous hamlets and country-houses on its banks, it affords pleasant glimpses of changing scenery, backed on the S. by the great rocky walls of the sombre Karawanken. As only a little water flows in or out of the lake, the surface-water in summer occasionally reaches a temperature of 82° Fahr. (lake bathing everywhere; rowing and sailing boats for hire), while during the winter months from Jan. to March, which are always bitterly cold in the Klagenfurt basin (p. xlvii), the whole of the lake is often frozen over (ice sports). Most of the hotels are closed in winter. — The S. bank of the Wörther See was occupied by Yugoslavia after the Great War, but was reunited to Austria after a plebiscite in 1920.

Klagenfurt-See (Wörthersee, 90 beds from 4, P. 14*S*, with view-terrace, good; Strand-Café), on the E. end of the Wörther See, 1 hr. W. of Klagenfurt (tramway, see p. 345), is the starting-point of the steamers. To the S., on the flat E. bank of the lake, is a large bathing beach, with a sports ground beyond.

The Steamer turns S., passing the château of *Maria-Loretto* (inn), on a tongue of land to the left, the mouth of the Lend Canal (p. 345), and the *Glanfurt*, the insignificant and reed-covered discharge of the lake, to *Maiernigg* (hotel, 60 beds; bathing beach). — We cross the lake.

Krumpendorf. — The railway station (p. 353) is 6 min. N. of the landing-stage. — Hotels. *Terrassen-Hotel*, 100 beds from 4, P. from 13*S*; *Krumpendorfer Hof*, 10 min. W., 65 beds, P. from 9*S*; *Bahnhof*, near the station, with garden, 40 beds at 3-6, L. $2^1/_2$, P. $7^1/_2$-15*S*; *Pension Bornholt*, P. 12-14*S*. — *Café Dachler*. — Bathing Beach.

Krumpendorf, on the N. bank of the lake, is a market-village of 1250 inhabitants. About $^1/_2$ hr. E. is *Gurlitsch* (Jerolitsch, with café). A pretty view is obtained from the *Pirker Kogel* (2175 ft), 1 hr. N.W.

The steamer crosses to the S. bank and stops at *Sekirn* (Strand-Hotel Wienerheim, 130 beds, P. 8-14*S*, well spoken of; bathing beach); view from the *Friedlhöhe* (2425 ft.), 1 hr. S.E. — Farther W. is *Reifnitz* (Engel am See, 40 beds, P. 9-12*S*, Strand-Hotel, 19 beds, both near the landing-stage; bathing beach), $^1/_4$ hr. from the village (Walcher, 64 beds from 3, P. 10-12*S*), dominated on the W. by a ruined castle (1985 ft.). The *Keutschacher See* (1660 ft.; inn) lies 25 min. S. of the village. — We proceed past the château-like Villa Bercht and, beyond the narrowest part of the lake ($^1/_4$ M.), reach the hamlet of **Maria-Wörth** (Pirker, with garden on the lake, 90 beds at 4-5, P. 12-14*S*, open all the year, good; Post, 70 beds from 4*S*; Linde, P. from 9*S*; Pension See-Gretl; bathing beach), picturesquely situated on a peninsula and overlooked by two old churches. To the left is the Gothic parish church, with a double nave, a Romanesque crypt, and pretty baroque furniture and fittings; to the right, the Rosenkranz-Kirche, dating from the 10th cent. and rebuilt after 1355. Maria-Wörth is mentioned as the property of the bishopric of Freising between 875 and 883.

Pörtschach. — The Steamer stops near the Park Hotel and Werzer Hotel; Railway Station, see p. 353. — Hotels. **Park Hotel*, consisting of eight villas, 350 beds (10 bathrooms) from 4, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 14*S*, *Werzer*, two hotels (Weisses Rössl, open all the year) and eight villas, 300 beds from 6, P. 16-25*S*, good, both with restaurants, cafés, and parks on the lake; *Prüller*, 95 beds at 5-12, P. 14-20*S*, open all the year, well spoken of; *Bellevue*, 50 beds at 3-8, P. 12-18*S*; *Bahnhof*, 10 beds at 3-6, L. 3*S*, plain but good; *Lessiak*, with garden-restaurant, 19 beds at $3^1/_2$-4, L. $2^1/_2$-3*S*, open all the year; *Seerose*, 24 beds at $3^1/_2$-4*S*. — Pensions. *Astoria*, 120 beds, P. 22-40*S*, with restaurant (L. or D. 7*S*); *Adensamer*, 40 beds, P. 18-25*S*; *Lobeag*, three villas, 150 beds, P. 10-30*S*; *Columbia*, 45 beds, P. 12-23*S*. — *Sanatorium* (dietetic and sun treatments).

Visitors' Tax in May, June, and Sept. 20, in July and Aug. 50*g* per day. — Several Bathing Beaches. — Band on the shore, near the Park Hotel. — Entertainments Committee, office opposite the station. — Branch-office of the *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, Bahnhof-Platz 1, near the station; charabancs as from Klagenfurt (see p. 347).

Pörtschach, a very popular summer resort with 1500 inhab., is pleasantly situated on a flat spur of the N. bank, with numerous villas half hidden in their green gardens. Fine and extensive view across the lake of the green Sattnitz hills with the Karawanken in the background. A path with charming views of the lake encircles the peninsula.

We may walk N., crossing the railway, and turn to the left for the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Kleines Gloriett* and the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Grosses Gloriett*, both with attractive views; close by are the ruins of *Leonstein* castle (1765 ft.). — About $^1/_2$ hr. N.W. is the *Pörtschacher Alp* (dairy). — A road leads N.E. viâ *Winklern* to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Moosburg* (1650 ft.; inn), a stopping-place of the Klagenfurt-Feldkirchen motor post (p. 347), with remains of the palace where Arnulf of Carinthia (comp. p. 345) resided in 887 and 888.

The steamer steers to the S. bank to reach *Ober-Dellach* (Lampl, 30 beds), with *Unter-Dellach* (Pension Hugelmann, 50 beds) $^1/_4$ hr. E. — We return to the N. bank and stop at *Töschling* (Wallerwirt,

25 beds) and again touch the S. bank at *Auenhof-Schiefling* (Hotel-Pension Auenhof, with garden, 110 beds at 2-5, P. 12-22*S*).

Velden. — The Steamer stops near the Hotels Pundschu, Schloss Velden, and Ulbing (12 min. from the station, p. 353). — Hotels. **Excelsior*, on the S. bank, 140 beds (30 bathrooms) from 12, B. 3, L. or D. 8-10, P. from 24*S*; **Schloss Velden*, beautifully situated at the W. end of the lake, with Kursaal, café-restaurant, and park, 150 beds at 8-11, B. 1½, L. or D. from 3½, P. 13-20*S*; *Carinthia* (Scholz), 100 beds at 9-12*S*; *Pundschu*, on the S. bank, 120 beds at 4-15, P. 17-28*S*; *Strandpension Waldvilla*, 30 beds at 5-10, P. 16-21*S*; *Ulbing*, on the N. bank, with park, 120 beds, P. 13-19*S*; *Wrann*, with park and café, 60 beds at 6-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 14-18*S*, good; *Mösslacher*, with café-restaurant and garden, 85 beds at 6-9, L. 3-5, P. 14-18*S*, open all the year, good; *Schranz*, with café, 80 beds, P. 10-15*S*; *Koïtsch*, with garden-restaurant, 70 beds at 6-8*S*; *Pension Leopold*, 90 beds, P. 10-15*S*; *Pension Charlottenhof*, 20 min. S. of the Schloss Hotel, 40 beds, P. 7-11*S*, open all the year; *Bahnhof-Hotel*, 12 beds at 4-6*S*, plain. — *Dr. Engstler's Sanatorium* (50 beds). — *Café Moro*.

Several Bathing Beaches. Entertainments Committee, Koschat-Platz. — Branch-office of the *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* in the Hotel Mösslacher; charabancs as from Klagenfurt (see p. 347).

Velden, with 1300 inhab., a very popular health resort, both in summer and winter, is charmingly situated in an amphitheatre round the W. end of the Wörther See.

Excursions. From the station we may walk N.E. to (10 min.) *Unter-Winklern*, and ascend the *Römer-Schlucht* to the (20 min.) *Karawanken-Blick* (2165 ft.), with a beautiful view, or turn to the right short of this point, at the Römer-Stein, for the (20 min.) **Forstsee** or *Worschtsee* (1972 ft.), which serves as a reservoir for a power-station. From the lake a red-marked path descends to the red lead factory at *Saag*; a better route is from the dam along the N.E. side and to the right to *Töschling* (½ hr.; p. 352). — From the Karawanken-Blick (see above) a route leads W. to the *Jeserzer See* (25 min.; 1946 ft.), whence we descend S. to (25 min.) *Kranzelhofen* (inn; pretty view) and through the *Teufels-Grund* to (40 min.) Velden. — From Velden station a red-marked path leads N.W. viâ (20 min.) *Kranzelhofen* (see above) to *Köstenberg* (1 hr.; 2592 ft.), with a late-Gothic fortified church, and over the hill (c. 3350 ft.) to *Ossiach* (2 hrs.; p. 343). — From the Schloss Velden Hotel a green-marked path ascends the **Grosser Sternberg** (1½ hr.; 2382 ft.), with a conspicuous Gothic pilgrimage church (refmts. in the sacristan's house) and a fine view.

A Motorbus (in summer only) runs S.W. from Velden, crossing the Drave, to (2½ M.) **Rosegg** (1552 ft.; Leuthner's Inn; to the Faaker See, see p. 355), a small summer resort with a château of Prince Liechtenstein and a deer-park, dominated by the ruins of Alt-Rosegg, on a wooded hill (1867 ft.; view from the top). Thence S. to *Rosenbach* (8¾ M.; p. 348).

36. From Klagenfurt viâ Villach to Spittal. The Millstätter See.

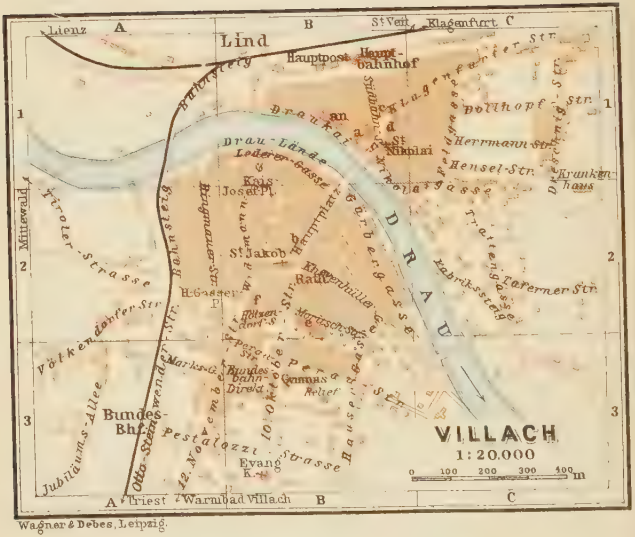
Railway, 46½ M. Express in 1¾ hr. (23*S*, 16*S* 60*g*, 9*S* 20*g*), ordinary train in 3 hrs. (14*S*, 8*S* 40*g*, 5*S* 60*g*).

Road, 47¾ M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 344. — 8¾ M. *Pörtschach* (1473 ft.; p. 351). — 13¾ M. *Velden* (1539 ft.; see above). — 24¼ M. *Villach* (1660 ft.; p. 353). — 38 M. *Paternion* (1722 ft.). — 47¾ M. *Spittal* (1818 ft.; p. 355).

Klagenfurt, see p. 344. — The line turns W. to reach (1¾ M.) *Klagenfurt-Lend* (p. 344) and beyond (3 M.) *Klagenfurt-See* skirts

Geograph. Anstalt v. Heiligenbl. — Heiligenblut
Kilometer 1:500.000
Engl. Miles

Mauterndorf
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Villacher Alpe
Karawanken
Karnische Alpen
Gailthaler Alpen
Julische Alpen
Karnische Alpen
Triester Bucht
Triest
Görz
Laibach
Klagenfurt
Villach
Hermagor
Tarvis
Pontafel
Weissenfels
Mallnitz
Spittal
Lienz
Sillian
Toblach
Innichen
Brixen
Bruneck
Sterzing
Franzensfeste
Brenner
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Radstadt
Tauern
Pyhrn
Semmering
Wien
Graz
Leoben
Bruck
Mürzzuschlag
Neunkirchen
Wiener Neustadt
Eisenstadt
Ödenburg
Steinamanger
Fürstenfeld
Radkersburg
Marburg
Pettau
Cilli
Windischgraz
Leoben
Judenburg
Knittelfeld
Zeltweg
Murau
Tamsweg
Gastein
Zell am See
Kufstein
Rosenheim
Traunstein
Reichenhall
Berchtesgaden
Hallein
Ischl
Gmunden
Steyr
Amstetten
Melk
Krems
Linz
Passau
Budweis
Prag
Pilsen
Eger
Asch
Plauen
Hof
Bayreuth
Nürnberg
Regensburg
Landshut
München
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Karlsruhe
Mannheim
Heidelberg
Frankfurt
Aschaffenburg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Coburg
Meiningen
Fulda
Kassel
Göttingen
Hannover
Braunschweig
Magdeburg
Berlin
Dresden
Leipzig
Chemnitz
Zwickau
Gera
Jena
Weimar
Erfurt
Eisenach
Gotha
Halle
Dessau
Wittenberg
Potsdam
Stettin
Danzig
Königsberg
Memel
Tilsit
Insterburg
Gumbinnen
Allenstein
Marienburg
Thorn
Posen
Bromberg
Kalisch
Lodz
Petrikau
Radom
Lublin
Warschau
Ostrolenka
Plock
Mlawa
Soldau
Neidenburg
Lyck
Johannisburg
Sensburg
Rastenburg
Braunsberg
Elbing
Pillau
Tilsit
Ragnit
Pillkallen
Stallupönen
Goldap
Oletzko
Lötzen
Angerburg
Darkehmen
Gumbinnen
Ebenrode
Schirwindt
Pillkallen
Ragnit
Tilsit
Memel
Libau
Windau
Mitau
Riga
Pernau
Reval
Narwa
Petersburg
Pleskau
Dünaburg
Wilna
Grodno
Bialystok
Brest-Litowsk
Pinsk
Kowel
Rowno
Dubno
Tarnopol
Brody
Lemberg
Przemysl
Sambor
Stryj
Stanislau
Kolomea
Czernowitz
Suczawa
Radautz
Hotin
Kamenez-Podolsk
Proskurow
Winniza
Shitomir
Kiew
Tschernigow
Orel
Kursk
Charkow
Poltawa
Kremenczug
Jekaterinoslaw
Alexandrowsk
Mariupol
Taganrog
Rostow
Nowotscherkask
Noworossijsk
Kertsch
Feodosia
Simferopol
Sewastopol
Jalta
Eupatoria
Perekop
Melitopol
Berdjansk
Asowsches Meer
Schwarzes Meer
Donau
Pruth
Dnjestr
Bug
Weichsel
Narew
Memel
Düna
Peipus-See
Ladoga-See
Onega-See
Weißes Meer
Ural
Kaspisches Meer
Kaukasus
Elbrus
Kasbek
Tiflis
Baku
Batum
Poti
Suchum
Eriwan
Ararat
Kars
Erzerum
Trapezunt
Konstantinopel
Marmara-See
Dardanellen
Smyrna
Ephesus
Milet
Rhodus
Cypern
Alexandrien
Kairo
Suez
Port Said
Rothes Meer
Arabien
Persien
Mesopotamien
Bagdad
Mossul
Ninive
Babylon
Euphrat
Tigris
Persischer Golf
Basra
Mekka
Medina
Jemen
Aden
Abessinien
Nubien
Sudan
Khartum
Nil
Blauer Nil
Weißer Nil
Victoria-See
Tanganjika-See
Nyassa-See
Zambesi
Kapstadt
Kap der Guten Hoffnung
Südafrika
Transvaal
Oranje-Freistaat
Natal
Delagoa-Bai
Madagaskar
Mauritius
Indischer Ozean
Rotes Meer
Golf von Aden
Golf von Oman
Persischer Golf
Indien
Ceylon
Hinterindien
Birma
Siam
Malakka
Singapore
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Neu-Guinea
Australien
Neuseeland
Tasmanien
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Brisbane
Port Darwin
Torres-Straße
Arafura-See
Timor
Molukken
Philippinen
Manila
Luzon
Mindanao
Sulu-Archipel
Celebes-See
Java-See
Banda-See
Flores-See
Timor-See
Arafura-See
Carpentaria-Golf
Great Australian Bight
Spencer-Golf
St. Vincent-Golf
Port Phillip
Bass-Straße
Cook-Straße
Tasman-See
Neuseeland
Nordinsel
Südinsel
Wellington
Auckland
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill
Stewart-Insel
Foveaux-Straße
Chatham-Inseln
Fidschi-Inseln
Tonga-Inseln
Samoa-Inseln
Hawaii-Inseln
Honolulu
Nordamerika
Vereinigte Staaten
Kanada
Mexiko
Vereinigte Staaten von Nordamerika
Kanada
Mexiko
Golf von Mexiko
Florida
Cuba
Haiti
Jamaica
Yucatan
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Panama-Kanal
Westindien
Antillen
Kleine Antillen
Große Antillen
Bahama-Inseln
Barbados
Trinidad
Venezuela
Kolumbien
Ecuador
Peru
Bolivien
Chile
Argentinien
Brasilien
Amazonas
Rio de Janeiro
Rio Grande do Sul
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Rio de la Plata
Paraguay
Uruguay
Patagonien
Feuerland
Kap Horn
Magellan-Straße
Falkland-Inseln
Südgeorgien
Südsandwich-Inseln
Südshetland-Inseln
Grahamland
Weddell-See
Ross-See
Ross-Schelfeis
Victoria-Land
Südpol
Nordpol
Grönland
Island
Spitzbergen
Nowaja Semlja
Franz-Josef-Land
Nordpolarmeer
Barentssee
Weißes Meer
Kara-See
Sibirien
Jenissei
Ob
Lena
Jana
Indigirka
Kolyma
Beringstraße
Beringsee
Kamtschatka
Ochotskisches Meer
Japanisches Meer
Japan
Tokio
Yokohama
Osaka
Kobe
Nagasaki
Hiogo
Shimonoseki
Korea
Seoul
Fusan
Gelbes Meer
China
Peking
Tientsin
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankau
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Formosa
Taiwan
Ostchinesisches Meer
Südchinesisches Meer
Tonkin-Golf
Hainan
Mongolei
Gobi
Turkestan
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Belutschistan
Quetta
Indus
Pandschab
Lahore
Delhi
Agra
Bombay
Goa
Madras
Pondicherry
Calcutta
Golf von Bengalen
Andamanen
Nikobaren
Malediven
Laccadiven
Arabisches Meer
Golf von Oman
Maskat
Hormus-Straße
Bahrein-Inseln
Katar
Trucial-Küste
Rotes Meer
Golf von Aden
Perim
Bab el Mandeb
Sokotra
Somali-Küste
Berbera
Zeila
Obock
Dschibuti
Harar
Schoa
Addis Abeba
Gondar
Massaua
Suakin
Dongola
Berber
Metemma
Fazoglo
Kordofan
Darfur
Wadai
Tibesti
Fezzan
Ghadames
Tripolis
Tripolitanien
Cyrenaika
Barka
Bengasi
Derna
Tobruk
Sollum
Siwa-Oase
Libysche Wüste
Nubische Wüste
Arabische Wüste
Sinai-Halbinsel
Suez-Kanal
Ismailia
Port Said
Damiette
Rosetta
Nildelta
Alexandrien
Abukir
Aboukir-Bucht
Marabut
Mersa Matruh
Sollum
Golf von Sidra
Golf von Gabes
Tripolis
Tripolitanien
Tunis
Tunesien
Bizerta
Biserta
Sfax
Gabes
Kairuan
Algerien
Algier
Constantine
Bona
Philippeville
Bougie
Oran
Mostaganem
Tlemcen
Marokko
Fez
Tanger
Tetuan
Ceuta
Gibraltar
Straße von Gibraltar
Tarifa
Algeciras
Cadiz
Sevilla
Huelva
Portugal
Lissabon
Setubal
Sagres
Kap St. Vincent
Spanien
Madrid
Toledo
Aranjuez
Cuenca
Albacete
Murcia
Cartagena
Alicante
Valencia
Sagunt
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Figueras
Port Bou
Cette
Montpellier
Nimes
Arles
Marseille
Toulon
Hyères
Cannes
Nizza
Monaco
Mentone
Ventimiglia
Oneglia
Savona
Genua
Spezia
Carrara
Massa
Livorno
Piombino
Elba
Pianosa
Giglio
Giannutri
Monte Argentario
Orbetello
Civitavecchia
Rom
Tivoli
Frascati
Albano
Velletri
Terracina
Gaeta
Neapel
Vesuv
Pompeji
Sorrent
Capri
Amalfi
Salerno
Paestum
Policastro
Golf von Policastro
Golf von Salerno
Golf von Neapel
Golf von Gaeta
Golf von Terracina
Golf von Rom
Golf von Spezia
Golf von Genua
Golf von Lyon
Golf von Marseille
Golf von Hyères
Golf von Cannes
Golf von Nizza
Golf von Monaco
Golf von Mentone
Golf von Ventimiglia
Golf von Oneglia
Golf von Savona
Golf von Genua
Golf von Spezia
Golf von Livorno
Golf von Piombino
Golf von Orbetello
Golf von Civitavecchia
Golf von Rom
Golf von Terracina
Golf von Gaeta
Golf von Neapel
Golf von Salerno
Golf von Policastro
Golf von Tarent
Golf von Taranto
Golf von Squillace
Golf von Catanzaro
Golf von Eufemia
Golf von Gioia
Golf von Policastro
Golf von Salerno
Golf von Neapel
Golf von Gaeta
Golf von Terracina
Golf von Rom
Golf von Civitavecchia
Golf von Orbetello
Golf von Piombino
Golf von Livorno
Golf von Spezia
Golf von Genua
Golf von Savona
Golf von Oneglia
Golf von Ventimiglia
Golf von Mentone
Golf von Monaco
Golf von Nizza
Golf von Cannes
Golf von Hyères
Golf von Marseille
Golf von Lyon
Golf von Cette
Golf von Montpellier
Golf von Nimes
Golf von Arles



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

the N. bank of the *Wörther See* (see p. 350). — 5 M. *Krumpendorf* (1463 ft.; see p. 350). — We pass (8¾ M.) *Pörtschach am Wörther See* (1473 ft.; see p. 351) and (14¼ M.) *Velden* (1539 ft.; see p. 352), and quit the Wörther See. To the right is the Grosser Sternberg with its pilgrimage-church (see p. 352). — 18¾ M. *Föderlach* (1640 ft.; 1 hr. S.W., the Faaker See, p. 355). About ¾ hr. N.W., picturesquely situated above a narrow loop of the *Drave*, which is crossed by the railway, is the handsome *Schloss Wernberg*, built in 1576, with an arcaded courtyard. The interior was decorated in the 18th cent. with stucco by the abbots of Ossiach (p. 343).

24¼ M. **Villach.** — Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (restaurant; Pl. B 1), for all trains; *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. A 3), for trains to Arnoldstein and Rosenbach.

Hotels. **Park Hotel* (Pl. e; B 2), Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str. 7, with garden-terrace, 180 beds (36 bathrooms) from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 7, P. from 14*S*; *Mosser* (Pl. a; B 1), Südbahn-Str. 11, with a terrace overlooking the Drave, 240 beds (10 bathrooms) from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. 13-22*S*, good; *Post* (Pl. b; B 2), Haupt-Platz 19, 120 beds at 3½-5, D. 2½-4*S*, good; *Zentral-Hotel* (Pl. f; B 2), Hans-Gasser-Platz, with restaurant, 50 beds at 2½-4, L. from 2½*S*, well spoken of; *Fischer* (Pl. d; B 1), Südbahn Str. 10, 25 beds from 2*S*, modest.

Cafés. *Park Café*, in the Park Hotel (see above); *Drau*, near the upper Drave bridge, with view terrace; *Wien*, Haupt-Platz 26 (Pl. B 2). — Confectioner. *Schüffer*, Kirchen-Platz 4, S. of St. Jakob's (Pl. B 2). — Wine at the *Tostenwirt*, Ledergasse 25 (Pl. B 1).

General Post Office (Pl. B 1), near the Haupt-Bahnhof. — Agency of the *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, Hötzendorfer Str. 1 (Pl. B 2).

Villach (1637 ft.), the property of the Bishops of Bamberg from the first half of the 11th cent. till 1759, is now the second largest town in Carinthia (22,100 inhab.) and the chief mart for the wood-trade with Italy. Situated on the *Drave* or *Drau*, on the W. margin of the Klagenfurt basin (see p. xlvii), it is dominated on the S. by the bleak rocks of the Karawanken (Mittagskogel) and the jagged peaks of the Julian Alps (Manhart).

From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. B 1) we follow the Südbahn-Str. straight on to the upper Drave bridge (view of the Alps) and the long Haupt-Platz (Pl. B 2), with a column of the Trinity (18th cent.). The church of *St. Jakob* (Pl. B 2), at the S. end of the square, a Gothic building of the 15th cent., has a detached tower (310 ft. high) commanding a fine view; on the S. wall is a war-memorial in sandstone, by Kerndle (1923). The church contains numerous tombs of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and Leiningen families, a marble pulpit of 1555, and choir-stalls of 1464. In the Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str. is the 16th cent. *Rathaus* (Pl. B 2), formerly the Palais Khevenhüller, with an arcaded courtyard. The *Municipal Museum* consists of two sections. Section I (Sun., Mon., Wed., & Fri. 9-12, 50*g*; in winter on application only), in the Rathaus, contains specimens of ecclesiastical art and folklore and prehistoric and Roman finds; Section II (Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 9-12, 50*g*; in

winter on application only), with pictures and coins, is at Pestalozzi-Str. 10 (corner of Erzherzog-Eugen-Str., Pl. A 3). A relief model of Carinthia (Pl. B 3; scale 1 : 10,000; adm. 50*pf*) may be seen in the park adjoining the Gymnasium. At the E. end of the same street is the baroque *Heilige Kreuz-Kirche*, with two towers (1726-47).

About 2½ M. to the S. of Villach (motorbus in summer from the Park Hotel in 10 min., 60*pf*; railway, see p. 355), at the base of the Villacher Alpe, is **Warmbad Villach** (1650 ft.; *Kur-Hotel, 300 beds from 4, L. or D. 4.5, P. from 11*S*; pensions), with radio-active thermal springs (86° Fahr.), a sanatorium, two thermal swimming-baths, and a large park.

An excursion by the **Kanzel Railway** is recommended. From Villach we may either go by motorbus in 25 min. (1*S* 20*pf*; starting from the Park Hotel and stopping at the Haupt-Bahnhof) or by rail (comp. p. 344) in 13 min. (60*pf*) to the lower station (1739 ft.), which is near *Annenheim* station (p. 344). The Kanzel Aerial Railway, constructed on the Bleichert-Zuegg system in 1927, is 1¼ M. long, and has only two supports (in July & Aug. fare up 5½, there and back 7*S*, at other times 4½ and 5½ *S*; room for 23 passengers). We ascend above the steeply sloping N. bank of the Ossiacher See and over woods in 12 min. to the upper station (4826 ft.), with the Berg-Hotel Kanzelhöhe on the right and the Touristenhaus on the left (same management, 70 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 12*S*). From the terrace of the Berg-Hotel we enjoy a magnificent view across the Klagenfurt basin, with its lakes, to the frontier-wall of the Karawanken. Walking to the left from the upper station, we come in 10 min. to the *Kanzel* (4885 ft.; restaurant; view-tower), whence we may descend viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Hütterbauer* (3353 ft.; rfmts.) to (1 hr.) Annenheim station.

From the upper station a marked path leads N. up to the **Gerlitzen** (6263 ft.; 1¾-2 hrs.), with an attractive view (ski ing). Descents hence: W. to the (1 hr.) *Steinwender Hütte* (4813 ft.; inn, open all the year, 30 beds and 20 mattresses), and then either S.E. back to the (1¼ hr.) upper station or S.W. to Treffen (2 hrs.; see below); E. viâ the (20 min.) *Berger-Hütte* (5676 ft.; 60 beds, P. 7*S*) to Bodensdorf (2¼ hrs.; p. 343).

About ½ hr. N. of Villach is the *St. Leonhard-See* (1752 ft.), with pleasant bathing, at the foot of the **Oswaldiberg** (3160 ft.), ascended hence viâ *Gross-Tassach* in 1½ hr. On the top, with a church and inn (18 beds), we have a view of the Karawanken, the Ossiacher See, etc.

The ***Villacher Alpe** or *Dobratsch* (7110 ft.), the easternmost spur of the Gailtal Alps, is frequently ascended for the sake of its magnificent panorama. We take the motorbus (1 hr.; 2½*S*) from Villach to (9¼ M.) *Bleiberg* (3028 ft.; Inn zum Mohren), with a lead-mine, whence a road, stony towards the top, leads viâ the *Otto-Hütte* (5062 ft.; inn in summer, 7 beds) to the (4 hrs.) summit, with the *Ludwig-Walter-Haus* (7038 ft.; inn, open all the year round, 31 beds and 30 mattresses).

From Villach to Radentheim (Millstatt), 18 M., motor post in 1½ hr. (3½*S*). We diverge to the left (N.) from the Klagenfurt road after 1¾ M. to reach (5 M.) *Treffen* (1782 ft.; Zernatto; Schader), a prettily situated summer resort with a 16th cent. château belonging to Countess La Tour. To the Gerlitzen or Kanzel, see above. — 10½ M. *Afritz* (2349 ft.; Manhart Inn). Hence we may walk N. viâ the *Gruber Alp* (5578 ft.; club shelter-hut, no inn, 35 hay-beds) to the top of the *Wöllaner Nock*

(7018 ft.; 4 hrs.), or N.W. to the *Mirnock* (6903 ft.; 5 hrs.), both easy and repaying excursions (good ski-ing). — The road goes on past the *Afritzer See* (2454 ft.), across the watershed (2526 ft.), to the pretty *Brennsee*, at the N. end of which is the (15½ M.) village of *Feld am See* (2451 ft.; Berger; Post). — 18 M. *Radentheln* (2121 ft.; Isola Inn) is a village with magnesite works. Hence to the W. to (25½ M.) *Millstatt*, see p. 357; E. to the *Turracher Höhe* (Predlitz), see p. 356.

From Villach to the Faaker See (Velden). Motorbus in summer from the Park Hotel to the S.E., across the Gail, to (4¾ M.) *Drobollach* (1923 ft.; Peterwirt, 18 R., P. 9*S*), on the N. bank of the delightful, wood-girt **Faaker See** (1818 ft.), with the Mittagskogel (p. 350) mirrored in its bright blue water. The Insel-Hotel (14 R., P. 12*S*) stands on the island in the middle. About 1¼ hr. E. of Drobollach is Föderlach station (p. 353). The motorbus goes on to (8½ M.) *Faak* (1854 ft.; Tschernuth Inn; station, see below), on the S. bank, and continues viâ *Rosegg* (22¼ M.; p. 352) to *Velden* (24¾ M.; p. 352). — The imposing ruined castle of *Finkenstein* (2759 ft.), with a fine view, is 1 hr. S. of Faak.

From Villach to Rosenbach, 16¾ M., railway in 35-50 minutes. — From the Haupt-Bahnhof we cross the Drave to the S. to reach (1¼ M.) *Villach-Bundesbahnhof*. — 3 M. *Warmbad Villach* (1624 ft.), see p. 355. — Beyond the bridge over the Gail the Arnoldstein railway (see below) diverges to the right. — 8¾ M. *Faak am See* (1880 ft.), close to the S. bank of the Faaker See (see above). — 12½ M. *Ledenitzen* (1985 ft.). The Woroutz Inn, 18 min. W., is a starting-point for the Mittagskogel (see p. 350), which is 5½ hrs. S. — 16¾ M. *Rosenbach*, see p. 348.

From Villach to Arnoldstein, 11¼ M., railway in 23-40 minutes. — To (3 M.) *Warmbad Villach*, see above. — Opposite (5½ M.) *Fürnitz* (1654 ft.) lies *Federaun*, with a ruined castle. — 11¼ M. *Arnoldstein* (1850 ft.; buffet; Austrian passport and customs examination). The line goes on viâ *Tarvis* (Italian passport and customs examination) to Trieste and Venice (see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy').

From Arnoldstein to Kötschach-Mauthen, 39½ M., Gailtal railway in 2¾ hrs. — The train traverses the verdant *Unteres Gailtal* to (19¼ M.) *Hermagor* (1936 ft.; buffet; Gasser; Post), a market-village of 1000 inhab., prettily situated at the mouth of the Gitschtal. — We then follow the *Oberes Gailtal* to (29¾ M.) *Kirchbach im Gailtal* (2133 ft.) and (39¼ M.) **Kötschach-Mauthen** (2281 ft.; motor post to Ober-Drauburg, see p. 358). *Kötschach* (Schwarzer Adler; Post) and *Mauthen* (Kellerwand, 100 beds; Ortner) are two prettily situated summer resorts, ½ M. N. and S., respectively, of the station. Hence a motor post ascends S. in numerous curves to the (7 M.) *Plöcken-Haus* (3907 ft.; inn, open all the year, 40 beds), a beautifully situated centre for climbs in the *Carnic Alps* (Italian frontier strictly closed). — Another motor post runs W. from Kötschach-Mauthern through the *Lesach-Tal*, the thickly wooded upper end of the Gail valley, to (16¼ M.) *St. Lorenzen* (3711 ft.; Zur Paralba Inn) and (19¼ M.) *Maria-Luggau* (3839 ft.; Post Inn), then over the *Kartitsch-Sattel* (5030 ft.; 32¼ M.) to *Sillian* (43 M.; p. 358).

Railway from Villach to *St. Veit an der Glan*, see pp. 311, 343.

The Spittal line turns N.W. beyond Villach and skirts the left bank of the Drave.

46½ M. **Spittal** - *Millstätter See.* — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Alte Post*, Haupt-Platz 25, a long established house, 90 beds at 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3*S*, good; *Ertl*, opposite the station, 50 beds at 3-5, L. 2-3*S*, well spoken of; *Salzburg*, at the entrance of the town, 40 beds at 3½-7*S*; *Weisses Rössl*, Burgplatz 5, 50 beds from 3½*S*. *Café Santner* (confectioner also), at the entrance of the town. — *Sanatorium Marienheim*, in the Lieser-Tal, ½ hr. from the station, 30 beds.

Inquiry Office, Burgplatz 2.

Spittal (1818 ft.), a market-town with 4550 inhab., lies $^1/_4$ hr. E. of the station, in the broad valley of the *Drave* and at the mouth of the Lieser-Tal. The handsome *Schloss* (private property), the walled park of which is skirted by the Bahnhof-Str., was built in the mid-16th cent. in the Italian Renaissance style. The magnificent arcaded courtyard alone is open to the public.

The hamlet of **St. Peter im Holz** (1826 ft.), on a wooded hill 3 M. to the W. of Spittal, occupies the site of the Roman town of *Teurnia*. At the N. base of the hill, on the Lienz road, are the foundation-walls of an early-Christian basilica (5th cent.): the right side-chapel, which is protected by a shed, contains a well-preserved mosaic pavement and an altar and altar-screens. A second shed over the church porch contains fragments of tombstones. Key at the Gritschacher Inn, 5 min. E., on the road (30*g*).

From Spittal to Predlitz, 44 M., motor post to the Turracher Höhe in 3 hrs. (10*S*) and thence to Predlitz in 1 hr. (5*S*). — From Spittal to *Millstatt* and ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Radenthein*, see below. We go on to the E. viâ (20 M.) *Klein-Kirchheim* (3520 ft.; Bade-Hotel Ronacher, 35 R. from 2*S*), with a radio-active thermal spring, to ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Patternassen* (3353 ft.; Oberruppitsch Inn; motorbus from Feldkirchen, see p. 343), in the *Gurktal*. We now proceed N. viâ ($27^1/_4$ M.) *Ebene Reichenau* (3563 ft.; Lax Inn) to the ($32^1/_4$ M.) *Turracher Höhe* (5784 ft.), with the little wood-girt *Turracher See* (Touristenheim Siegel, 80 beds at 1-3, P. 6-8*S*; Seewirt, 60 beds; good skiing), on the Styrian frontier. Then, descending N., we reach ($35^1/_2$ M.) **Turrach** (4134 ft.; Bergmann, 70 beds; to the Eisenhut, see p. 341), with iron-stone mines and smelting-furnaces (neither working), and traverse the beautiful *Turracher Graben* to (44 M.) *Predlitz* (p. 340).

Railway from Spittal to *Innichen*, see R. 37a; to *Gastein* and *Salzburg*, see R. 30. — Motor post to *Radstadt*, see pp. 305, 304.

The Millstätter See.

Motor Post in summer from Spittal station viâ the town and ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Seeboden* to ($^1/_2$ hr.; 2*S*) *Millstatt*, and thence viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Dellach* and (1 hr.) *Döbriach* to ($14^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.; $3^1/_2$*S*) *Radenthein*. — Motor Boat from Seeboden viâ *Ertlbad* to ($^1/_2$ hr.; 80*g*) *Millstatt* and thence viâ *Grossegg* (bathing beach), *Laggerhof*, *Dellach*, and *Döbriach* ($1^1/_4$ M. from the village) to the (1 hr.; 1*S* 20*g*) *Hotel Seeblick* (20 beds, P. 7-9*S*), at the E. end of the lake.

The blue-green **Millstätter See* (1903 ft.; $7^1/_2$ M. long and 463 ft. deep), in a peaceful situation away from the railway, is surrounded by wooded hills. The temperature of the water in summer is 68-75° Fahrenheit.

The high-road from Spittal ascends the rocky valley of the *Lieser* to the N., skirting the right bank, to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) wood-pulp mill of *Seebach*. Thence to the right (straight on for Gmünd) across the Lieser, where we are joined by the 'Lieser-Steig' (diverging to the right at the N. end of Spittal and following the left bank of the stream in 1 hr.), and the Seebach to the ($3^3/_4$ M.) summer resort of *Seeboden* (Seehof & Steiner, 100 beds at 3-4, P. 9-12*S*, good; Ertl, 68 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 8-10*S*, near the Ertlbad motor-boat station; Post, 34 beds; Café Santner, near the motor-boat terminus). We then skirt the lake.

$6^3/_4$ M. **Millstatt.** — Hotels. *Seevilla,* beautifully situated on the lake, with a stopping-place for the motor-boat, open in summer only, 71 beds, L. 5-6, P. 14-18*S*, good; *Burgstaller*, 80 beds, P. 14-16*S*; *Post*, 140 beds at 5-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. 12-20*S*. well spoken of; *Lindenhof*, in a part of the old abbey, a stopping-place for the motor post, 138 beds at 3-7, L. 4-5, P. 11 15*S*, good; *Kahlhofer*, 54 beds, P. 12-14*S*; *Marchetti*, by the landing-stage, with café on the shore, 60 beds at 3-7, P. 10-12*S*. — Pensions. *Silbernagl*, 110 beds, P. 12-16*S*; *Parkvilla*, 46 beds; *Hiagheim*, 44 beds. — *Café Walter* (confectioner also).

Visitors' Tax. — Large Bathing Beach, with terrace and concerts, to the left of the landing-stage. — Branch-office of the *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, in the Hotel Lindenhof.

Millstatt, a favourite summer resort of 900 inhab., in a beautiful sunny position on the N. bank of the lake, where the *Riegerbach* has formed an alluvial tract, owes its existence to a Benedictine abbey founded c. 1090, taken over by the Knights of St. George in 1469 and by the Jesuits in 1598, and dissolved in 1773. The walls of the former Ordensburg, with gates and four bastions, still exist. In the abbey courtyards are two ancient lime-trees. The early-Romanesque cloisters, with Gothic vaulting, reached from the W. courtyard, contain interesting sculptures. The choir and vaulting in the church, a Romanesque pillared basilica, date from 1516. On the outer and inner walls of the church-porch, below the baroque W. towers, are frescoes of the 15-16th cent. and the beautiful Romanesque doorway (c. 1200). The interior was decorated in the baroque style in the 16-17th centuries.

Walks. Above the village is the pretty *Riegerbach Gorge;* short of it a path leads to the right up the *Kalvarienberg* (25 min.). From the gorge we may ascend to the left to the *Lechnerhube* (40 min.; dairy). From the upper end of the gorge ($^1/_2$ hr.) we may walk either straight on to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Herzog Fall*, or to the right viâ the *Riegerhube* (5 min.; dairy) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Ober-Millstatt* (2776 ft.; Sixt Inn), reached also by a woodland-path leading from the E. end of Millstatt, past the Pesenthein Waterfall, in 1 hr.

From Millstatt the high-road skirts the lake, viâ ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Dellach*, to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Döbriach* (Seevilla, 14 R.), where the motor-boat calls, at the E. end of the lake, and then viâ the ($11^3/_4$ M.) village of Döbriach (Ebner, 90 beds at 2-3, L. $2^1/_2$-3*S*) to ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Radenthein* (p. 355).

37. Eastern Tyrol.

A. From Spittal (Villach) viâ Lienz to Innichen.

Railway (Süd-Bahn), 69 M. in $2^1/_2$-4 hrs.

Road, $75^3/_4$ M. *Spittal* (1818 ft.; p. 355). — $6^3/_4$ M. *Möllbrücke* (1831 ft.; p. 358). We diverge to the left. — $31^3/_4$ M. *Ober-Drauburg* (2041 ft.; p. 358). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Dölsach* (2297 ft.; p. 360). — 41 M. *Lienz* (2215 ft.; p. 358). — $62^3/_4$ M. *Sillian* (3547 ft.; p. 358). — We cross the Italian frontier. — $75^3/_4$ M. *Innichen* (3855 ft.; p. 358).

Spittal-Millstätter See (1785 ft.), see p. 355. — Beyond ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Lendorf* we traverse the fertile *Lurnfeld* and cross the *Möll*. —

$6\,^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Möllbrücke-Sachsenburg* (1831 ft.; Erzherzog Eugen Inn), at the mouth of the Möll-Tal. The train ascends the left bank of the *Drave*. — 20 M. *Greifenburg-Weissensee* (1834 ft.).

The **Reisskofel** (7779 ft.) is ascended in 6 hrs. by a route leading S. from the station viâ the (3 hrs.) *Compton-Hütte* (5250 ft.; inn in summer, 18 beds and 18 mattresses), so called in memory of E. T. Compton (1849-1921), the English painter of Alpine scenery.

A motor post plies in summer from Greifenburg-Weissensee station S.E. to the ($8\,^{1}/_{4}$ M. in 1 hr.; 3½*S*) **Weissensee** (3051 ft.; Strand Hotel, 62 beds; Weissensee, 40 beds, P. from 12*S*), frequented in summer.

Beyond (26 M.) *Dellach* (1985 ft.) we cross the Drave and soon reach (31 M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (2041 ft.; Stern, 50 beds; Post, 42 beds at $1\,^{1}/_{2}$-3*S*), a beautifully situated market-village.

A motor post plies in summer from Ober-Drauburg to the S. viâ the *Gailberg-Sattel* (3182 ft.) to *Kötschach-Mauthen* ($8\,^{3}/_{4}$ M. in 1 hr.; p. 355).

The railway enters Tyrol short of (39 M.) *Dölsach* (2146 ft.; Putzenbacher, 55 beds), $1\,^{1}/_{4}$ M. to the S. of the village (p. 360).

43 M. **Lienz** (2215 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 70 beds from 3*S*, good; Traube, 30 beds; Rose, 30 beds), a town of 5800 inhab., lies near the confluence of the Drave with the *Isel*, the volume of which is three times greater. *Schloss Bruck* (2375 ft.), ¼ hr. N.W., was the seat of the Counts of Gorizia until 1500. The Schiess-Stand (rifle-range; restaurant), 20 min. W., commands a fine view.

An attractive excursion from Lienz is to the *Karlsbader Hütte* (7389 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 20 mattresses), 5½-6 hrs. S., situated on the Kleiner Laserz-See, in the grand basin of the *Lienz Dolomites*.

From Lienz to the *Isel-Tal* (Matrei, Kals), see below; to the *Möll-Tal* (Heiligenblut), see p. 360.

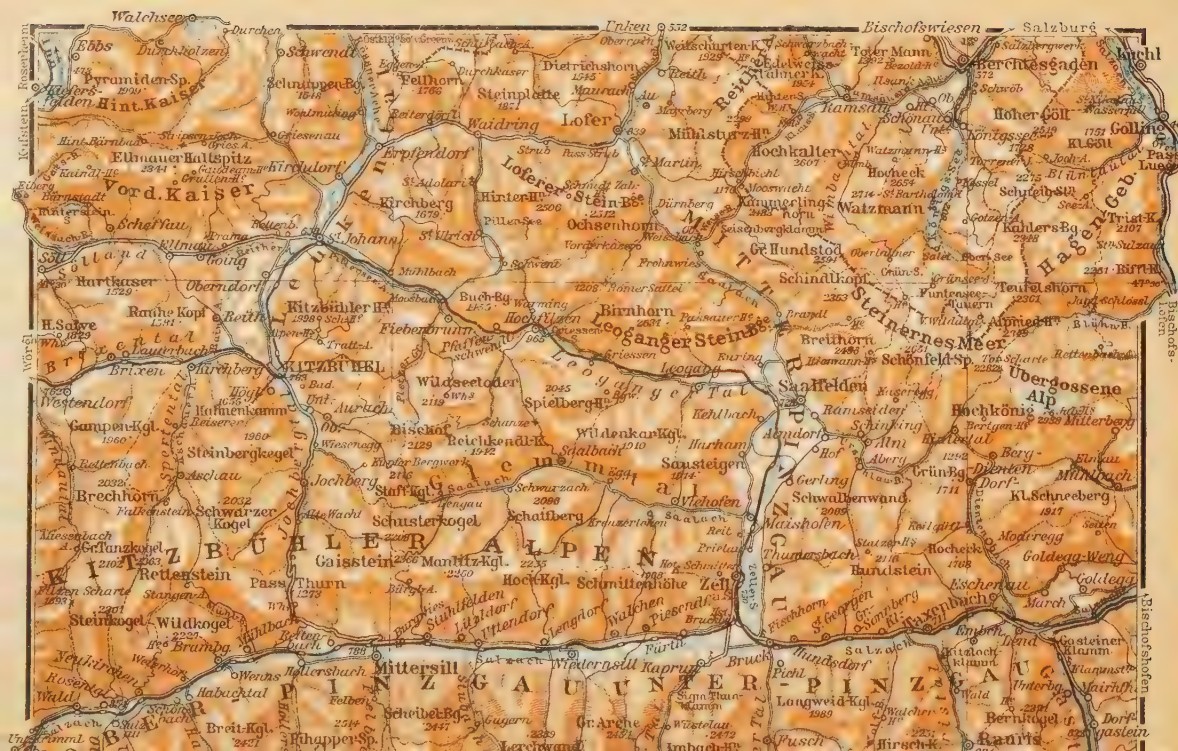
Beyond Lienz we enter the *Puster-Tal*, with the *Lienzer Klause*, which was successfully defended by the Tyrolese in 1809. The train ascends (gradient 1 in 40) along the side of the Drave gorge by means of lofty embankments. — $62\,^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Sillian** (3547 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, 15 beds; Weisses Rössl; Austrian passport and customs examination), the highest market-town in Tyrol, lies at the mouth of the *Villgraten-Tal*. The *Helm* (7986 ft.; Italian frontier) is ascended hence by an attractive, shady path in 3-3½ hrs. Motor post from Sillian to Kötschach, see p. 355. — Beyond ($63\,^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Bad Weitlanbrunn* (100 beds, P. 9-12*S*) we cross the Italian frontier.

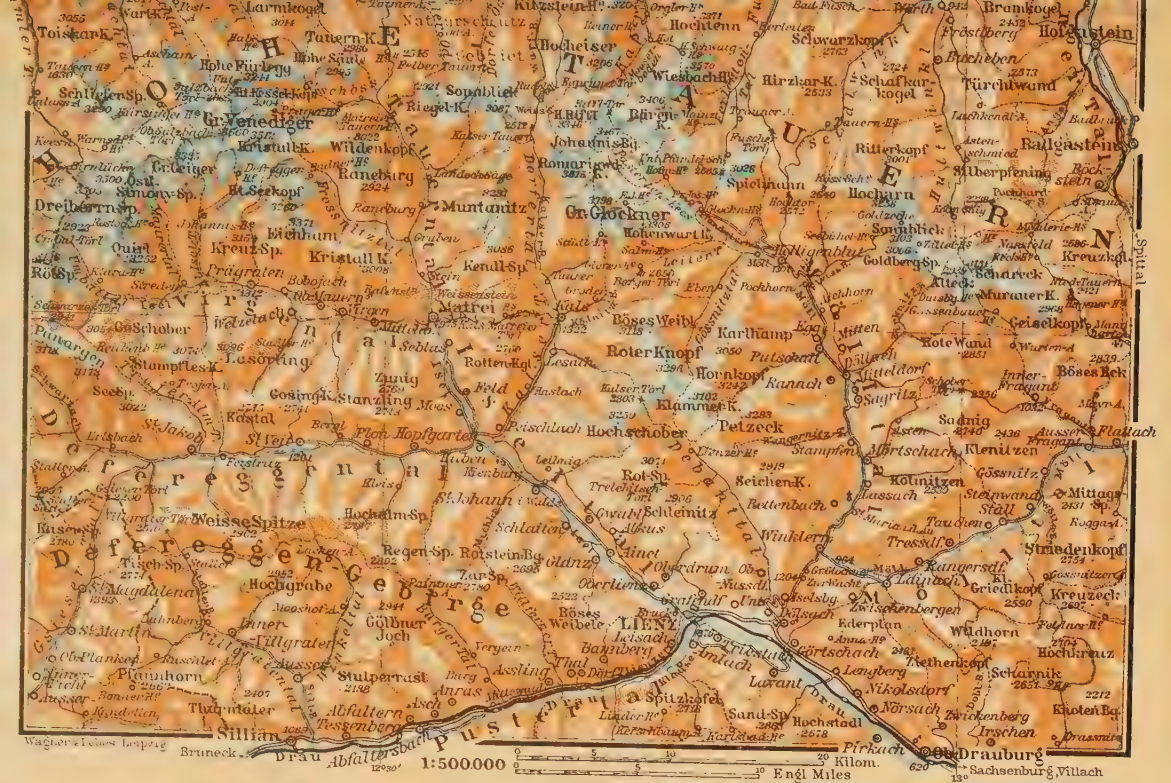
69 M. *Innichen* or *San Candido* (3855 ft.). Thence to Fortezza (Franzensfeste) and Bozen, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

B. From Lienz to Matrei in Osttirol and Kals.

Motorbus from Lienz either to *Matrei* (2 hrs.; 5½*S*) or to *Kals* (2 hrs.; 7*S*).

Lienz (2215 ft.), see above. — The road crosses the *Isel* at Schloss Bruck (see above), recrosses it short of (8 M.) *St. Johann im Wald* (2402 ft.; Vergainer's Inn), and passes the *Kienburg*, a ruined castle. — $11\,^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Huben* (2730 ft.; Taferner, 20 beds), at the mouth of the *Defereggen-Tal* (W.) and the *Kalser Tal* (to the E.


Walchsee
Durchen
Unken
Bischofswiesen
Salzburg
Inzell
Ebbs
Durchholzen
Schwendt
Pyramiden Sp.
Hint. Kaiser
Ellmauer Haltspitz
Kirchdorf
Vord. Kaiser
Scheffau
Ellmau
Going
Hartkaiser
Oberndorf
Reith
Kitzbühler H.
Kitzbühel
Brixen
Westendorf
Kelchsau
Kampen Kgl.
Steinbergkogel
Aschau
Brechhorn
Schwarzer Kogel
Jochberg
Hochsaukaser
Dietrichshorn
Steinplatte
Waidring
Lofer
Feilhorn
Schlupper Bg.
Griesenau
Erpfendorf
Kirchberg
St. Johann
Mühlbach
Buch Bg.
Fieberbrunn
Pfaffenschwend
Spielberg
Bischofer
Reichkendl K.
Steinberger Bergwerk
Saalbach
Hinterglemm
Leogang
Leogangtal
Leogangsteinberge
Birnhorn
Hochkalter
Mühlsturzhörner
Hochkönig
Steinernes Meer
Schönfeld Sp.
Sahnfelden
Übergossene Alp
Mitterberg
Almtal
Grünbg.
Dienten
Mühlbach
Kl. Schneeberg
Maishofen
Schwalbenwand
Gerling
Saalfelden
Schattberg
Schusterkogel
Caisstein
Manlitz Kgl.
Hochkgl.
Schmittenhöhe
Zell
Thumersbach
Hundstein
Eschenau
Goldegg
Weng
Pass Thurn
Retteustein
Steinkogel
Wildkogel
Mittersill
Salzach
Pinzgau
Unterpinzgau
Habachtal
Breitkgl.
Scheibelbg.
Kitzlochklamm
Gasteiner Klamm
Bernkogel
Ranris
Dorfgastein
Hirschkogel
Longweidkgl.
Pichl
Hundsdorf
Bruck
Fusch
Imbachh.
Gr. Arche
Lercheuwand
Wiesbachhorn
Hohe Göll
Königssee
Schneibstein
Watzmann
Hochkalter
Kahlers Bg.
Teufelshorn
Almeck
Brett Kgl.
Hagengebirge
Triaskgl.
Lusen
Bischofshofen
Tauern
Radstadt
Mandling
Wagrain
Flachau
Eben
Werfen
Tennengebirge
Lammertal
Abtenau
Hallein
Rosenkogel
Habachtal
Wenns
Mittersill
Felber
Uttendorf
Piesendorf
Walchen
Lengdorf
Stuhlfelden
Lidauer
Hollersbach
Neukirchen
Krimml
Gerlos
Zillertal
Tuxer Alpen
Kaprun
Zell am See
Saalach
Lofer
Steinberge
Loferer Steinberge
Steinernes Meer
Hochkönig
Tennengau
Pongau
Lungau
Pinzgau
Unterpinzgau
Zillertaler Alpen
Kitzbühler Alpen
Salzburger Schieferalpen
Hohe Tauern


Hohe Tauern
Venediger
Gr. Venediger
Gr. Geiger
Dreiherrnsp.
Simony-Sp.
Ochsenhorn
Schlieferspitzen
Toiskarkopf
Tauernkopf
Hohe Fürleg
Hohe Saile
Riegel-K.
Sonnblick
Wildenkopf
Kristall K.
Raneburg
Muntanitz
Eichham
Kreuz Sp.
Quirl
Röt Sp.
Prägraten
Lasörling
Stamitzen K.
Seebl.
Cosinga
Stanzling
Zunig
Kastal
St. Veit
St. Jakob
Weisse Spitze
Hochalm Sp.
Tisch Sp.
Hochgrabe
St. Magdalena
St. Martin
Inner-Villgraten
Ob. Plankeil
Plamnhorn
Thurntaler
Sillian
Bruneck
Abfaltersbach
Tessenberg
Abfaltern
Asch
Anras
Stulperrast
Aussern-Villgraten
Villgrater Joch
Villgrater Gebirge
Defreggen Gebirge
Defreggen
Rotstein Bg.
Regen-Sp.
Zar Sp.
Hochstein
Schlatten
Hochstein
Rotsp.
St. Johann i. Walde
Gwalt
Schleimitz
Alkus
Winklern
Oberdrum
Unterdrum
Aussdl
Innerdrum
Bösen Weibele
Leisach
Banzberg
Thal
Dorf
Assling
Burg
Lavant
Drau
Pustertal
Spitzkofel
Sand-Sp.
Hochstadl
Nikolsdorf
Nörsach
Zwickenberg
Irschen
Pirkach
Ob. Drauburg
Sachsenburg
Villach
Kilom.
Engl Miles
1:500000
Hochtenn
Hochtenn K.
Wiesbachhorn
Rinzkar-K.
Schafkarkogel
Türchlwand
Bramkogel
Hofgastein
Bucheben
Rauchkofel
Ritterkopf
Spielmann
Hocharn
Gr. Glockner
Johannis Bg.
Romarigwd.
Hohenwarth
Leiter
Kendl-Sp.
Böses Weib
Roter Knopf
Karlhamp
Hornkopf
Kanach
Klammer K.
Petzeck
Hochschober
Rot-Sp.
Seichen K.
Kalkwand
Kalkwandkopf
Schleinitz
Rauchkofel
Rauchkofelboden
Rauchkofelscharte
Rauchkofelkar
Rauchkofelkarkopf
Rauchkofelkarscharte
Rauchkofelkarspitze
Rauchkofelkarturm
Rauchkofelkarwand
Rauchkofelkarwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwand
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandkopf
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandscharte
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandspitze
Rauchkofelkarwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandwandturm
Rauchkofelkarwand

to Kals, see below). — About $3^1/_2$ M. farther on we cross the Isel once more and traverse the open valley-bottom.

$18^1/_2$ M. **Matrei in Osttirol,** formerly *Windisch-Matrei* (3199 ft.; Rautter, 60 beds from 3*S*, good; Eder, 14 beds; Planker, 14 beds), the chief place in the Isel-Tal, on the *Bretterwandbach*. To the N. ($^1/_4$ hr.) is *Schloss Weissenstein*.

From Matrei over the Felber Tauern to Mittersill, 12-13 hrs. The route ascends the *Tauern-Tal*, towards the N., to the (4 hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (1925 ft.; plain inn in summer, 14 beds). A very interesting walk from this point is by (1 hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5591 ft.; Venediger-haus, 25 beds; Wibmer's Touristenheim, 30 beds) to ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) the new *Prager Hütte* (9203 ft.; inn in summer, 26 beds and 24 mattresses), in a grand site on the *Hinterer Kesselkopf* (9528 ft.), whence we may ascend the ***Gross-Venediger** (12,008 ft.) without difficulty in 3-4 hrs. (guide necessary, from Matrei 58*S*). Magnificent view. From the Matreier Tauernhaus our route ascends to the (3 hrs.) **Felber Tauern** (8333 ft.; *St. Pöltener Hütte*, inn in summer, 17 beds and 21 mattresses), and then descends to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Tauernhaus Spital* (3852 ft.; plain inn, open all the year, 13 beds) and past the *Tauernhaus Schösswend* ($^1/_4$ hr.; 3290 ft.; no inn) to *Mittersill* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; p. 309).

From Matrei to Kals (5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. by bridle-path). We follow a road on the left bank of the brook, then a stony path to the right up the Kalvarienberg. Beyond the (20 min.) chapel we go straight on and by ($^1/_4$ hr.) the hamlet of *Klaunz* ascend to the left; 40 min., a small chapel; 35 min., we cross the *Goldriedbach;* 25 min., we leave the wood (keeping to the right). The ($1^1/_4$ hr. more) ***Kals-Matreier-Törl** (7238 ft.; inn in summer, 7 beds) commands a very striking view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober groups. We descend to the left, later traversing woods, then to the right through the valley to *Kals* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; see below).

From Matrei to Prägraten, $3^3/_4$ hrs. Our road, which is rough in places, follows the Isel Tal, which turns to the W. and is called *Virgen-Tal*, crosses the Tauernbach, and ascends by *Mitteldorf* to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Virgen* (3908 ft.; Zum Panzl). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Rabenstein* (4626 ft.). The cart-road from here to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) Prägraten leads through the floor of the valley by *Welzelach*. The preferable path (red marks) leads from Virgen to *Obermauer*, then high on the N. side of the valley, viâ *Bobojach*, to (2 hrs.) **Prägraten** (4305 ft.; Steiner, 20 beds), a finely situated village.

The *Gross-Venediger* (see above; 8-9 hrs.; guide 40*S*) is ascended from Prägraten viâ the ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) *Johannis-Hütte* (6959 ft.; inn in summer, 6 mattresses) and the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Defregger-Haus* (9711 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 60 mattresses). — From Prägraten viâ the Gamsspitzl to the Warnsdorfer Hütte, see p. 310.

The Road to Kals crosses the Isel near *Huben* ($11^3/_4$ M.; see p. 358), ascends in windings to ($13^3/_4$ M.) *Ober-Peischbach* (3468 ft.), then traverses the *Kalser Tal*. — Short of (15 M.) *Staniska* (3606 ft.) the Gross-Glockner appears in the foreground.

20 M. **Kals** (4337 ft.; Glocknerwirt, 40 beds from 2*S*; Groder 'Zum Alpenverein', 20 beds), a village pleasantly situated in a broad valley, is a good headquarters for ascents in the Glockner group.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,461 ft.), the highest mountain in Austria, shorter and easier from Kals than from Heiligenblut, is suitable for experts only ($7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 42*S*). We ascend through the *Ködnitz-Tal* to the ($1^1/_2$ hrs.) *Stüdl-Hütte* on the *Vanit-Scharte* (9190 ft.; inn in summer, 30 beds and 25 mattresses); then to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.)

Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the *Adlersruhe* (11,339 ft.; inn in summer, 70 mattresses), with a superb view, and to the (1 hr.) *Klein-Glockner* (12,112 ft.), whence we traverse a sharp snow ridge (30 ft. long and 1½-2½ ft. wide) and reach the (25 min.) summit. *View very grand.

From Kals to Uttendorf (p. 309) over the **Kalser Tauern** (8242 ft.; 12 hrs.; guide to the Rudolfs-Hütte, 20*S*) is a fine pass. Beyond the pass is the *Weiss-See* (6 hrs. from Kals), with the finely situated *Rudolfs-Hütte* (7382 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 30 mattresses).

From Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger Törl (7½ hrs.; marked path): bridle-path through the *Ködnitz-Tal* (see p. 359) to the (1¼ hr.) farms of *Groder* (5610 ft.); higher up (25 min.) we diverge to the right from the path to the Stüdl-Hütte and ascend steeply to the (2½ hrs.) **Berger Törl** (8668 ft.), with the *Glorer-Hütte* (inn in summer, 9 beds and 15 mattresses; view). On the descent the Leiterkees, Adlersruhe, and Glockner are soon revealed on the left. Steep descent to the *Leiter-Tal*, with the (1½ hr.) *Marx Alp* (6614 ft.); lower down (25 min.) we cross the brook to the right, and then ascend on the right bank to the *Trog Alp* (6109 ft.); lastly we descend to *Heiligenblut* (1½ hr.; see below).

C. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Motor Post from Lienz to *Heiligenblut*, 29¼ M., several times daily in summer in 1¾-2½ hrs. (9*S*); thence to the Glockner-Haus (return fare from Lienz, 26*S*), see below. — Motor post from Mallnitz, see p. 365.

Lienz (2215 ft.), see p. 358. — The road leads E. to (3¾ M.) *Dölsach* (2297 ft.; station, 1¼ M. to the S., see p. 358; Tiroler Hof, 55 beds), a village with 400 inhabitants. The church contains a Holy Family by Franz Defregger (b. 1835 at the Ederhof, near Dölsach). — The road ascends in great windings (short-cuts marked white and red), affording magnificent views of the Drave valley and the Lienz Dolomites, to the (7½ M.) hamlet of *Iselsberg* (3650 ft.); then past the (8¾ M.) inn *Zur Wacht*, and across the frontier of Carinthia, to the (9½ M.) top of the **Iselsberg** (3950 ft.; Defreggerhof, 65 beds from 4*S*, good; Hotel-Pension Bad Iselsberg, 100 beds, P. 10-14*S*, with sulphur spring, good). We descend through woods to (11¾ M.) **Winklern** (3123 ft.; Geiler, 50 beds, P. 10-14*S*). Then through the *Möll-Tal* viâ *Mörtschach* (16½ M.; 3051 ft.) to (21¼ M.) *Döllach* (3360 ft.; Ortner Inn), at the mouth of the *Zirknitzbach*, and past the *Jungfernsprung Waterfall* (425 ft. high) and (27¼ M.) *Pockhorn*.

29¼ M. **Heiligenblut** (4226 ft.; Post, 60 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3, P. 11-15*S*; Rupertihaus, 65 beds from 4, L. 4, P. 13-15*S*; Glocknerwirt, 36 beds at 4-6, P. 10-13*S*), situated in a beautiful green Alpine valley, derives its name from a phial of the Holy Blood said to have been brought from Constantinople by the Blessed Briccius, and now kept in the church (1483). The slender snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner rises on the N.W.

The Excursion to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe is very attractive and should certainly not be missed (motor post to the Glockner-Haus in 40 min., there 10, back 4*S*). The **Glockner-Strasse* (6¾ M. long; fine views; open to private motor-cars at certain hours only) ascends

in great windings to the ridge of the *Pallik* (2 hrs.; 6381 ft.), a fine point of view. It then bends into the Mölltal and leads to the (1 hr.) *Marienhöhe* (shelter hut) and the (5 min.) *Glockner-Haus* (6995 ft.; inn in summer, 57 beds and 41 mattresses), with a grand view of the ice-fall of the Pasterzen Glacier and of the Gross-Glockner. Hence a path crosses the *Pfandlbach* and mounts (l.) to the (1 hr.) *Franz-Josef-Haus* (good inn in summer, 60 beds from 4*S* and 50 mattresses, L. 3*S*) and the (5 min.) ****Franz-Josefs-Höhe** (8038 ft.), which commands a complete survey of the mighty *Pasterzen-Kees*, the greatest glacier of the Eastern Alps (6 M. long, 1 M. broad). Opposite us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the Glocknerwand with the Hofmannspitze, Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffl. The three rocky knolls in the Upper Pasterzenboden are the Kleiner, Mittlerer, and Grosser Burgstall.

It is interesting for experts to extend the excursion to the Hofmanns-Hütte. From the Franz-Josefs-Höhe we descend to the glacier and ascend it lengthways, finally mounting to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Hofmanns-Hütte* (8018 ft.; plain inn in summer, 7 mattresses), at the foot of the *Fuscherkarkopf*.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (p. 359; 5½-6 hrs. from the Franz-Josef-Haus; guide from the Glockner-Haus 43*S*) is fatiguing and should not be attempted except by experts in favourable snow-conditions. From the Franz-Josef-Haus (see above) we descend to the Pasterzen Glacier and cross it obliquely to the *Hofmanns-Weg*, which leads to the *Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte* (3½-4 hrs.; p. 360) and the (1¾ hr.) top. Details in Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

From the Glockner-Haus over the Pfandl-Scharte to Ferleiten, 5½-6 hrs., repaying. In 1¾ hr. we ascend to the **Untere Pfandl-Scharte** (8744 ft.). Descent viâ the *North Pfandl-Scharte Glacier* to the (2¼ hrs.) *Trauner Alp* (5056 ft.; inn in summer, 50 beds; telephone), in view of the grand snow-capped amphitheatre of the E. Glockner group, and *Ferleiten* (1½ hr.; p. 307). — A much finer but at the same time more trying route (guide 35*S*) is that from the Glockner-Haus viâ the **Bockkar-Scharte** (9967 ft.) and the *Hochgang* to the (7-8 hrs.) *Mainzer Hütte* (7438 ft.; inn in summer, 21 beds and 22 mattresses) and (2 hrs.) Ferleiten.

From Heiligenblut to *Rauris*, by the *Rauriser Tauernhaus*, see pp. 307, 306; over the *Hochtor* (8452 ft.) and the *Fuscher Törl* (7887 ft.) to *Ferleiten* (8-9 hrs.; p. 307), repaying us with splendid views on the descent.

38. From Zell am See to Innsbruck.

Railway (electrification in progress), 95 M. in 2¾-4½ hrs. (express fares 37*S*, 26*S* 60*g*, 14*S* 80*g*.

Road, 89½ M. *Zell am See* (2187 ft.; p. 307). — 15¼ M. *Saalfelden* (2441 ft.; p. 362). — 38 M. *St. Johann in Tirol* (2165 ft.; p. 362; left for *Kitzbühel*, p. 362, 6¾ M.). — 43½ M. *Ellmau* (2661 ft.; p. 363). — 50 M. *Söll* (2306 ft.). — 57¼ M. *Wörgl* (1660 ft.; p. 363; right for *Kufstein*, p. 363, 9¼ M.). — 62¼ M. *Brixlegg* (1719 ft.; p. 364). — 81 M. *Hall* (1811 ft.; p. 364). — 89½ M. *Innsbruck* (1883 ft.; p. 365).

Zell am See, see p. 307. — The train quits the lake at the old château of *Prielau*. — 3 M. *Maishofen-Saalbach* (2510 ft.), at the

mouth of the *Glemmtal*, from which the *Saalach* issues. We now traverse the grassy *Mitter-Pinzgau*.

8 M. **Saalfelden** (2388 ft.; railway restaurant; Dick, opposite the station, 40 beds at 2-4, L. $2^1/_2$*S*, well spoken of: Hindenburg, 48 beds; Post, 50 beds, a market-town of 2800 inhab., is situated in the broad valley of the *Urslauer Ache*. $^1/_4$ hr. E. of the station.

From Saalfelden to Lofer, $16^3/_4$ M., motor post in summer in $1^1/_4$ hr. (1*S*). The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach through the *Diesbacher Hohlwege*, a defile, to (10 M.) *Ober-Weissbach*, where the road from Berchtesgaden over the Hirschbichel descends on the right (35 min. N. is the *Seisenberg-Klamm*). Crossing the Saalach, we next pass the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (l.), a large cave (adm. $1^1/_2$*S*), and the mouth of the *Schüttach-Graben* ($^3/_4$ hr. up which is the **Vorderkaiser-Klamm*; 80*pf.*), and beyond (15 M.) *St. Martin* reach ($16^3/_4$ M.) **Lofer** (2064 ft.; Brau, 50 beds at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$*S*, Post, 50 beds at $2^1/_2$-3*S*, Schweizer, all three good), a summer resort with grand environs (S.W. the Loferer Steinberge; N.E. the Reiter Alp). Motor post to St. Johann, see below; to Salzburg, see p. 256.

We now turn N.W., cross the Saalach, and ascend at the base of the *Leoganger Steinberge* to (13 M.) *Leogang* (2756 ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the plain Bad Leogang. We next cross the Tyrolese frontier to ($19^1/_4$ M.) *Hochfilzen* (3173 ft.), and then descend to ($24^3/_4$ M.) *Fieberbrunn* (2569 ft.; Neue Post, 40 beds), a prettily situated summer resort.

30 M. **St. Johann** *in Tirol* (2165 ft.; Post; Bär) lies in the broad *Leuken-Tal*. To the W. towers the *Kaiser-Gebirge* (p. 363).

From St. Johann to Lofer, $15^1/_2$ M., motor post in $1^1/_4$ hr. ($4^1/_2$*S*). The road leads through the broad valley of the Kössener Ache, viâ (5 M.) *Erpfendorf*, to ($8^{1}/_4$ M.) **Waidring** (2559 ft.; Post: Waidringer Hof), on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach. The road goes on through the *Pass Strub* to *Lofer* ($15^1/_2$ M.; see above).

Motor post from St. Johann to *Kössen* ($13^3/_4$ M.; p. 363); to *Kufstein*, see p. 363.

As the train proceeds we have a fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge on the right.

36 M. **Kitzbühel.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, with park, 220 beds (60 bathrooms) from 10, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 18*S*, first-class; **Garten- und-Sport-Hotel*, 50 beds at 5-8, P. 14-18*S*; *Reisch*, 48 beds at 3-8, P. 13-19*S*, with café and confectioner's; **Tiefenbrunner*, 80 beds at 5-7, L. 4, S. 3, P. 14-15*S*; *Weisses Rössl*, 35 beds at 3-4, L. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$*S*, well spoken of, *Kaiser*, 68 beds at 3-7*S*, *Bahnhof-Hotel Klausner*, 40 beds at 3-7*S*, all three suitable for passing tourists.

British Vice-Consulate. Inquiry Offices. *Verkehrsverein, Tiroler Landesreisebureau*, both in the Vorderstadtgasse.

Kitzbühel (2430-2500 ft.), a prettily situated little town of 4380 inhab., is a favourite summer resort and one of the most important winter sports centres in the Eastern Alps. At the N. end of the old town are the parish church of St. Andreas (1435-1506; altered in the 18th cent.) and the Frauen-Kirche, with a large late-Gothic tower. — The *Kitzbühler Bad*, $^1/_4$ hr. S., has a saline spring. — A road (omnibus) leads N.W. viâ *Ecking* to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the pretty *Schwarzsee* (2556 ft.; station, see p. 363), with two restaurants and two bathing establishments (peat baths).

***Kitzbühler Horn** (6555 ft.), 4 hrs. A road ascends from Kitzbühel by the *Obholz Inn* (1 hr.; 3530 ft.) and the (1¾ hr.) *Alpenhaus* (5476 ft.; inn, open all the year, 12 beds) to the (1 hr.) Gipfelhaus (6463 ft.; inn in summer, 15 beds), on the S. side of the summit, which we reach in 3 min. more. Superb view.

An Aerial Railway (departures hourly; fare up 5, up and down 7*S*), constructed in 1926-28 and 1½ M. long, ascends from Kitzbühel to the (20 min.) **Hahnenkamm** (5130 ft.; two restaurants, open all the year). From the summit a route leads to the *Ehrenbachhöhe* (½ hr.; 5922 ft.; view).

A motor post (4½*S*) runs S. from Kitzbühel viâ *Jochberg* (5½ M.; 3030 ft.) and the *Pass Thurn* (11¾ M.; 4177 ft.) to *Mittersill* (19¼ M. in 1½ hr.; p. 309).

The railway ascends past (39¼ M.) *Schwarzsee* (see p. 362) to (41¾ M.) *Kirchberg in Tirol* (2690 ft.), a large village at the mouth of the *Sperten-Tal.* — We now descend at the S. base of the Hohe Salve (see below), describing a long curve.

52¼ M. **Hopfgarten** (1932 ft.). The market-village (Post, 10 beds), with 1000 inhab., lies 20 min. S.E. of the station.

The ***Hohe Salve** (6001 ft.), a famous point of view, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3½ hrs.; marked path). From the station we go to the right to the (10 min.) village, follow the main road straight on, and ascend to the left by a (5 min.) sign post to the (1½ hr.) *Thennwirt* (3822 ft.; plain but good); thence to the left to the *Kalbn Alp* (1 hr.; 4938 ft.), and E. up to the (1 hr.) summit (inn, open all the year, 40 beds).

We pass through the *Brixentaler Klause;* above (r.) is *Schloss Itter.*

57¾ M. **Wörgl** (1660 ft.; railway restaurant; Alte Post, 20 beds) is a market-town of 4000 inhabitants.

From Wörgl to Kufstein, 8¾ M., railway in 15-25 minutes. The train runs N.E. through the valley of the *Inn,* crossing it beyond (2½ M.) *Kirchbichl.* — 8¾ M. (r.) **Kufstein** (1588 ft.; railway restaurant; Egger, 120 beds at 5-8, L. or D. 5½*S*; Post, 50 beds; Auracher, 110 beds; Drei Könige; Gisela, near the station), a town of 6800 inhab. on the right bank of the Inn, is commanded by the former fortress of *Geroldeck* (1988 ft.; open 8-12 & 2-6, 1*S*). The *Kalvarienberg,* 20 min. E., and the *Tierberg* (2382 ft.), 1 hr. N. of the station, command fine views.

The ***Kaiser-Gebirge** (Ellmauer Halt, 7690 ft.), a rugged, boldly articulated rocky bastion, is one of the most popular rock-climbing centres in the Alps. The headquarters for mountaineers is *Hinter-Bärenbad,* 3 hrs. E. of Kufstein, with the *Anton-Karg-Haus* (2726 ft.; inn, open all the year, 110 beds; telephone), in magnificent surroundings.

From Kufstein to St. Johann in Tirol, 18 M., motor post in 1¼ hr. (5*S*). The road skirts the S. base of the precipitous limestone cliffs of the *Wilder Kaiser,* the S. part of the Kaiser-Gebirge (see above), viâ (11¾ M.) *Ellmau* and (14¼ M.) *Stangl-Reith,* to *St. Johann in Tirol* (18 M.; p. 362).

From Kufstein to Reit, 23½ M., motor post in 2 hrs. (6½*S*). The road, which skirts the N. foot of the *Zahmer Kaiser,* leads viâ (13¾ M.) *Walchsee* (2165 ft.; Post or Fischerwirt; Kramerwirt), a summer resort on the lake of the same name, to (19¼ M.) *Kössen* (1939 ft.; Post; Park Hotel Kapelle), a favourite summer resort and winter sports centre. Thence to (23½ M.) *Reit im Winkl,* in Bavaria.

From Kufstein viâ Rosenheim to *Munich* or *Salzburg,* see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The Innsbruck line follows the broad valley of the *Inn,* the N. side of which is bounded by the long ridge of the *Brandenberger*

Joch (4954 ft.). — 67¼ M. *Rattenberg* (1683 ft.; Ledererbräu; Krone), a quaint little town with 650 inhab. and the remains of a stronghold, in a charming position on the right bank of the Inn. — 67¾ M. *Brixlegg* (1719 ft.; Brixlegger Hof; Goldener Hirsch), a prettily situated summer resort of 1450 inhab., at which folk-plays are performed in summer. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Inn. To the left are the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwer* and the ruin of *Kropfsberg*.

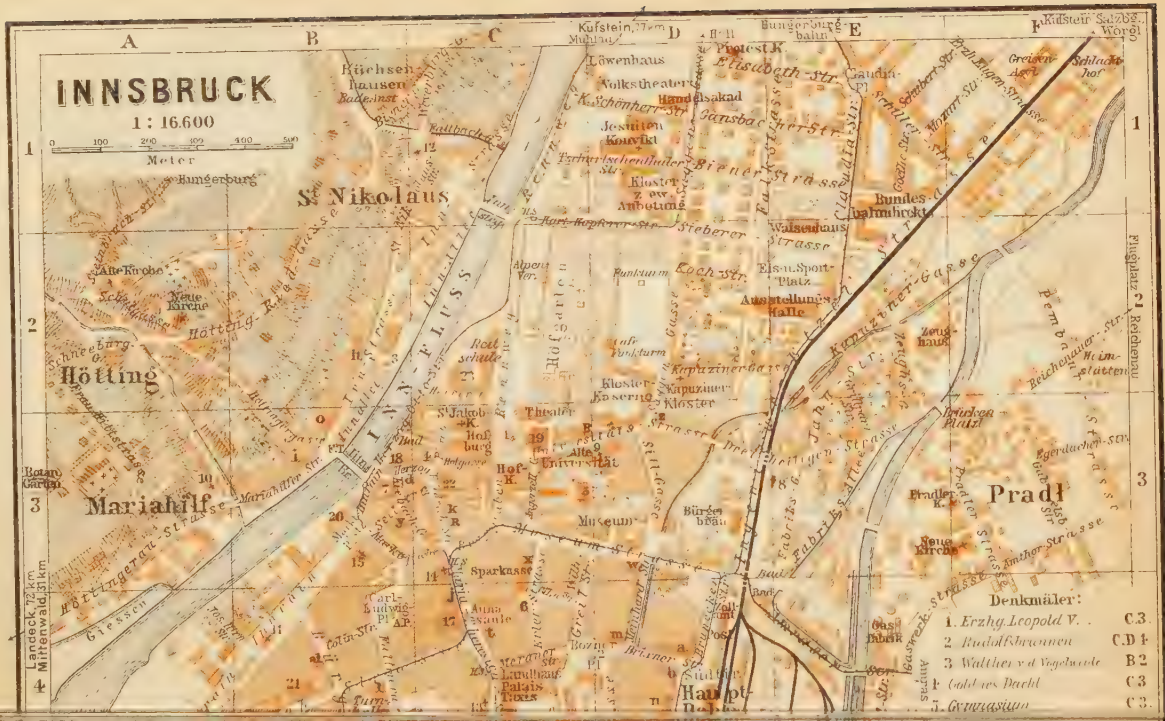
73¾ M. **Jenbach** (1742 ft.; Bahn-Hotel Toleranz, at the station, 65 beds at 3-4, L. 3½*S*, good; Alte Toleranz, 3 min. from the station; Brauhaus; Post), a village of 2300 inhab., is the station for the Ziller-Tal (R. 41). On the hillside, 50 min. W., is Count Enzenberg's château of *Tratzberg*, with an interesting interior; 1¾ hr. farther on is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgenberg* (2936 ft.), prettily situated above a wild gorge.

From Jenbach to the Achensee, 4 M., narrow-gauge railway (rack-and-pinion to Eben) in 37 min. (fare 5, down 3½, return 7*S*; motor post from Jenbach to the Seespitz Hotel, 3*S*). The cars ascend past *Burgeck* station (2008 ft.) to (2¼ M.) *Eben* station (3186 ft.; Kirchenwirt), a pilgrim resort, with the tomb of St. Notburga (d. 1313). The line is now nearly level to *Maurach* (3 M.; 3140 ft.), whence it descends to the (4 M.) terminus near the *Seespitz Hotel* (50 beds at 3-4*S*), at the S. end of the ***Achensee** (3048 ft.; 5½ M. long, ½ M. broad). A steamer plies on the lake (from Seespitz to Scholastika, 50 min.-1¼ hr., 2*S* 40*g* and 2*S*, circular trip 4*S* and 3*S* 40*g*), which is utilized for a large hydro-electric plant (116,000 h.p.), built in 1926-28. On the S.W. bank is the *Pertisau*, a green pasture enclosed by mountains and frequented as a summer resort (*Alpenhof, 90 beds at 3-10, L. 3½-5½, P. 15-22*S*, Fürstenhaus, 200 beds, good, Stefanie, 62 beds at 4-5, P. 12-15*S*, well spoken of, Post, 70 beds at 4-6*S*, all four on the lake). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the *Hotel Seehof* (150 beds). The last steamer-pier is at the *Hotel Scholastika* (67 beds at 3-4, L. 3½-4½, P. 11-12*S*). At the N. end of the lake is *Mayer's Inn*. The *Unnütz* (6814 ft.; not difficult; grand view) may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. — From Scholastika to *Tegernsee*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

78¼ M. *Schwaz* (1768 ft.; Post, 36 beds; Zur Brücke), an old town with 7600 inhab., on the right bank of the Inn, is dominated by the castle of *Freundsberg*. The handsome late-Gothic parish church dates from the late 15th century.

The ***Kellerjoch** (7690 ft.) is ascended from Schwaz in 5 hrs., without much difficulty. The red-marked path leads past the castle of Freundsberg to the (4½ hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Hütte* (7339 ft.; inn in summer, 13 beds and 15 mattresses), 20 min. below the summit. Extensive view. The descent to *Fügen* (p. 376) takes 3½-4 hrs.

89½ M. **Hall** (1841 ft.; Bär, 27 beds at 3-5*S*; Stern; Goldener Engel; Speckbacher-Hof, at the station), a quaint town with 7600 inhab., owes its importance to the salt-mines worked here since the 13th century. The evaporating houses and brine-baths are in the Lower Stadt-Platz. The fine Upper Stadt-Platz contains the Gothic parish church (13th and 15th cent.) and the Rathaus (15th cent.). The Stifts-Kirche, in the Stifts-Platz, is the earliest Renaissance church in Tyrol.


INNSBRUCK
1 : 16.600
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
St. Nikolaus
Hötting
Mariahilf
Pradl
Mühlau
Kufstein 77 km
Kidstein 52 km
Wörgl
Bahnhof
Hungerburgbahn
Protest. K.
Elisabeth-Str.
Löwenhaus
Volkstheater
Jesuiten Kollegium
Kloster z. ew. Anbetung
Bienerstrasse
Sillgasse
Universität
Museum
Sparkasse
Hofburg
Theater
Hofgarten
Kapuzinerkloster
Kapuzinerkaserne
Zeughaus
Ausstellungshalle
Eis- u. Sport-Platz
Bürgerbräu
Bahnhof
Hauptbahnhof
Südbahnhof
Innsbruck
Inn-Fluss
Innstrasse
Innbrücke
Mariahilfstrasse
Hötting-Radergasse
Hötting-Gasse
Hötting-Kirche
Alte Kirche
Neue Kirche
Rotes Kreuz
Rotary Garten
Hungerburg
Bergisel
Isel
Grenzen
Landeck 72 km
Mittenwald 31 km
Denkmäler:
1. Erzhg. Leopold V. C 3.
2. Rudolfsbrunnen C D 4
3. Walther v. d. Vogelweide B 2
4. Goldenes Dachl C 3
5. Gymnasium C 3.

Geograph. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

A road leads N. past the (1½ hr.) *Bettelwurfeck* (see below), a fountain, to the (1½ hr.) *Haller Salzberg*, a salt mine (comp. p. 278; open Mon. to Thurs. only as a rule; adm., 1½*S*; length of visit 1½ hr.). — The ***Grosse Bettelwurfspitze** (8940 ft.) is ascended from Hall in 6½ hrs. (not difficult for adepts) viâ the (1½ hr.) *Bettelwurfeck* (see above) and the (3 hrs.) *Bettelwurf-Hütte* (7383 ft.; good inn in summer, 12 beds and 24 mattresses). The summit affords a magnificent view.

Farther on the train crosses the *Inn*, with Schloss Amras (p. 374) to the left, and then runs over a viaduct 1¼ M. long.

95 M. *Innsbruck.*

39. Innsbruck and its Environs.

Railway Stations. The *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 4; good restaurant) is on the E. side of the town. — *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. B 7), first stop on the Mittenwald line and of the ordinary trains on the Arlberg railway. — *Stubaital-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 7; p. 374). — *Berg-Isel-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 7, 8), for the Igls railway (see p. 374).

Air Services, see p. xxii. The Reichenau Aerodrome lies on the N.E. of the town (beyond Pl. F 2). Passengers are conveyed to the aerodrome by motor-cars from the Tiroler Landesreisebureau (p. 366) ½ hr. before the flight. Short trips 30, two pers. 40*S*.

Hotels (comp. p. xxiv; inquiry office at the Haupt-Bahnhof). Near the Haupt-Bahnhof: **Tirol* (Pl. a; D 4), 300 beds (42 bathrooms) from 8, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 9*S*; **Kreid* (Pl. m; D 4), Bozner Platz 3, 120 beds (10 bathrooms) from 6, L. 6, D. 7*S*, with wine-room; *Europa* (Pl. b; D 4), 115 beds (15 bathrooms) from 5*S*, good; *Arlberger Hof* (Pl. p; D 4, 5), 180 beds at 6-9, L. or D. 5, P. 16-20*S*, good; *Union* (Pl. un; D 5), Adams-Str. 22, 75 beds at 4-8*S*, good; *Victoria* (Pl. n; D 4), 92 beds, well spoken of; *Wilder Mann* (Pl. w; D 3), Museum-Str., 40 beds from 2½*S*, clean. — Near the Maria-Theresien-Strasse: *Maria Theresia* (Pl. t; C 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 31, with restaurant and café, 120 beds at 7-12, B. 2-2½, L. 5-6, D. 6, P. 20-24*S*, good; *München*, Meraner Str. 7 (Pl. C 4), 70 beds at 5-7*S*; *Central*, Erler-Str. (Pl. C 4), 70 beds at 5-7*S*; *Hellenstainer* (Pl. H; B 5), Andreas-Hofer-Str. 6, 70 beds, well spoken of. — *Grauer Bär* (Pl. B; C 3), Universitäts-Str. 7, 250 beds from 3½*S*, well spoken of.

In the Old Town: *Goldene Rose* (Pl. R; C 3), Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 39, with a popular restaurant, 70 beds at 3-6, L. or D. 3½*S*, plain but good; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. d; B C 3; p. 368), Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 6, 82 beds at 3-5, L. 3, S. 2½*S*; *Roter Adler*, 90 beds at 3½-6*S*, *Goldener Hirsch*, 70 beds, these two in the Seilergasse (Pl. B C 3); *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. k; C 3), Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 31, 60 beds at 2½-4*S*. — At the West-Bahnhof: *Hotel Westbahnhof* (Pl. v; B 7), 40 beds at 3-4½. B. 2*S*; *Österreichischer Hof* (Pl. ö; B 6), Andreas-Hofer-Str. 47, 30 beds. — On the Left Bank of the Inn, at Mariahilf (p. 372): *Kaiserhof* (Pl. o; B 3), Inn-Str. 7, 90 beds at 4-6, L. or D. 3-4*S*; *Goldener Stern*, (Pl. h; B 2), Inn-Str. 37, 100 beds at 2¾-4*S*, frequented by the clergy. — Hotels at Mühlau, see p. 372.

Pensions. *Elite*, Anich-Str. 42 (Pl. B 4), 16 beds, P. 10-12*S*; *Windsor*, Falk-Str. 20 (Pl. D E 1), 16 beds, P. 10-12*S*; *Winter*, Claudia-Platz 3 (Pl. E 1), 16 beds, P. 9-12*S*; *Edelweiss*, at Mühlau (p. 372), 30 beds, P. 9-10*S*; *Schönruh*, near Schloss Amras (p. 374), 40 beds, P. 8-12*S*.

Café-Restaurants. *München*, corner of Erler-Str. and Meraner Str. (Pl. C 4); *Maria Theresia* (see above); *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19, C 3; p. 368); *Schindler*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 29 (Pl. B C 4; p. 366); *Hofgarten-Café*, in the Hofgarten (Pl. C D 2), open in summer only; *Weiss*, Wilhelm-Greil-Str. 11, corner of Bozner Platz (Pl. C 4); *Maximilian*, Anich-Str. 2, corner of Maria-Theresien-Str. (Pl. C 4); *Katzung*, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 16 (Pl. C 3). — Beer. *Alt-Insprugg*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 16 (Pl. C 3, 4);

Breinössl (Pl. j; C 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 12, popular; *Bürgerliches Brauhaus* (Pl. D 3), Viaduktgasse 5; *Innsbrucker Braustübl*, Museum-Str. 31 (Pl. C D 3); *Bräuhaus Büchsenhausen* (Pl. B 1; p. 372); *Bierstindl*, on the Berg Isel (p. 372). — Wine (beer also) obtainable at all hotels, cafés, and beer-restaurants; also *Ottoburg* (Pl. 18, B 3; p. 368), good, *Weisses Rössl* (Pl. y; B 3), Kiebachgasse 8, and *Jörgele*, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 13 (Pl. B C 3), plain but good.

Confectioners. *Schindler*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 29 (Pl. C 3, 4; p. 365); *Erhart*, *Hammerle*, Museum-Str. 10 and 24 (Pl. C D 3); *Köberl*, Maximilian-Str. 11, opposite the General Post Office (Pl. C 5).

Cabs (fixed tariff). — **Motorbuses** (30*g*) from the Haupt-Bahnhof through the town. — **Motor Cars** may be hired from *Leo Bayr*, Marktgraben 21 (Pl. B C 3), *Menardi*, Bozner Platz 8 (Pl. C D 4), and the Tiroler Landesreisebureau (see below).

Tramways (every 6 min.; 30*g*). 1. From the *Berg Isel* (Pl. D 7) viâ the Stubaital-Bahnhof (Pl. C 7), West-Bahnhof, Andreas Hofer-Strasse, Anich-Strasse, Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C 4, 3), Museum-Strasse, and Claudia-Strasse (Pl. E 1) to the *Hungerburg Railway* (p. 373; Hafelekar). — 3. From *Pradl* (beyond Pl. E 4) viâ the Museum-Strasse and Maria-Theresien-Strasse to the *Wiltener Platz*. — 5. From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 1) viâ the Triumphal Arch to the *Gerichts-Gebäude* (Pl. B 4, 5).

Electric Railway ('Lokalbahn'; 4) from the Berg Isel to Hall (¾ hr.; 70*g*) every ½ hr. Principal stations: *Berg Isel* (Pl. D 7, 8; Mittelgebirgs-Bahn to Igls, see p. 374), *Maria-Theresien-Strasse* (Pl. C 4), *Inn Bridge* (Pl. B 3), *Inn Footbridge* (Pl. C 1), *Hungerburg Railway* (p. 373; Hafelekar), *Mühlau* (p. 372), *Rum*, *Thaur*, and *Hall* (p. 374).

Aerial Railways to the *Hafelekar* (see p. 373) and to the *Patscher Kofel* (see p. 374).

Motor Posts (in summer) from the Tiroler Landesreisebureau (see below): to *Igls* and the *Patscher Kofel Railway*, see p. 374; to *Obermoos* (Zugspitze Railway), see p. 375; to the *Brenner*, see p. 375; to *Ötz*, see p. 385. — Motorbus to *Neustift* (Stubai-Tal), see p. 374.

Post Office (Pl. C 5), Maximilian-Str.; branch-office and custom-house at Bruneckerstr. 5 (Pl. D 4).

Baths. *Municipal Swimming Baths* (Pl. D 4 and D E 3), Museum-Str., E. of the railway; other swimming-baths at the *Höttingerau* (beyond Pl. A 4) and at *Büchsenhausen* (Pl. B 1; p. 372). — Ordinary baths at the *Municipal Baths*, Adam-Str., corner of Salurner Str. (Pl. D 4).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C 3; p. 368); *Volks-Theater* at the Löwenhaus (Pl. D 1), in summer only.

Shops. Booksellers. *Wagner'sche Universitäts-Buchhandlung*, Museum-Str. 4; *Heinrich Pohlschröder* (Schwick's Successor), Meraner Str. 2; *Tyrolia*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 15. — Art Dealer. *Franz Unterberger*, Museum-Str. 1. — Tourist Requisites. *Witting*, *Johann Peterlongo*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 39 and 57; *Schmid*, Wilhelm-Greil-Str. 12; *Sohm*, Bozner Platz 2.

Inquiry Offices. *Tiroler Landesverkehrsamt* (for inquiries in writing only), at the Landhaus (p. 367), Maria-Theresien-Str. 43; *Tiroler Landesreisebureau*, Bozner Platz, corner of Meraner Str. (Pl. C 4), and in the Haupt-Bahnhof, open daily, 7.30 a.m.-11 p.m., *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau*, Brixner Str. 6 (Pl. D 4), open on week-days in summer, 8.30-5.30 (railway tickets, etc. obtainable at both). — **Alpine Guides.** Friedrich Albrecht, Alois Gerold, Hugo Hörtnagl, Engelbert Kober, Hermann Moschitz, Karl Murr, and Roland Rossi; Karl Hagspüll, at Hötting.

Times of Admission. *Hofburg* (p. 369): week-days 9-12 & 2-5 (4 on Sat.), Sun. 10-12, in winter daily 10-12. Visitors are usually somewhat hastily shown round. Tickets of admission, 1*S*, available also for the *Silberne Kapelle* (p. 369) and the *Hofkirche* (p. 368), are obtained in the first passage on the left. — *Museum Ferdinandeum* (p. 370): week-days

9-5, Sun. 9-12; 1*S.* — *Relief Models of Tyrol:* in the office of the Alpenverein (Pl. C 2), Rennweg 8, covering an area of 30 sq. yds. (scale 1:50,000), open in summer on week-days 9-1 & 3-6, adm. 30*g*; in the garden of the Pädagogium (Pl. B C 4), Fallmerayer-Str. 11, covering an area of 670 sq. yds. (scale 1:7500) and composed of appropriate rocks, adm. daily 8-12 & 2-7, 50*g*. — *Tiroler Gewerbebund*, in the Palais Taxis (Pl. C 4; see p. 368; art exhibition): free on week-days, 8.30-12.30 & 2.30-6.30 (6 on Sat.). — *Tyrolese Peasant Art Museum* (p. 370): on week-days 9-5, Sun. 9-12; 1*S.*

Chief Attractions. Maria-Theresien-Strasse, Goldenes Dachl, Hofkirche, Museum, and (towards evening) Berg Isel or Hungerburg and Hafelekar Railway. — An excursion to Igls and by the aerial railway to the Patscher Kofel is repaying.

Innsbruck (1883 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 70,000 inhab., is splendidly situated on the right bank of the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, where the Brenner Road joins the Inn-Tal. It has the most beautiful environs of all Austrian cities, with the possible exception of Salzburg. In every direction we obtain glimpses of the circle of mountains, which draw near to the Inn on the N. side in a series of jagged limestone peaks (Brandjoch, Frau Hitt, Sattelspitzen, Seegrubenspitzen, Hafelekar with its aerial railway, Rumer Spitze), towering high above the cultivated slopes. On the S., above the wooded ridge of the Berg Isel, our attention is arrested by the noble out-lines of the Serles. More in the foreground are the Saile, on the right, and to the left, above the Lanser Köpfe, the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofel.

The Roman military station of *Veldidena* is recalled by the title of the abbey of *Wilten* (p. 371), which was founded in the early middle ages. The town of Innsbruck was founded by the Counts of Andechs, who in 1180 removed the market from the left to the right bank of the Inn and granted a municipal charter in 1239 (comp. p. 368). Innsbruck became the property of the Habsburgs in 1363, when Tyrol was bequeathed to them by Margaret Maultasch. Duke Frederick IV. made Innsbruck his capital in 1420, and under Maximilian I. it enjoyed great prosperity. In 1665 the Tyrolese branch of the Habsburgs became extinct, but Emperor Leopold I. founded the university of Innsbruck in 1677. Under Charles VI. and Maria Theresa, in the 18th cent., Innsbruck increased rapidly in importance, attracting many Italian merchants. During the Napoleonic wars, in 1809, the Berg Isel (p. 372) was the scene of the heroic battles by which Tyrol regained its liberty. For some time after the Armistice in November, 1918, Innsbruck was occupied by Italian troops.

From the station the Brixner Strasse leads to the right to the Bozner Platz (Pl. C D 4), where the *Rudolfs-Brunnen* (Pl. 2), erected in 1877, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria. At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., the first Habsburg Regent of Tyrol.

We next pass through the Meraner Strasse and reach the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C 3, 4), the chief thoroughfare of the town, which with its handsome 17th and 18th cent. houses and its background of mountains presents an extremely beautiful picture. On the left, at the corner of the Meraner Strasse, is the *Landhaus* (Pl. C 4), by G. A. Gumpp (1725-28), with a staircase adorned with stucco ornamentation and frescoes by C. D. Asam in the council-

chamber. Adjacent is the former *Palais Taxis* (palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis), which now belongs to the Landhaus (Tiroler Gewerbebund, see p. 367; on the first floor frescoes of 1786 by Martin Knoller). At the S. end of the street is a **Triumphal Arch** (Pl. C 5), erected in 1765 for the state entry of the Empress Maria Theresa and her consort Francis I., on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emperor Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities, hence the emblems of mourning in the ornamentation of the N. side. — The *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C 4) was erected in 1706 in memory of the Bavarian retreat on St. Anne's Day (July 26th), 1703, during the War of the Spanish Succession.

The Maria-Theresien-Strasse is continued by the picturesque Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C 3), a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben') leading direct to the Goldenes Dachl. This is the main thoroughfare of the old town, the narrow streets of which still contain closely packed houses with mediæval balconies and doorways.

The ***Goldenes Dachl** (Pl. 4; C 3) is a rich late-Gothic balcony (1500) with a gilded copper roof, adorning the old Fürstenburg, a palace built by Duke Frederick of Tyrol (d. 1439; nicknamed 'with the empty pockets'). The reliefs of the upper parapet (by Erasmus Grasser of Munich), as well as the paintings (by Jörg Kölderer) and the armorial bearings in marble on the lower parapet, refer to the Emperor Maximilian I.

The Gothic *Helblinghaus*, the corner-house on the opposite side of the Herzog-Friedrich-Str., was richly ornamented in the late-baroque style in 1740. Adjoining, in the broader part of the street, nearer the Inn Bridge (p. 372), stands the *Goldener Adler* (Pl. d; p. 365), the oldest inn in the town, where Goethe stayed in 1786 and 1790, and from the window of which Hofer addressed the citizens on Aug. 15th, 1809. Farther on is the *Ottoburg* (Pl. 18, B 3; wine-restaurant, see p. 366), presumably a part of the castle of the Counts of Andechs (c. 1240), and finally rebuilt in 1914; in front, on the river side, is a monument in memory of 1809 by C. Plattner, erected in 1915.

From the Goldenes Dachl the Hofgasse leads E. to the Rennweg (Pl. C 3, 2), bounded on the S. by the Hofkirche, on the W. by the Hofburg (p. 369), and on the E. by the *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19) and the *Stadt-Theater*. In front of the Stadtsäle stands the pretty *Leopolds-Brunnen* (Pl. 1), erected in 1893 but incorporating a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. (Count of Tyrol 1609-32) and ten other bronze figures by Caspar Gras (1622-30). To the N. is the *Hof-Garten*, with fine trees and pretty views (café, p. 365).

The ***Hofkirche**, or **Franciscan Church** (Pl. C 3), in the Italian Renaissance style, with Gothic elements, was built from the designs of Andrea Crivelli in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of

Emperor Maximilian I. (d. 1519), for the purpose of worthily enshrining his monument. The fine porch and doorway should be noted.

Interior (adm., see p. 366). The reticulated Gothic vaulting is masked with rich stucco ornamentation (before 1700). — On the left of the entrance is a monument, erected in 1834, to the Tyrolese patriot *Andreas Hofer* (b. Nov. 22nd, 1767, shot at Mantua on Feb. 20th, 1810; his bones brought here in 1823); at the sides lie his comrades *Josef Speckbacher* (1767-1820) and the Capuchin monk *Joachim Haspinger* (1776-1858). On the left is a marble tablet, with verses by Brother Willram, mourning the loss of Southern Tyrol through the peace of St-Germain (1919; comp. p. lxi). Opposite is a memorial (1838) to the Tyrolese who fell in the war of liberation in 1809.

The ***Monument of the Emperor Maximilian I.,** who died in 1519 and is interred at Wiener-Neustadt (comp. p. 170), stands in the nave. It was begun in 1502 but not completed until 1584. In the middle is a massive marble sarcophagus, and at the sides, between the round shafts, are 28 bronze statues of the emperor's ancestors and contemporaries. The general design is due to *Gilg Sesselschreiber*, the court-painter, who was responsible also for the execution from 1508 to 1518, being succeeded in the latter year by *Stephan Godl* and in 1548 by *Gregor Löffler*. The Statues, which are represented as mourning figures carrying funeral torches, vary greatly in artistic value. The best are (on the right): 3. Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg; *5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; *8. Arthur, King of England. The figures of Theodoric and Arthur (1513; the latter unquestionably the finest German statue of the Renaissance period; shield modern) are by *Peter Vischer*, of Nuremberg. The two figures marked 10 represent Maximilian's wives: on the left, Marie of Burgundy, on the right, Bianca Maria Sforza of Milan. The black marble Sarcophagus, enclosed by a magnificent iron grille, is ornamented with 24 reliefs in Carrara marble, designed by *Florian Abel* (d. 1565) and executed in 1562-66, principally by the Netherlander *Alexander Colin* (d. 1612), the sculptor of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau in Heidelberg. These are full of movement and represent in picturesque fashion the principal events in the life of the emperor. The kneeling figure of the emperor in his coronation robes on the sarcophagus and the four cardinal virtues in the upper corners were designed by Colin (1582 and 1569).

In the choir, with its beautiful screen (17th cent.), the choir-stalls (1562-65), the old organ (1555-60), to the right, and the ducal gallery (1571) should be noticed. It was in this church that Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, formally embraced the Roman Catholic faith, on Nov. 3rd, 1654.

At the beginning of the right aisle is a staircase leading to the **Silberne Kapelle** (1578 and 1587; adm., see p. 366), so called from a silver statue of the Virgin and embossed silver representations of the 'Litany of Loreto' on the altar. On the long wall is a small organ made of cedar wood (16th cent.); the tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) shows marble figures and four scenes in relief from the life of the archduke, by *Alexander* and *Abraham Colin*. Close by is Ferdinand's armour. The 23 bronze statuettes of saints (1508-28) were originally intended for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Philippine Welser of Augsburg (comp. p. 373; d. 1580) has two reliefs by *Colin* (see above).

The former imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C 3; adm., see p. 366), dating from the 15th and 16th cent., was altered in 1766-70. On the second floor we pass through rooms containing wall-paintings and beautiful old stoves; note especially the 'Riesensaal', with family portraits and ceiling-paintings by F. A. Maulpertsch, and the 'Andreas-Hofer-Saal', with portraits and busts. We then view the Silberne Kapelle (see above) and the Hofkirche (p. 368).

To the N.W., behind the Hofburg, in the Pfarrgasse, is the **Pfarrkirche St. Jakob** (parish church; Pl. C 3), built in 1717-24 in a northern variety of the Roman baroque style.

The ornate interior with ceiling-paintings and stuccoes by the brothers *Asam* of Munich, contains a fine baroque pulpit with modern gilding and a richly ornamented organ. On the high altar is a celebrated picture of the Virgin by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, forming the centre-piece of a painting by *Josef Schöpf* (1788); on the right and left of the sacristy doors are portions of the ornate monument of Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order (see below; d. 1618), designed by *Caspar Gras*.

To the E., adjoining the Hofkirche, is the Neustifts-Gebäude, built in 1560, in which the **Tyrolese Peasant Art Museum** was opened in 1929 (adm., see p. 367). The comprehensive collection of costumes (ground-floor) and the series of furnished rooms (first and second floors), some with rich carving and panelling, should be especially noted. The *Old University* (Pl. C D 3) was founded in 1677 by Emperor Leopold I. Farther on is the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. 9), built in 1627-40 in the Italian early-baroque style, with an imposing dome 197 ft. high; the façade and towers were completed in 1901.

To the N. of the Universitäts-Str. is the *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. D 2, 3), the first of its kind in Germany, founded in 1594 by Archduke Ferdinand II. The doorkeeper shows the cell where Archduke Maximilian (see above) annually spent some time. — The Hungerburg (Hafelekar) railway is ¼ hr. to the N.; see p. 372.

In the Museum-Strasse is the Renaissance building of the **Museum Ferdinandeum** (Pl. C D 3), built in 1842-45 and 1884-86. Adm., see p. 366.

Ground Floor. In the corridor, on the left, are Roman tombstones, milestones, and altars; on the right are mediæval and modern monuments in stone and bronze, including the coat-of-arms of Archduke Sigismund (1482). — In the centre is a circular hall used for temporary exhibitions. — Two rooms on the right contain *Natural History Collections* from Tyrol.

First Floor. Corridor: 138, 137. Venus, Terpsichore, bronzes by D. Mahlknecht (1793-1876); on the right are watches (pocket sun-dials with magnetic needles) and objects in ivory, on the left goldsmiths' work (including a jewel-casket said to have belonged to Philippine Welser, comp. p. 369), enamel, and glass; to the right of the staircase is the epitaph of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife, by Alexander Colin. — Room I and II (on the right). *Archæological Collection:* Rhætian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities, including, in Room I, finds from burial-grounds in Northern Tyrol (late Bronze Age, c. 1200-900 B.C.), and in Room II, objects from the grave of a Lombard chief at Civezzano and antiquities found at Matrei, Moritzing, and Brixen. — Room III. *Collection of Arms*, with weapons of the 14-19th cent., including halberds, helmets, daggers, spurs, and fire-arms. — Room IV. *Geographical Collection*, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including (by the exit-wall) a map of 1774 by Peter Anich and Blasius Hueber. — Room V. Guild insignia, Tyrolese weights and measures, illustrations of costumes, household furniture, and a 'Palmesel' (p. 115).

Room VI, a circular apartment, contains memorials of the struggles of 1809, including relics of Andreas Hofer (p. 369) and his comrades Josef Speckbacher and Joachim Haspinger (p. 369); also relics of the wars of 1848 and 1866.

Rooms VII-X. *Industrial Art.* Room VII. Sculptures by mediæval

and modern Tyrolese artists: in the centre, 139. Votive statue in wax of a Count von Görz (d. 1500); by the exit-wall, wooden reliefs by Josef Hell (1793-1832) and 75, 76. Reliefs by A. Colin (p. 369). — Room VIII. Enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, porcelain, etc. — Room IX. Tyrolese wood-carvings and furniture; Gothic pulpit from Völs, near Bozen (1524). — Adjoining, to the left, are two new rooms. In the first, on the left, *Enamel triptych from Limoges (c. 1588); reliquary from the St. Georgs-Kirche at Serfaus (13th cent.); frescoes (transferred to canvas) from the ruined castle of Lichtenberg (c. 1400); painted wood-carvings. In the second room, musical instruments. — We return to Room IX and enter Room X. Objects of art in metal: cutlery, ecclesiastical vessels; objects in pewter; door-knockers; smiths' work, etc. — Room XI. Coins and heraldic emblems.

Second Floor. **Picture Gallery** (catalogue, 1928, 1*S* 80*g*). Cabinets I-V and Room I (to the right of the staircase). Tyrolese, German, Dutch, and Flemish artists of the 14-16th centuries. Cabinett III: 25. *A. Haller*, copy from Michael Pacher's (p. 265) Altar of the four church-fathers at Munich; 103, 104. *C. Amberger*, Portraits; 898. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Madonna; *H. Baldung Grien*, 899. Pietà, 900. Madonna and angels; *122. *Augsburg Master* (?), Portrait of Canon Angrer of Brixen (1519); 100. *B. Strigel*, Portrait of Marie Blanche of Burgundy. — Room I: 130. *Sebastian Schel*, Altar-piece from Schloss Annaberg in the Vintschgau (1517); 116. *L. Cranach the Elder*, St. Jerome. — Rooms II and III. Tyrolese masters of the 17-19th centuries. — Room IV. Works by *Defregger* (p. 360): 3. Speckbacher and his son Anderl (1869); 11. Tyrolese heroes (Hofer, Haspinger, Speckbacher, Sweth); 9. Self-sacrifice of the Tharer-Wirt (who surrendered to the French to save the life of his father, whom they had arrested in his stead); also two original sketches by Defregger and seven copies of his chief pictures. — Room V. Modern Tyrolese and Austrian masters. — Room VI. Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Cabinett VI: *A. van Ostade*, 611. Woman with beer-jug, 612. Man with a clay pipe, 613. Old man with newspaper; *624. *G. Dou*, Boy playing the flute; 635. *A. Cuyp*, Interior of the church at Dordrecht; *599. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his father (1630); *600. *Karel Fabritius* (or Barent Fabritius?), Tobias and his wife; 608. *Terburg*, Portrait of a man. — Room VII: *606. *Haarlem Master* (not Frans Hals). Family portrait; 717. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Kitchen; 659. *P. Potter*, Animal study; 683. *David de Heem*, Flower study; 691. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Peasants dancing round the maypole. — Cabinett VII: 703. *Van Dyck*, Lady with a lace collar (perhaps an old copy). — Room VIII (to the left of Room VII). Modern Tyrolese pictures. 457. *A. Egger-Lienz*, Ave Maria after the battle on the Berg Isel in 1809.

On the W. side of the old town is the quiet market-place (Pl. B 3). A tablet on Seilergasse 19, close by, to the E., indicates the house in which Peter Mitterhofer (1822-93; p. 114), improver of the typewriter, was born. — To the S.W. of the market-place, in the Innrain, is the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. 11; B 4), an elegant building in the late-baroque style (1729-35), with a porch of 1750. — Farther S.W. is the *University Library* (Pl. 25; A 4), with 360,000 vols., and the **University** (Pl. A 4, 5), by Zotter (1914-24).

The **Wilten** quarter begins to the S. of the Triumphal Arch (p. 368) and extends to the foot of the Berg Isel (electric railway and tramway, see p. 366). At the S. end is the *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. C D 7; 1751-55), in the rococo style, with a particularly pleasing interior (frescoes by M. Günther, 1764; miraculous image of the 14th cent.). Nearly opposite is the *Stiftskirche* (Pl. D 7), the church of a Premon-

stratensian abbey, built in 1651-65 in the transition style from Renaissance to baroque. The tower was completed in 1667, the baroque façade added in 1716; the interior was fitted up in the first half of the 18th cent. (note the beautiful iron gate in the porch, dating from 1707). — *Stubaital-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 7), see p. 374.

The ***Berg Isel** (Pl. D 8; 2461 ft.) is ascended by footpaths in 10 min. from the electric railway station (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther W., comp. Pl. C 8). The hill is famous for the series of battles fought in the year 1809, in the course of which Andreas Hofer and his brave Tyrolese peasants thrice (April 12th, May 29th, and Aug. 13th) recaptured the capital from the Bavarians and French. In 1918 the hill was presented by the Abbey of Wilten to the 1st Tyrolese 'Kaiser-Jäger' Regiment, which had its rifle-ranges here. To the N.E. of the *Regimental Museum* (adm. 1*S*) is a pavilion, affording a beautiful view of the town, the Inntal, and the mountains (view-indicator; close by, a garden-restaurant). A few paces S., where the road ends, is a monument to *Andreas Hofer*, by H. Natter (1893); behind are the rifle-range and a *Memorial Chapel* (1909), at the back of which is the monument to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (1923; bronze relief by Piffrader).

A fine view of Innsbruck with the Alps in the background may be enjoyed from the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Inn. We cross the *Inn Bridge* (Pl. B 3), or the *Innsteg* (footbridge; Pl. C 1). On the slope are the suburbs of *Mariahilf* (hotels, see p. 365), *Hötting*, and *St. Nikolaus*.

At Hötting, above the handsome new *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. A 2; 1911), is the picturesque Gothic *Altes Kirchlein* (15th and 18th cent.), now in ruins, with a graceful tower ('helm' of 1600). To the S.W., 1/4 hr. from the bridge, is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. A 3) of the University.

Beyond the modern Gothic *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. 12; C 1) and *Schloss Büchsenhausen* (Pl. B 1; brewery and swimming-baths) we reach the (1 1/2 hr.) *Schloss Weyerburg* (2208 ft.; restaurant), commanding a fine view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungezer, Patscher Kofel, Serles, etc.

From the Weyerburg we follow first the Richard-Weg, then the pretty Schiller-Weg to the left to the (35 min.) entrance of the picturesque *Mühlauer Klamm* (Schillerhof Inn). Fine view from the (5 min.) *Höllen-Kanzel*. Another 1/4 hr. brings us to the prettily situated village of **Mühlau** (2028 ft.; Dollinger, 14 beds, Zapfler, both with garden-restaurants). Hence we may return to Innsbruck either by the electric railway in 12 min. or on foot in 1/2 hr.

To the Hungerburg and the Hafelekar. We may follow the 'Wilhelm-Greil-Weg' from the Weyerburg in 3/4 hr. Or we take the 'Hungerburg-Bahn', a cable-railway (1/2 M. in 10 min., trains every 1/4-1/2 hr.; fare up 1*S* 60*g*, down 1*S* 40*g*, there and back 2*S* 80*g*) beginning on the right bank of the Inn, near the suspension-bridge. The line crosses the river and ascends by a concrete

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Mandl-Sp.
Runer-J.
Kaisersfeld
Thaurer A.
Boss K.
Stangel B.
Arzlerleissen
Hippen-Kar
Hippenegrat
Sattel-Kar
Kemacher
Hafelekar-Sp.
Hohen Sattel
Sattel-Sp.
Frau Hitt Sattel
Frau Hitt
Hint. Vd.
Hohe Warte
Brandjoch
Gerschrofen
Schlossh.
Geyerhof
Flechen
Brandjoch-Kreuz
Brandjochboden
Hötting A.
Arzler A.
Runer A.
Müller-Michl
Gamsangerl
Achselboden
Durrach
Brandlschroffen
Hötting. Wald
Hungerburg
Mühlau
Arzl
Rum
Achselkopf
Jägerhütte Kummeck
Stangenjoch
Kerschbuchhof
Plattizenhof
Hötting
Nikolaus
Scheiterhof
Landesschiessstand
Inn
Mariahilf
INNSBRUCK
Pradl
Kranebitten
Hauptbahnhof
Amras
Ampass
Pulvermagaz.
Prutsch
Sillhof
Wes. Bhf.
Ost. Bhf.
Amras
Egerdach
Landeck
Zirl
Mittenwald

Natters
Mutters
Oberer Bg.
Raitis
Ahren
Ahrental
Ahrenbach
Ahrenbachtal
Vilt
Lans
Sistrans
Rans
Lanser Köpfe
Lanser See
Lanser Graben
Lanser Alm
Lanser Kopf
Vogelhütte
Polterhütte
Stat. Aldrans
Burg See
Starkenhof
Hackhof
Hohenring
Hohenringhof
Farmerhof
Perdinger
Hellbrunn
Heiligwasser
Goldbach
Tarzing
Thaurer Wald
Thaurer Graben
Thaurer Alm
Thaurer Bach
Thaurer Joch
Thaurer Kopf
Thaurer Wegscheider
Tarzens
Tarzner Berg
Tarzner Alm
Tarzner Bach
Tarzner Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Alm
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Bach
Tarzner Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Wegscheider Kopf
Tarzner Wegscheider

viaduct to the ***Hungerburg** (2722 ft.; railway restaurant; Mariabrunn, 36 beds from $2^1/_2$*S*, with restaurant and garden), a villa colony, much visited by excursionists, prettily situated on a wooded terrace. Beautiful view (best in the afternoon) as far as the Stubai Glaciers. Aerial railway to the Hafelekar, see below.

About 5 min. from the station, by a small artificial lake, is the *Hungerburg-Seehof* (now a children's home). Here we reach the almost level 'Promenaden-Weg' ($11^3/_4$ M. long; sign-posts), which leads E. to the Rechenhof and Hall, and W. to the Höttinger Bild and Kerschbuchhof. — To Hall, $3^1/_2$ hrs., path marked in blue and white: we follow the 'Rosner-Weg' (pretty views) to the right (E.) to the (40 min.) *Mühlauer Klamm* (p. 372); here we cross the stream to reach the *Purenhof* and the (40 min.) *Rechenhof* (inn), and follow the 'Adolf-Pichler-Weg' past the *Garzanhof* and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) ruined *Thaurer Schloss* to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) pilgrimage-resort of *Absam* and ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hall* (p. 364).

To the Kerschbuchhof, $2^3/_4$ hrs., path marked in blue and white. From the Hungerburg-Seehof (see above) we follow the 'Riehl-Weg' to the left (W.) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Frau Hitt Inn* on the *Grammart-Boden* (2868 ft.; fine views). Hence we ascend half-right, skirting the slope to the left after 2 min., and cross the profound *Höttinger Graben* to the (20 min.) *Höttinger Bild* (2973 ft.; rfmts.), a pilgrimage-chapel prettily situated in the wood. We next continue S. by the 'Stangensteig' to a (10 min.) fork: to the left viâ the (20 min.) *Planötzenhof* (2569 ft.; inn; pretty view) and Hötting back to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Innsbruck; to the right by the Stangensteig to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Kerschbuchhof* (2615 ft.), with a view of the Saile, Kalkkögel, and Tux Glaciers. Thence through woods down to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) **Kranebitter Klamm**, through which a toilsome path (partly in bad repair; danger from falling stones), at present inadvisable to follow, leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hundskirche*, the narrowest point. — From the Kerschbuchhof we may descend to the left to (5 min.) *Kranebitten* station, on the Mittenwald railway (p. 375).

From the Hungerburg (see above) an Aerial Railway ('Nordketten-Bahn', $2^1/_4$ M. long; return fare, including the Hungerburg-Bahn, 12*S*), constructed in 1927-28 on the Bleichert-Zuegg system, ascends viâ the intermediate station of *Seegrube* (6250 ft.; inn; change carriages) in 23 min. to the upper station (7405 ft.; inn), $^1/_4$ hr. below the ***Hafelekar** (7658 ft.; cross), which commands an excellent view.

From Innsbruck to Amras, either by the Mittelgebirgs-Bahn (see p. 374), or along the 'Fürstenweg' road (Pl. E 8, F 7; $^3/_4$ hr.). Pedestrians should follow the route (1 hr.) leading from the Sill bridge past the *Bretterkeller* (Pl. E 8) and continuing straight on at the bend in the road (Pl. E F 8), through beautiful woods, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Tummel-Platz*, in an impressive position amid fine old trees. This was formerly a tournament-ground, and was used from 1797 to 1866 as a burial-place for 8000 soldiers; it is now dedicated to Tyrolese soldiers killed in the Great War. Thence we reach the (10 min.) entrance to the castle. — **Schloss Amras** or *Ambras* (2067 ft.), from the beginning of the 11th cent. the castle of the Counts of Andechs, was presented by Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1563 to his son Ferdinand, Governor of Tyrol, who in 1557 had married Philippine Welser, daughter of a patrician of Augsburg. The arch-

duke extended the building and filled it after the death of his wife with treasures of art, which were transferred to the Art History Museum at Vienna in 1806 (comp. p. 67). Visitors are shown round daily (parties starting every $^1/_2$ hr.; length of visit $1^1/_2$ hr.) from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 (in winter 10-12 & 2-4); fee 1*S*. We visit the Armoury, 'Spanish Room' (1570), Kaisersaal, and the 'Hochschloss', with the chapel and twenty-eight rooms containing various collections (furniture, portraits, etc.). The park is open without charge.

From Innsbruck to Igls and the Patscher Kofel. — Mittelgebirgs-Bahn (steam railway) from the Berg-Isel-Bahnhof (reached by the electric railway, p. 366, from the Maria-Theresien-Str. in 10 min.), $5^1/_4$ M. in 25 min. (fare up $2^1/_2$, down 2*S*). — Motor Post every hour from the Tiroler Landesreisebureau (p. 366) to the lower station of the Patscher Kofel Aerial Railway (see below), $3^3/_4$ M. in 35 min. ($1^1/_2$*S*).

The Mittelgebirgs-Bahn crosses the *Sill* and ascends to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Amras* station, 5 min. above the castle (see above). — $4^1/_4$ M. *Lans-Sistrans* station, 10 min. W. of *Lans* (2835 ft.; Traube).

Turning immediately to the right from the station through the wooden gate and proceeding in a N.W. direction, we reach the (20 min.) top of the ***Lanser Köpfe** (3055 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the Inntal from the Lechtal Alps to the Kaiser-Gebirge, with the Patscher Kofel and Stubai Alps to the S.

The ($4^1/_2$ M.) next station, *Lanser See*, lies near the small and marshy lake of that name (2763 ft.).

$5^1/_4$ M. **Igls** (2850-2950 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Igler Hof, in a fine position, 175 beds from 5, D. $5^1{}_2$, S. $4^1{}_4$*S*, *Sport-Hotel Maximilian, 110 beds, L. 4, P. from 14*S*, both first-class; Walther, 25 beds; Tiroler Hof, at the station, 110 beds from 5*S*; Altwirt, with garden-restaurant) is a popular health resort and winter sports centre.

The **Patscher Kofel** (7375 ft.) is reached from Igls by an aerial railway $2^1/_3$ M. long (fare up 7, up and down 10*S*), which ascends viâ the intermediate station of *Heiligwasser* (3707 ft.) in 20 minutes. By the upper station (6463 ft.) are the new *Berg-Hotel* and the *Patscherkofel-Schutzhaus* (inn, open all the year, 11 beds and 30 mattresses). The top (splendid view) is another $^3/_4$ hr.'s climb.

From Innsbruck to the Stubai-Tal. — *A.* Railway from Innsbruck (Stubai-Tal Station, Pl. C 7, reached by tram No. 1) to Fulpmes, $15^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr. (7*S*, $3^1/_2$*S*). — The electric narrow-gauge railway ascends viâ the ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Sonnenburger Hof* (see below) to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Mutters* (2687 ft.; Altenburger, 20 beds), a summer resort at the foot of the *Saile* (7894 ft.; 5 hrs.). We then run high above the Ruetz-Bach to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Telfes* (3291 ft.; Serles, 35 beds) and descend to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Fulpmes* (p. 375).

B. Motorbus from Innsbruck (starting from the Bozner Platz, Pl. C D 4, and calling at the Main Station) to Fulpmes in 70 min. (6*S*), to Neustift in $1^1/_2$ hr. (8*S*), an attractive drive. — The Brenner road (p. 376) ascends past Berg Isel (p. 372) to the ($3^1/_4$ M.) *Sonnenburger Hof* (2234 ft.;

inn, 10 beds from $3^1/_2 S$; railway, see p. 374), and then, leading high above the deep Sill-Tal, crosses the *Ruez-Bach*. on its descent from the Stubai-Tal, by the ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Stefans-Brücke* (2333 ft.). About $3^3/_4$ M. farther on the Stubai-Tal road (closed to private motor-cars) diverges to the right and leads viâ (10 M.) *Schönberg* (3327 ft.; Jägerhof, 36 beds; winter sports) to (11 M.) *Mieders* (3222 ft.; Lerchenhof, 60 beds; Pension Waldrast, English), a summer resort at the foot of the beautiful *Serlesspitze* (8921 ft.; ascent in 6 hrs., not difficult).

The road reaches the valley-bottom at ($13^1/_2$ M.) **Fulpmes** (3067 ft.; Lutz, 38 beds at 2 *3S*, good; Alpenrose, 28 beds, in an open situation, new; Neue Post, 30 beds), a summer resort. Attractive excursion by marked path W. to the (1 hr.) *Froneben Alp Inn* (4285 ft.; 30 beds, open all the year; fine view), then by a good path to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Starkenburger Hütte* (7313 ft.; inn in summer, 15 beds and 20 mattresses), which commands a beautiful view extending to the glaciers at the head of the Oberberg-Tal and Unterberg-Tal (see below). Thence a good marked path leads N. to the (1 hr.) *Hoher Burgstall* (8573 ft.), with a still more comprehensive view.

From Fulpmes the road proceeds S.W. to (18 M.) *Neustift* (3258 ft.; Hofer, 50 beds from *3S*, Salzburger Hof, 33 beds, both well spoken of). At *Milders*, 25 min. farther on, the valley forks into the *Oberberg-Tal* (r.) and *Unterberg-Tal* (l.). An attractive excursion in the former is from Milders to the *Franz-Senn-Hütte* ($4^1/_2$ hrs.; 7123 ft.; inn in summer and in late winter, 29 beds and 38 mattresses), finely situated $^1/_2$ hr. from the end of the large *Alpeiner Glacier*. Ski-ing. — From Neustift a route free from difficulty leads S. to the ($1^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pinnis-Joch* (7772 ft.), with the *Innsbrucker Hütte* (inn in summer, 20 beds and 40 mattresses), whence the *Habicht* (10,761 ft.; views) may be ascended by experts, with guide, in 3 hrs. (steep descent to *Gschnitz*, p. 376, in 2 hrs.). About 3 hrs. above Milders, in the Unterberg-Tal, is the hamlet of *Ranalt* (4134 ft.; two inns); thence to the *Nürnberger Hütte* (7536 ft.; inn in summer, 42 beds and 18 mattresses), 3-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (for ascents and passes, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'). From Ranalt a route leads viâ the *Mutterberger Alp* (2 hrs.; 5669 ft.; inn) to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Dresdner Hütte* in the *Obere Fernau* (7572 ft.; inn). Thence viâ the *Schaufel Glacier* and the **Bildstöckl-Joch* (3 hrs.; 10,295 ft.) to *Sölden* (4 hrs.; p. 385), a very interesting route (guide from Neustift 40*S*); a superb view of the Stubai and Ötztal Alps is obtained from the summit of the pass.

From Innsbruck to Mittenwald, $21^3/_4$ M. (10km., 53 tariff-kilometres), railway in $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ hr., starting from the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D 4); attractive scenery. Beyond ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Kranebitten* (p. 373) the line penetrates the *Martinswand* (p. 384) by a tunnel 1970 yds. long, and leads viâ ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Hoch-Zirl* (3025 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. from Zirl (p. 381), (15 M.) *Seefeld* (3875 ft.; Post Inn), and ($21^1/_4$ M.) *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; Goldener Adler Inn) to *Mittenwald*. Comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

From Innsbruck to Obermoos (Zugspitze Railway). Motor post in summer viâ Telfs (p. 381), the Fern Pass, and Lermoos (p. 381), $45^1/_4$ M. in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (10*S*). Aerial railway from Obermoos to the Zugspitze, see p. 381.

40. From Innsbruck to the Brenner (Bozen).

Railway (electric), $21^3/_4$ M. (10km., 82 tariff-kilometres). Express in $1^3/_4$ hr. (24*S*, 17*S* 30*g*, 9*S* 60*g*), ordinary train in 2 hrs. (15*S*, 9*S*, 6*S*) The journey is a pleasant one, the best views being to the right. — The **Brenner Railway**, constructed in 1863-67, is the only railway which crosses the main chain of the Alps without a tunnel under the pass (Brenner-Sattel, 4498 ft.). The steepest gradient between Innsbruck and the summit is 1 in 40.

Brenner Road, 23½ M. (motor post in summer in 3 hrs., 7*S*). *Innsbruck* (1883 ft.; p. 365). — 16¾ M. *Steinach* (3435 ft.; see below). — 20½ M. *Gries* (3816 ft.; see below). — 23½ M. *Brenner* (4495 ft.; see below).

Innsbruck (1909 ft.), see p. 365. — The train passes by the abbey of *Wilten* (r.) and through a tunnel under *Berg Isel;* it then enters the *Wipptal* running high above the river *Sill*. On the left bank is the Brenner road. Numerous tunnels.

12½ M. **Matrei** *am Brenner* or *Deutsch-Matrei* (3258 ft.; Krone, 60 beds; Lamm), a finely situated market-village, with Prince Auersperg's château of *Trautson*. — We soon cross the Sill to (15½ M.) **Steinach** (3438 ft.; *Steinbock, 150 beds at 3-5, P. 10-14*S*; *Steinacher Hof, at the station, 100 beds at 2-4*S*; Post, 62 beds, good; Weisses Rössl, 30 beds, well spoken of), a summer resort and winter sports centre at the mouth of the *Gschnitz-Tal*.

From Steinach an attractive route leads S.W. through the Gschnitz-Tal, viâ (2¾ M.) *Trins* (3983 ft.; Trinser Hof, 65 beds) to (7¼ M.) *Gschnitz* (4075 ft.; inn); thence we proceed in 1½ hrs. to the *Bremer Hütte* (7812 ft.; inn in summer, 10 beds and 18 mattresses), situated opposite the Simming Glacier and commanding fine views. From Gschnitz W. to the Pinnis-Joch, see p. 375.

The line bends to the left near the village of *Stafflach* (3609 ft.) to enter the *Schmirner Tal*. — 18¾ M. *St. Jodok* (p. 375); the village (3783 ft.; Post, 16 beds) lies to the right, at the mouth of the *Valser Tal*. The train passes through a curved tunnel, ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 200 ft. below, is the track already traversed), and, through another curved tunnel, re-enters the Silltal. — 21¾ M. *Gries* (4118 ft.). The village (3816 ft.; Weisses Rössl, 50 beds from 2*S*, Weisse Rose, 35 beds, both good; Sprenger) lies below, at the mouth of the *Obernberger Tal*.

The line goes on high above the Silltal, passing the *Brenner-See* (4295 ft.), to (24½ M.) *Brennersee* station (Austrian passport and customs examination). — We cross the new Italian frontier. 24¾ M. **Brenner** or *Brennero* (4495 ft.; buffet), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

From the Brenner to *Bozen* (Bolzano) and *Verona*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

41. The Ziller-Tal.

Railway from Jenbach to *Mayrhofen*, 20 M., in 1¾-2 hrs. (6*S* 40*g*, 3*S* 20*g*). — The Road is closed to motorists.

The **Ziller-Tal** in its lower part is a broad pastoral valley enclosed by gentle wooded slopes, but at Mayrhofen it ramifies into numerous narrower valleys ('Gründe'), most of which run up towards the snow-clad peaks of the Zillertal Alps.

Jenbach (1742 ft.), see p. 364. — The train crosses the *Inn* and passes (1¾ M.) *Strass*, where it enters the Ziller-Tal. — 6 M. *Fügen* (1762 ft.; Silbermayer, 24 beds; Post; Stern) and (10½ M.) *Kaltenbach-Stumm* (1808 ft.) are two little summer resorts.

The *Kellerjoch* (7690 ft.; very repaying), 6 hrs. S.W. of Fügen, is ascended without difficulty viâ the (5½ hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Hütte*. Descent to (3¼ hrs.) Schwaz, see p. 364.

15 M. **Zell** *am Ziller* (1900 ft.; Zum Bräu, 60 beds from 2*S*, good, Schneeberger or Zeller Hof, Rieser, all three on the right bank; Post, on the left bank), a village of 1000 inhab., is frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports. To the S.E. rise the Hainzenberg, with the Maria-Rast-Kapelle (2320 ft.), and the Gerloswand (7106 ft.); to the S. the Tristner (9065 ft.) and the snow-clad Ingent (9574 ft.). — A marked path ascends W. to (¾ hr.) *Klöpfelstaudach* (2493 ft.), a farm-house commanding a fine view.

To the E. of Zell opens the **Gerlos-Tal**, through which a well-trodden route leads to the upper Pinzgau: new road to the Ötschen Inn (prolongation to Krimml projected), then by the old road to Gerlos, 4½ hrs.; thence by bridle-path over the Gerlos-Platte to Krimml, 4 hrs. From Zell our route lies S.E. to the (¼ hr.) foot of the *Hainzenberg*, and then viâ the village of that name to the (1½ hr.) *Ötschen Inn* and leads through woods to (2¾ hrs.) the village of *Gerlos* (4072 ft.; Alpenrose, 30 beds; Gaspinger; Kammerlander). It then crosses the *Krummbach* to the (1 hr.) *Durlasboden* (4603 ft.). Hence we proceed E. to the (½ hr.) bridge over the *Hollenzer Bach*, the boundary of Tyrol and Salzburg. In another 7 min. the path divides: to the left for the (¾ hr.) *Gerlos Pass* or Pinzgauer Höhe (4875 ft.) and Wald (2 hrs.; p. 310); right for the *Zittauer Hütte* (4 hrs.; 7645 ft.; inn in summer, 9 beds and 8 mattresses), magnificently situated on the Unterer Gerlos-See; the Krimml route ascends straight on, skirting the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogel, then to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Mitterplatten Alp* on the **Gerlos-Platte** (5561 ft.; Waltl's Alpengasthaus Gerlosplatte, 40 beds; the route viâ the ***Plattenkogel**, 6693 ft., 2½ hrs. to Krimml, is preferable in fine weather). Thence viâ the *Leitner Alp* (½ hr.; 5571 ft.) to the (10 min.) *Filzstein Alp* (5385 ft.; inn), just beyond which a *View of the Krimmler Tal with its waterfalls is revealed. Descent in zigzags through the wood to the right to *Krimml* (p. 310), 1 hr. more.

20 M. **Mayrhofen** (2060 ft.; Neuhaus, 85 beds at 2-4, P. 10-11½*S*, Alte Post, 50 beds, both good; Stern or Neue Post; Rose), a village of 1500 inhab., is a popular summer resort. The Ziller-Tal here branches into four 'Gründe': E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmtal, and W. the Tuxer Tal.

The ***Ahornspitze** (9718 ft.; 6-6½ hrs. from Mayrhofen; not difficult, when the snow is in favourable condition; guide 30*S*) is a grand point of view. The path, with red marks, ascends viâ the (4 hrs.) *Edel-Hütte* (7343 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 10 mattresses).

From Mayrhofen over the Tuxer Joch to St. Jodok (12½ hrs.; motorbus to Lanersbach in 1 hr.). We cross the *Zemmbach* and ascend the **Tuxer Tal**: 1½ hr. *Finkenberg* (2753 ft.; Neuwirt; Eberl); 2½ hrs. *Lanersbach* or *Vorder-Tux* (4233 ft.; Stockwirt); 2 hrs. *Hinter-Tux* (4902 ft.; Kirchler, 100 beds at 2½-3*S*), splendidly situated. — A red-marked path leads hence to the (2½ hrs.) *Tuxerjoch-Haus* (7572 ft.; inn in summer, 13 beds and 20 mattresses), with a fine view, then to the left to the (10 min.) **Tuxer Joch** (7677 ft.), and down the *Schmirner Tal* to *Kasern* (1½ hr.; 5340 ft.) and *St. Jodok* (2½ hrs.; p. 376).

The **Zemmtal** deserves a visit (road to Ginzling, 3 hrs.). Beyond Mayrhofen we cross (10 min.) the *Ziller* and (10 min.) the *Stilluppbach*. (Fine waterfalls in the *Stillupp-Klamm*.) We then (1 min.)

take the road to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Hochsteg* (2165 ft.), a bridge 50 ft. above the Zemmbach, which dashes out of a wild gorge. On the left bank we ascend the **Dornauberg-Klamm*, with countless waterfalls, to (1 hr.) the *Karlsteg* (2822 ft.). We now follow the right bank. — 1¼ hr. **Ginzling** (3278 ft.; Alt-Ginzling, 32 beds; Post, 40 beds), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Floiten-Tal*.

Tristner (9065 ft.), 5 hrs. N.E. of Ginzling, not difficult; fine view. — The *Greizer Hütte* (7228 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 28 mattresses) is magnificently situated at the end of the Floiten-Tal, 5 hrs. S.E. of Ginzling. It is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Grosser Löffler* (11,083 ft.; Italian frontier; 5 hrs.) and several other ice-covered peaks, all of them suitable for experts only, with guide.

From Ginzling a bridle-path leads viâ (1 hr.) *Rosshag* (3596 ft.; Fankhauser's Inn) to (1 hr.) *Breitlahner* (4068 ft.; Eder's Breitlahner, 75 beds from 2*S*, good).

The *Zemmgrund* opens to the S.E. at Breitlahner. About 3¼ hrs. up it is the **Berliner Hütte** (4749 ft.; inn in summer, 63 R.), in a splendid position, a favourite headquarters for numerous climbs, including the **Schwarzenstein* (11,057 ft.; 4½ hrs., not difficult) and the *Schönbichler Horn* (10,286 ft.; 4 hrs., not difficult for adepts).

A route leads S.W. from Breitlahner through the *Zamser Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Dominikus Hütte* (5525 ft.; inn in summer, 30 beds), opposite the mouth of the beautiful *Schlegeis-Tal* (2½ hrs. to the *Fortschagel-Haus*, 7667 ft.; inn in summer, 26 beds and 16 mattresses). Thence to the (2½ hrs.) **Pfitscher Joch** (7441 ft.; Pfitscherjoch-Haus or Rifugio Passo di Vizze, inn, open all the year, 30 beds, with an admirable view. The descent to Sterzing is impossible owing to the closing of the frontier.

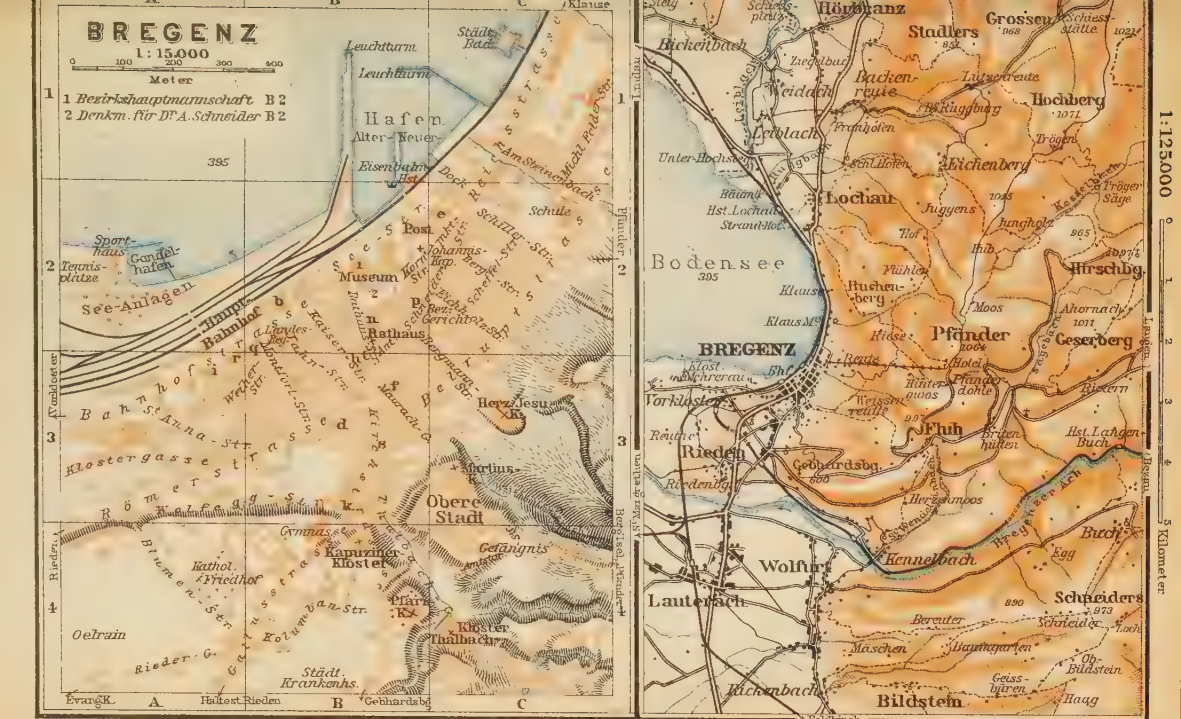
42. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. Arlberg Railway.

Railway (electric), 136½ M. Express in 4¾ hrs. (16*S*, 33*S* 10*g*, 18*S* 40*g*), ordinary train in 6½ hrs. (30*S*, 18*S*, 12*S*).

The ***Arlberg Railway** (*Arlbergbahn*), constructed in 1880-84 and electrified in 1919-24, is one of the most interesting of mountain-railways. Steepest gradient (from Bludenz to Langen) 31 : 1000. Views from Bludenz to Langen mostly on the right, from St. Anton to Innsbruck on the left.

Road, 128 M. *Bregenz* (1299 ft.; see below). — 6¾ M. *Dornbirn* (1411 ft.; p. 379). — 23 M. *Feldkirch* (1496 ft.; p. 380). — 35½ M. *Bludenz* (1919 ft.; p. 380). — 52¼ M. *Stuben* (4623 ft.; p. 381; left, the Flexen road, p. 379). — 52½ M. *Arlberg Pass* (5912 ft.; p. 381). — 61½ M. *St. Anton* (4275 ft.; p. 381). — 76½ M. *Landeck* (2677 ft.; p. 382; right for the *Reschen-Scheideck*, 31 M.). — 95 M. *Imst* (2319 ft.; p. 383). — 117 M. *Telfs* (2077 ft.; p. 384). — 128 M. *Innsbruck* (1883 ft.; p. 365).

Bregenz. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Kreuz-Hotel* (Pl. d; B 3), Römer-Str. 5, 100 beds at 7-12, B. 3, L. or D. 4½-7, P. 20-24*S*; *Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. b; B 2), with café and confectioner's, 60 beds at 4-8, L. 3¾-5*S*, *Post* (Pl. c; C 2), by the harbour, with garden, 80 beds at 4-12, P. 12-20*S*, both good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. q; B 2), 24 beds; *Bregenzer Hof* (Pl. i; A 3), 36 beds at 3½-6*S*; *Krone* (Pl. f; B 3), 45 beds; *Heidelberger Fass* (Pl. k; B 3), 40 beds. — Restaurants. *Sporthaus* (Pl. A 2), in the Lake Promenade; *Gruner*, Kornmarkt-Str. 16 (Pl. B C 2); *Helvetia*, Montfort-Str. 13 (Pl. B 3). — Wine. *Kinz*, Kirch-Str. 9 (Pl. B 3). — Lake Bathing in the municipal baths (Pl. C 1) and from the beach at Hard (3 M. to the W.).



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Kilometer 1 : 500.000 Engl. Miles
Aulendorf
Kisslegg
Leutkirch
KEMPTEN
München
Komptner Wald
Friedrichshafen
Tettnang
Wangen
Isny
Sulzberg
Langenargen
Hemigkofen
Lindenbg.
Weiler
Sümmerbg.
Immenstadt
Grünten
Rosskopf
Spieser
Hindelang
LINDAU
BODENSEE
BREGENZ
Hochgrat
Imberg
Gaishorn
RORSCHACH
Rheineck
Lustenau
Dornbirn
Hochälpele
Winterstaude
Hochvogel
Mittelberg
Hohenems
Mörzel-Sp.
Hohe Kugel
Hoher Freschen
Mittag-Sp.
Damüls
Didams-K.
Holenhorn
Schneck
Liechel-K.
Mädelegabel
Widderstein
Roggenalp
Rhein
Weissenbach
Iller
Lech

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Bregenz (1299 ft.), the capital of the Vorarlberg, with 14,500 inhab., lies charmingly at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Bodensee). The *Landes-Museum* (Pl. B 2; 1*S*) contains natural history specimens, paintings, coins, and Roman antiquities. The *Old* or *Upper Town* (Pl. B C 3, 4), of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman *Brigantium*. On another hill, to the S., stands the handsome *Parish Church* (Pl. B 4). The *Lake Promenade* (Pl. A B 2; band) affords a survey of the lake and the Sentis group.

The ***Pfänder** (3491 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands an extensive panorama of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine valley, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, and the Vorarlberg mountains. An AERIAL RAILWAY (up 3, up and down 4½*S*), constructed in 1926-27, ascends from the lower station (1345 ft.; comp. Pl. C 2) in 8 min. to the upper station (3379 ft.), with the *Hotel-Pension Pfänder* (40 beds at 4·5, L. 3½*S*), 5 min. below the summit. We may descend by the road leading S. to the (1½ hr.) *Gebhardsberg* (1969 ft.), on which are fragments of an old castle, a small church, and a tavern; fine view of the town. Thence we return to Bregenz past the parish church in ½ hr.

FROM BREGENZ TO BEZAU, 24¾ M., Bregenzer Wald railway in 2 hrs. We traverse the valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* and pass several little summer resorts, including (21 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2087 ft.). The village (Hirsch; Adler) lies ½ hr. N., at the foot of the *Hochälpele* (4813 ft.; ascent 2¼ hrs.; fine view). — 24¾ M. *Bezau* (2106 ft.; Post). A road leads hence to the S.E. (motor post to Hopfreben in 1½ hr., 3*S*), the pleasant valley gradually becoming narrower and wilder, to (12½ M.) *Schoppernau* (2756 ft.; Krone) and the sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (16½ M.; 3350 ft.), whence a cart-track ascends to (1¼ hr.; 20 M.) **Schröcken** (4134 ft.; Schröcken, 40 beds, Mohnenfluh, 60 beds), a hamlet surrounded by precipitous mountains. About 3 hrs. W. by a repaying route is the *Biberacher Hütte* (6037 ft.; inn in summer, 11 beds and 10 mattresses), the starting-point for the *Braunarlspitze* (8698 ft.; 4 hrs.) and other interesting ascents.

FROM SCHRÖCKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to Stuben 5½ hrs.). The path (blue marks) leads viâ the *Körber Alp* to (2¾ hrs.) *Lech* (1747 ft.; Krone, 70 beds; Post). Thence by road (motor post, see p. 381) viâ **Zürs** (5613 ft.; Zürser Hof, 50 beds, P. 20-45*S*; Alpenrose, 200 beds at 4·11, P. 11-21*S*, Edelweiss, 120 beds at 4½-6½, P. 14½-16½*S*, both good), a winter sports centre, to the *Flexen-Sattel* (5853 ft.; fine view), and by the magnificent ***Flexen Road**, traversing tunnels and avalanche-galleries, down to *Stuben* (2¾ hrs.; p. 381).

The train enters the broad valley of the *Rhine*. To the right is the Sentis group.

7½ M. **Dornbirn** (1411 ft.; Hirschen, 45 beds from 4*S*; Weisses Kreuz; Mohren), a town nearly 3 M. long, with 16,000 inhabitants. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Appenzell Mountains, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Curfirsten.

The *Gätle* (1702 ft.; garden-restaurant) is 1 hr. S.E. (motorbus, 1*S*). Beyond it is (10 min.) the *Rappenloch-Schlucht*, through which dashes the Ach. We may return by the *Zanzenberg* (2805 ft.; pretty view) to (1½ hr.) Dornbirn. — A road leads N.E. to the (2½ hrs.) **Alpen-Hotel Bödele* (3740 ft.; 80 beds at 4·6, P. 11-16*S*), a beautifully situated health resort, frequented also for winter sports.

11¾ M. *Hohenems* (1381 ft.; Bahnhof; Post), a market-village with 4150 inhab. and the château of Count Waldburg-Zeil. The ruin of Alt-Hohenems (2339 ft.) is 40 min. away.

To the W., from the plain of the Rhine, rises the *Kummenberg* (2192 ft.). — 15 M. *Götzis* (1398 ft.), with sulphur baths and the ruined castle of *Neu-Montfort*. — 20 M. *Rankweil* (1519 ft.; Hecht, 22 beds), at the mouth of the *Laternser Tal*.

The ***Hoher Freschen** (6581 ft.; 5-6 hrs.) commands an extensive panorama. The Freschen-Haus (6057 ft.; inn in summer, 10 beds and 15 mattresses) is ½ hr. from the top.

23 M. **Feldkirch** (1496 ft.: railway restaurant; Post Hotel Englischer Hof, 36 beds at 4-6*S*, Löwe, 72 beds at 3½-8*S*, Bär, all three good; Vorarlberger Hof, at the station), an old town of 12,000 inhab., on the *Ill*, is dominated by the *Schattenburg* and has a large Jesuit college. The parish church dates from the 15-16th centuries.

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11¼ M., railway. — 8¾ M. *Schaan*, 2½ M. to the S. of which is *Vaduz*, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein. Near Buchs we cross the Rhine. Comp. Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

The train passes through a tunnel into the Upper Ill Gorge and crosses the stream near (25½ M.) *Frastanz* (1549 ft.). The valley, called *Inner Walgau* as far as Bludenz, expands. — 29¾ M. *Nenzing* (1667 ft.), at the mouth of the *Gamperdona-Tal*.

36¾ M. **Bludenz** (station 1831 ft., town 1919 ft.; Bludenzer Hof, 60 beds at 3½-8*S*, good, Scesaplana, 23 beds, at the station; Post, Montafoner Hof, in the town), an old town of 7000 inhab., finely situated, and dominated by a Renaissance castle.

The ***Hoher Frassen** (6500 ft.; 4-4½ hrs. by marked path) affords a superb view. About ¾ hr. below the summit is the Frassen-Haus (5650 ft.; inn in summer, 6 beds and 8 mattresses).

To the Lüner See, with Ascent of the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion. There is a road as far as Brand (6¼ M.; motor post to Bürserberg 1*S*, continuation planned to Brand). We cross the Ill to *Bürs* (20 min.; 1767 ft.) and to *Bürserberg* (1¼ hr.; 2854 ft.), then traverse the picturesque *Brandner Tal* to (1½ hr.) *Brand* (3360 ft.; Scesaplana, 70 beds from 3, P. 10½*S*, Beck, 70 beds, both good). Hence a red-marked path leads via the *Schatten-Lagant Alp* (1½ hr.; 4784 ft.) to the ***Lüner See** (6355 ft.). On the W. side is the *Douglass-Hütte* (2 hrs.; inn in summer, 40 beds and 27 mattresses), so called in memory of John Sholto Douglass (1838-71), the mountaineer. The ascent hence of the ***Scesaplana** (9734 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 20*S*), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but the panorama is grand. A more difficult route (blue marks; guide 15*S*) is from Brand by the (2½ hrs.) *Oberzalim-Hütte* (6332 ft.; inn in summer, 7 beds and 12 mattresses) and the (2¼ hrs.) *Strassburger Hütte* (8858 ft.; inn in summer, 20 beds and 31 mattresses) to the (1¼ hr.) top.

Above Bludenz, to the S.E., opens the beautiful **Montafon Valley**, watered by the Ill. Electric railway (8 M. in ¾ hr., 1*S* 30*g*) to **Schruns** (2165 ft.; Stern, 70 beds at 3-4½, P. 10-13*S*, Taube, 60 beds, both good; Löwe, 36 beds; Krone), the chief place in the valley, frequented both as a summer and as a winter sports resort. Fine excursions: N. up to (1¼ hr.) *Inner-Bartholomä-Berg* (3770 ft.), a good point of view; S.W. through the *Gauer Tal* to the *Lüner See* (7-8 hrs.; see above); ascent of the *Sulzfluh* (9265 ft.; 7½-8 hrs.; superb view), passing the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (7254 ft.; inn in summer, 12 beds); etc. — Road (motor post in 1 hr., 2½*S*) from Schruns by (5½ M.) *St. Gallenkirch* (2900 ft.; Rössle) and (9¼ M.) *Gaschurn* (3055 ft.; Rössle or Post) to (11¾ M.) *Parthenen* (3369 ft.; Piz Buin, 45 beds). Passes hence cross the *Zeinisjoch* (6096 ft.), in 4-4½ hrs., or (more interesting) the *Bielerhöhe* (6712 ft.; on this side of which is the *Madlener-Haus*, with inn in summer), in 7 hrs., to *Galtür* (5194 ft.; Flucht-

horn; Rössl), in the *Paznaun-Tal*, whence a road (motor post to Landeck, see p. 382) descends by (5½ M.) *Ischgl* (4518 ft.; Post; Sonne) and (11¾ M.) *Kappl* (4128 ft.; Hirsch) to *Pians* (21¼ M.; p. 382).

The **Silvretta Group** is a massif, composed mainly of gneiss, on the frontier between Vorarlberg, Tyrol, and the Swiss Grisons. The highest of its peaks, which tower above snow-fields and glaciers, on Austrian territory are the Fluchthorn and the Piz Buin. The *Fluchthorn* (11,165 ft.) is ascended in 8½ hrs. (not difficult for experts) from Galtür (p. 380) viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Jamtal-Hütte* (7097 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 30 mattresses). The *Piz Buin* (10,879 ft.) is also reached without difficulty by adepts (6½ hrs.) from the Madlener-Haus viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Wiesbadener Hütte* (8137 ft.; inn in summer, 24 beds and 54 mattresses).

The Arlberg railway (finest scenery between Bludenz and Langen; views on the right) quits the Ill and enters the *Kloster-Tal* (l.), watered by the *Alfenz*. — 42¾ M. *Bratz* (2313 ft.). Viaducts and tunnels in rapid succession. — 50¼ M. *Dalaas* (3057 ft.; Paradies); the village (2743 ft.; Post) lies in the valley below. — The train runs high up on the steep slope and crosses a gorge. — 54¾ M. *Wald am Arlberg*, formerly *Danöfen* (3524 ft.), with the *Spuller-See Electricity Works*. — 57¾ M. *Klösterle* (3796 ft.); the village (3507 ft.) lies below, on the right, at the mouth of the *Nenzigast-Tal*. — We pass through a tunnel under the landslip of 1892 to (59¾ M.) **Langen** (3993 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 22 beds).

From Langen to St. Anton over the Arlberg, 3½-4 hrs., an interesting walk (motor post in 1 hr., 3*S*). The Arlberg road passes (¾ hr.) *Stuben* (4623 ft.; Alte Post, 100 beds; to Schröcken, see p. 379) and ascends in windings, traversing a bleak upland valley, to the **Arlberg Pass** (1½ hr.; 5912 ft.). Beyond it (5 min.) is the hospice of *St. Christof* (32 beds; ski-ing). Then down to *St. Anton* (1 hr.; see below). — A motor post plies in summer from Langen viâ Stuben, the Flexen-Sattel (p. 379), and Zürs to *Lech* (p. 379; 8¾ M. in 1 hr., 3*S*), then descends the Lechtal to *Reutte* (p. 384; 51½ M. in 6 hrs., 12*S*).

The train enters the **Arlberg Tunnel**, 6½ M. long, which ascends rapidly to its centre (4300 ft.). The transit lasts ¼ hr.

70 M. **St. Anton** (4275 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 140 beds at 4½-20*S*, Schwarzer Adler, 40 beds, both good; Kreuz), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Tal*, which above it is called *Ferwall*, and below it *Stanzer Tal*, is a summer and winter sports resort. In the vicinity are several beautifully situated club shelter-huts (with inns), whence numerous interesting ascents may be made.

We now descend to (74 M.) *Pettnau* (3927 ft.). On the right rises the *Hoher Riffler* (10,368 ft.). We again cross the Rosanna. — 75¾ M. *Schnann* (3826 ft.), at the mouth of the *Schnanner Klamm*. — Crossing the Rosanna twice more, we next reach (77¾ M.) *Flirsch* (3688 ft.; Post, 14 beds), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Eisenspitze* (9334 ft.). The valley contracts.

81½ M. *Strengen* (3376 ft.). The village (3215 ft.) lies to the left. We pass through two tunnels and over a viaduct, 282 ft. high, and cross the *Trisanna*, which issues from the Paznaun-Tal. — 84½ M. *Wiesberg* (3150 ft.), with a castle.

86½ M. **Pians** (2992 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the village (2795 ft.; Alte Post, 50 beds from 3*S*; to the Paznaun-Tal, see p. 381). Above it, on the green foothills, is *Grins*, at the base of the huge *Parseier Spitze* (9969 ft.).

91½ M. **Landeck** (2546 ft.; railway restaurant). The town (2677 ft.; Post, 100 beds at 4-11, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. 14-20*S*, good; Goldener Adler, 50 beds; Schwarzer Adler), with 4300 inhab., 20 min. W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the old *Schloss*.

We may walk hence viâ *Perjen* to the *Lötz Waterfall* (1 hr.; key at the mill). — A marked path ascends S.E. through the *Schloss-Wald* to the **Venetberg** (5 hrs.; 8245 ft.). Magnificent panorama.

Motor posts run in summer from Landeck to *Feuchten* (see below) in the Kaunser Tal, 17½ M. in 2 hrs. (5½*S*); to *Galtür* (p. 389) in the Paznaun-Tal, 26½ M. in 2¼ hrs. (10*S*); and to the *Reschen-Scheideck* (see below), 31 M. in 2¾-4¼ hrs. (8*S*). — Express motor posts to Schuls-Tarasp, in Switzerland, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in Bavaria.

From Landeck to the Reschen-Scheideck (Meran), 31 M. by road (motor post, see above). — The road ascends the right bank of the *Inn* to the (5½ M.) *Pontlatzer Brücke* (2822 ft.). — 8 M. **Prutz** (2841 ft.; Post, 40 beds from 3*S*), at the entrance to the Kaunser Tal.

To the W. (40 min. by footpath) is *Ladis* (3904 ft.), with sulphur-baths (Kurhaus, 50 beds, P. 11-14*S*) and the ruins of *Laudeck*: ½ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4541 ft.; Kuranstalt, 140 beds, P. 12-17*S*, good; ski-ing), with a mineral spring, in a fine site.

The wooded **Kaunser Tal** runs E. to Kaltenbrunn, then S., parallel with the Pitztal (p. 383), to the central Ötztal massif. The road (motor post, see above; walkers will prefer the bridle-path by *Kauns* and the pilgrim-resort of *Kaltenbrunn*) ascends along the *Faggenbach*, past (6 M.) *Nufels* (4157 ft.), where the path just mentioned joins the road, to (8 M.) *Feuchten* (4177 ft.; Hirsch, 36 beds), then by a cart-track to the (4 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus* (6326 ft.; inn in summer, 56 beds and 18 mattresses), in view of the large *Gepatsch Glacier* (5 M. long). Passes from this point to *Mittelberg* in the Pitztal (p. 383) over the *Ölgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.; 7-8 hrs.); to *Vent* (p. 386) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,640 ft.; 9-10 hrs., difficult; better viâ the Gepatsch Glacier and the Brandenburger Haus in 9½ hrs.).

10 M. *Ried in Tirol* (2877 ft.; Post Inn), with *Schloss Sigmundsried*. — 18½ M. **Pfunds** (3182 ft.), consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (Post Inn), on our road, on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds*, on the right bank, at the mouth of the *Radurschel-Tal*.

Above Pfunds the road crosses the (20¼ M.) *Cajetan-Brücke*, short of which a road diverges to the right for Schuls-Tarasp (Engadine; see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'), and gradually ascends on the right bank, being partly hewn in the rock.

22½ M. **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730 ft.; Hotel, 60 beds at 3-5, P. 10-13*S*, good), with a magnificent view of the Lower Engadine. In the Inn gorge lies *Alt-Finstermünz* (3265 ft.), the old frontier between Tyrol and Switzerland.

The road now turns to the left, enters the valley of the *Stillebach*, and ascends in a long bend.

26½ M. **Nauders** (4478 ft.; Post, 85 beds at 3-7*S*; Schwarzer Adler), a village with 1100 inhab. and the old castle of *Naudersberg*. — The road ascends gradually on the right bank of the Stillebach to (28½ M.) *Fuhrmannsloch* (4702 ft.; Austrian customhouse), and crosses the (29¾ M.) Italian frontier to reach the (31 M.) **Reschen-Scheideck** (4954 ft.), the watershed between the Inn and the Adige and the boundary between the N. and S. Alps. Hence viâ Mals to Meran, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The Arlberg Railway remains on the right bank of the Inn. — 93¼ M. *Zams*, with a large nunnery of the Sisters of Mercy. Passing the ruined *Kronburg* (r.), we reach (98¼ M.) *Schönwies* (2385 ft.).

103¼ M. **Imst** (2349 ft.; railway restaurant). The little town (2710 ft.; Post, 100 beds at 3-6*S*; Eggerbräu, 27 beds; Lamm), ¾ hr. N. (motor post in 10 min., 70*g*), lies pleasantly on the W. side of the *Gurgel-Tal*.

The ascent of the *Tschirgant* (7782 ft.), 5 hrs. E., is worth the fatigue. — The *Muttekopf* (9111 ft.; fine panorama), 6 hrs. W., is ascended without difficulty (guide advisable after fresh snow) viâ the (3¾ hrs.) *Muttekopf-Hütte* (6315 ft.; inn in summer, 8 beds and 20 mattresses).

The **Pitztal**, the lower part of which is a narrow and rugged valley, with many waterfalls, deserves a visit for the grand scenery at its head. The new road from Imst to St. Leonhard was open for traffic in 1929 as far as the Inn auf der Schön (8¾ M.; motor post in 50 min., 3*S*). The old road, practicable only for small carriages, leads as far as (9 hrs.) Mittelberg; carriages may be ordered at the Alte Post Inn at Wenns, but walking is preferable. From the station of Imst the road ascends S.E. to *Arzl* (½ hr.; 2897 ft.), then to (1½ hr.) *Wenns* (3212 ft.; Alte Post, 33 beds) and viâ the (1 hr.) *Inn auf der Schön* to (3 hrs.) *St. Leonhard* (4518 ft.; Sonne) and (2¾ hrs.) *Plangeros* (5302 ft.; Kirschner's Inn). Farther up (1 hr.) is **Mittelberg** (5689 ft.; Falbesoner, 40 beds from 3*S*), a village inhabited in summer only, finely situated in view of the beautiful **Mittelberg-Ferner*, the grand ice-fall of which descends to the valley 40 min. higher up. — A very interesting excursion (guide, 10*S*, unnecessary for experts) from Mittelberg is to the (3 hrs. S.E.) *Braunschweiger Hütte* (9052 ft.; inn in summer, 40 beds and 26 mattresses), with a superb view of the sea of ice as far as the Wildspitze. The *Mittagskogel* (10,374 ft.; not difficult), 2½ hrs. S.W. of the hut, affords a fine survey of the whole of the Pitztal Alps; the *Wildspitze* (12,382 ft.; p. 386) may be ascended by adepts in 5 hrs., with guide (21*S*). From the Braunschweiger Hütte a pass (guide, 23*S* from Mittelberg, advisable for novices) leads viâ the *Pitztaler Jöchl* (9826 ft.) to *Sölden* (4 hrs.; p. 385); the route viâ the *Taufkar-Joch* (10,528 ft.) to *Vent* (5-6 hrs.; see p. 386) is preferable. — In the Taschach-Tal, 2½-3 hrs. S.W. of Mittelberg, is the *Taschach-Haus* (7989 ft.; inn in summer, 18 beds and 20 mattresses), commanding a fine view of the Taschach Glacier, with its impressive séracs. Hence a route (guide 23*S*) ascends viâ the *Sexgerten-Ferner* to the (2½ hrs.) *Ölgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.), from which the *Hintere Ölgrubenspitze* (10,712 ft.), a superb point of view, may be scaled by adepts in 1 hr., and descends to the Gepatsch-Haus (2 hrs.; p. 382). For details, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

From Imst to Reutte, 37¼ M., motor post from Imst station to (22¼ M.) Lermoos in 2¼ hrs. (6*S* 20*g*), and thence by railway (16¾ M.); motor post from Innsbruck to Obermoos (Zugspitze Railway), see p. 375. The road leads N.E. through the shadeless *Gurgel-Tal* viâ *Tarrenz* to

(10 M.) **Nassereit** (2766 ft.; Grüner Baum, 40 beds at 2-3, L. 3-3½*S*), where the road from Telfs (13¾ M.; see below) joins ours on the right. Farther on the road crosses the effluent of the dark-green *Fernstein-See*, by which rise the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*. We pass (12½ M.) the Fernstein Inn (3304 ft.), below the picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, and ascend on the W. side of the valley to the (15¼ M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; Alpen-Hotel Fernpass, 60 beds at 3-4, L. 4, P. 10-13*S*), the finest pass between Tyrol and Bavaria. Thence we descend past the *Blind-See* and *Weissen-See*, enjoying splendid views of the Wetterstein range, to (22¼ M.) **Lermoos** (3264 ft.; Drei Mohren, 40 beds at 4-10, L. or D. 4*S*, Post, 100 beds at 2½-7, L. 4¼, D. 5*S*, both good), finely situated in a broad basin, a station (railway restaurant) on the line from Pfronten to Garmisch-Partenkirchen (to the Zugspitze Railway, see below). From Lermoos we take the railway N.W. to (36 M.) **Reutte** (2802 ft.; Tiroler Hof, at the station, 70 beds from 3, L. 3¼-5*S*; Post, 100 beds from 2½, L. 3½*S*, Goldener Hirsch, 50 beds at 3 5*S*, both good), a large market-village on the Lech. To the E. (1½ hr.) are the **Stuiben Falls*. Motor post from Reutte through the Lechtal to Langen, on the Arlberg Railway, see p. 381. — From Reutte to *Hohenschwangau*, *Füssen*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The **Zugspitze** (9725 ft.), the highest mountain in Germany, affords a superb panorama. From Lermoos (see above) we go E. by railway or motor post (comp. p. 375) to (1¼ M.) *Ehrwald* (3268 ft.; Sonnenspitze, 55 beds from 5, L. 3½*S*, good; Maria Regina, 52 beds), a summer and winter resort with 1300 inhabitants. From the station a motorbus (1¾ M. in 10 min.; 1*S*) runs to *Obermoos* (4016 ft.), the lower station (restaurant, L. or D. 2½-5*S*, 50 beds at 4-8*S*) of the *Aerial Railway, which ascends the Zugspitze in 20 min. (up and down 21*S*). This railway, opened in 1926, is c. 2¼ M. long (supported at six places; longest span 1100 yds.) and accomplishes an ascent of 5187 ft. The carriages (open in summer) carry 19 passengers. The upper station (9203 ft.) and the new hotel (76 beds at 5-8, L. or D. 3-6*S*; view from the dining room) are partly hewn in the rock. Hence a covered staircase brings us to the ridge (Austro-German frontier), along which a protected path (warm clothing, nailed shoes, and some mountaineering experience necessary) leads to the (30-40 min.; guide 3 *M*) *West Peak* (9725 ft.), with the *Münchner Haus* (inn in summer, 62 mattresses).

Beyond Imst the train skirts the precipices on the right bank of the Inn and crosses the *Ötztaler Ache* (fine view, right, of the Ötztal, with the Acherkogel). — 108¾ M. **Ötztal** (2270 ft.; Ötztaler Hof, 50 beds from 2½*S*, good) is the station for the Ötztal (p. 385).

To the right is *Schloss Petersberg*, on the left the beautiful Mieming chain. — 114½ M. *Stams*, with a Cistercian abbey.

120½ M. **Telfs** (2041 ft.; Post, 20 beds; Hohe Munde), a market-village of 3000 inhabitants. Hence a fine road (motor post in 1½ hr., 3*S*) leads by *Ober-Mieming* (2851 ft.; Post Inn) and *Obsteig* (3264 ft.) to *Nassereit* (13¾ M.; see above).

128 M. **Zirl** (1955 ft.). The village (2041 ft.; Post, 38 beds; Löwe) lies on the left bank, 20 min. N., overlooked by the ruin of *Fragenstein*. Hoch-Zirl station, see p. 375.

To the left is the precipice of the *Martinswand* (3652 ft.), with the cavern where Emperor Maximilian I. is said to have been rescued, and the tunnel of the Mittenwald railway (p. 375). — 130½ M. *Kematen* (1946 ft.), at the mouth of the *Sellrain-Tal*.

136½ M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 365.

43. The Ötztal.

Motor Post in summer from Ötztal station to *Zwieselstein*, 27¼ M. in 3½ hrs. (11*S*). — Motor post from Innsbruck (p. 365) viâ (30½ M.) *Ötztal* station to (34¾ M.) *Ötz* in 2 hrs. (6*S*).

The **Ötztal**, the longest (37 M.) lateral valley of the Inn, is remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery. It is broad and fertile in the lower part, with fields of flax and maize and beautiful larch woods. Higher up it contracts to a number of wild ravines, and to the S. branches off in several arms.

Ötztal station (2257 ft.), see p. 384. — The road ascends in windings, then descends to the *Ötztaler Ache*, and leads by (1¾ M.) *Ebene* (at the mouth of the *Stuibenbach*, which issues from the beautiful *Auer Klamm*, 25 min. E.) to (4¼ M.) **Ötz** (2690 ft.; Post Hotel Kassl, 120 beds at 3-5, P. 10-14*S*, Drei Mohren, 70 beds at 3-6*S*, both good), a prettily situated summer resort.

At (5¼ M.) *Habichen* (2769 ft.) we cross the Ache and ascend the left bank in windings; on the opposite bank tower the *Acherwand* and (farther on) the abrupt *Engelswand*.

9¼ M. **Umhausen** (3399 ft.; Krone, 70 beds from 2½, P. from 10*S*, good), a pretty village.

To reach the (¾ hr. S.E.) ***Stuiben Fall** we ascend near the church, on the right bank of the village brook, cross it after ½ hr., near the electricity works, and mount for ¼ hr. more, through larch-woods, to a point opposite the fall, which plunges in two leaps, to a depth of 460 ft., from under a natural bridge of rock. — Walkers bound for Längenfeld descend, by the bridge below the falls and along the conduit to the left (blue and white way-marks), to the road skirting the Ache.

We now enter the defile of *Maurach*, 2 M. long, an old moraine, where we cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent through scanty pine-woods the road enters a green widening in the valley, in which lie the hamlets of *Au* (3780 ft.; Lamm Inn) and *Dorf*.

15 M. **Längenfeld** (3868 ft.; Hirsch, 70 beds at 2-3½*S*, good; Stern; Kurbad, 5 min. S., 68 beds, with a sulphur spring), frequented in summer, lies at the mouth of the *Sulztal*, in which two club shelter-huts (inns in summer) are suitable starting-points for numerous interesting climbs. — We cross the stream before and after (17¾ M.) *Huben* (3917 ft.); to the right appears the *Hohe Geige* (11,140 ft.). The valley narrows. — 20¾ M. *Aschbach Inn* (4111 ft.). We recross the stream and ascend through woods, then keep nearly level.

24¼ M. **Sölden** (4465 ft.; Alpenverein, 70 beds at 2-3, P. 8½-10*S*; Post, 85 beds; Sonne, 70 beds), a finely situated village, much frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports.

Ascent of the **Brunnenkogel** (9521 ft.; 4½ hrs.; red way-marks), interesting. We mount steeply to the (4 hrs.) *Brunnenkogel-Hütte* (10,000 ft.; inn in summer, 3 beds and 11 mattresses) and (½ hr.) the top. — To the Stubai-Tal over the *Bildstöckl-Joch*, see p. 375. — To the Pitztal over the *Pitztaler Jöchl*, see p. 383.

Beyond Sölden we ascend the left bank of the stream and pass through the *Kühtreien*, a wild gorge.

$27^1/_4$ M. **Zwieselstein** (4829 ft.; Post, 42 beds, Zwieselstein, 35 beds, at both bed from $2^1{}_2$, P. from 8*S*), where the Ötztal forks: to the left is the *Gurgler Tal* (see below), to the right the *Venter Tal*. The road ends here.

A good bridle-path ascends the Venter Tal, skirting the left bank of the *Venter Ache*, to ($1^3{}_4$ hr.) *Kurzlehn* or *Heiligkreuz* (5617 ft.; accommodation at the curé's) and (2 hrs.) **Vent** (6211 ft.; Vent, 100 beds at $2^1{}_2$-4*S*, good; Zum Kuraten, 70 beds, Post, 70 beds, both plain), a village at the foot of the *Talleitspitze* (11,178 ft.), which divides the valley: W. the *Rofen-Tal*, the approach to the Hochjoch; E. the *Nieder-Tal*, the way to the Niederjoch.

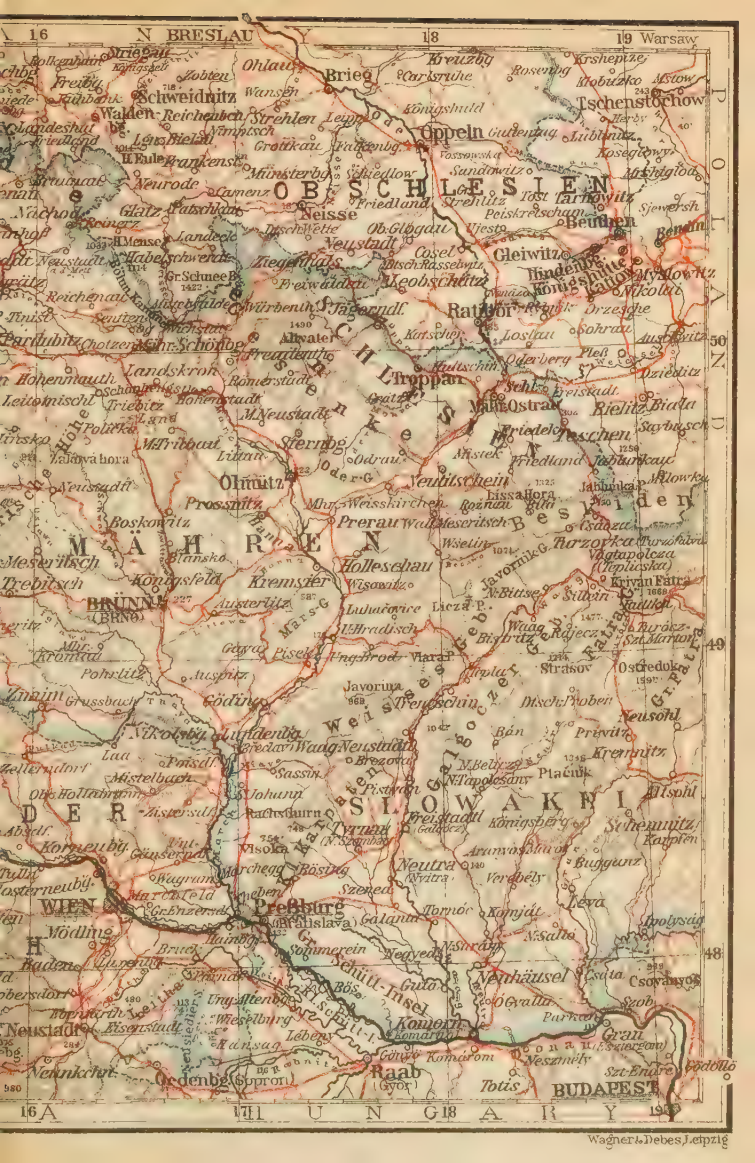
Ascents from Vent. The **Kreuzspitze* (11,336 ft.; $5^1{}_4$-$5^3{}_4$ hrs.; guide 22*S*; not difficult when there is little snow) offers a splendid panorama. We ascend to the right from the Niederjoch route, by the ($2^3{}_4$ hrs.) *Sammoar Hut* (8284 ft.; inn in summer, 30 beds and 20 mattresses). — The **Similaun* (11,834 ft.), not difficult for experts (guide 28*S*), is ascended in 7 hrs. viâ the ($4^3{}_4$ hrs.) *Niederjoch* (9998 ft.), with the *Similaun-Hütte* (inn in summer, 32 beds and mattresses), on Italian territory. — The *Wildspitze* (12,382 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide from the Breslauer Hütte 16*S*), the highest summit in Tyrol, is not very difficult for adepts; the route ascends N.W. by the (3 hrs.) finely situated *Breslauer Hütte* (9344 ft.; inn in summer, 31 beds and 26 mattresses). Descent to the Pitztal, see p. 383. — Diverging to the right from the Hochjoch path after 1 hr., we reach the ($2^1{}_2$ hrs.) *Vernagt-Hütte* (9075 ft.; inn, open all the year, 26 beds and 12 mattresses), then go on in $2^1{}_2$ hrs. (guide necessary, 20*S*) to the *Brandenburger Haus* (10,794 ft.; inn in summer, 42 beds and 29 mattresses), grandly situated above the vast *Gepatsch Glacier*. Another interesting route to the ($6^1{}_2$ hrs.) Brandenburger Haus leads viâ the (3 hrs.) new *Hochjoch-Hospiz* (8200 ft.; inn, open all the year, 38 beds and 32 mattresses). From the Brandenburger Haus the *Weisskugel* (12,290 ft.; Italian frontier) is climbed in 6 hrs. (guide 24*S*; steady head essential).

Passes. To *Mittelberg* in the Pitztal (p. 383) viâ the **Taufkar-Joch* (10,528 ft.), 9 hrs., not difficult and very interesting (guide 27*S*). — To *Gurgl* viâ the *Ramol-Joch*, 7-8 hrs., see below. — To the *Kaunser Tal* viâ the *Gepatsch-Joch*, see p. 382. — The routes, much frequented before the war, from Vent viâ the *Nieder-Joch* (9998 ft.; Italian frontier) and the *Hochjoch* (9465 ft.) to the *Schnalser Tal* are no longer practicable, owing to the closing of the frontier.

The Gurgler Tal (see above) is ascended by a cart-track leading from Zwieselstein on the left bank of the *Gurgler Ache* to ($2^3{}_4$ hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6322 ft.; Edelweiss, 100 beds from $2^1{}_2$*S*; Zum Kuraten), the highest village in Austria, in a grand site.

To Vent over the Ramol-Joch, 7-$7^1{}_2$ hrs. from Ober-Gurgl, grand, and not difficult (guide 21*S*). Bridle-path to the ($3^1{}_2$ hrs.) *Ramol-Haus* (9849 ft.; inn in summer, 26 beds and 10 mattresses); then across the small Ramol-Ferner to the ($^3{}_4$ hr.) **Ramol-Joch** (10,479 ft.), with a beautiful view of the Wildspitze. Descent to Vent, 3 hrs. — The *Grosser Ramolkogel* (11,650 ft.) may be ascended from the Ramol-Joch in $2^1{}_4$ hrs., with guide (14*S*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(WESTERN PORTION)
1: 2,750,000
English Miles
Railways (—Express Trains)
Leipzig
DRESDEN
CHEMNITZ
PRAG
PRAHA
Pilsen
Budweis
Linz
Passau
Regensburg
Landshut
Straubing
Deggendorf
Plauen
Zwickau
Aussig
Reichenberg
Zittau
Karlsbad
Marienbad
Eger
Tetschen
Leitmeritz
Melnik
Kolin
Pardubitz
Pisek
Prachatitz
Krumau
Gmünd
Freistadt
Urfahr
Wels
Steyr
Amstetten
Scheibbs
Waidhofen
Kienberg
Gaming
Mariazell
Neuhaus
Yabor
Tabor
Beneschau
Budweis
Rohrbach
Vilshofen
Dingolfing
Mühldorf
Braunau
Schärding
Neumarkt
Haag
Hausruck
Admont
Leoben
Aussee
Ischl
Gmunden
Gastein
Zell am See
Lienz
Villach
Klagenfurt
Judenburg
Knittelfeld
Mürzzuschlag
Semmering
Wiener Neustadt
Baden
Wien
Vienna
Brünn
Iglau
Znaim
Nikolsburg
Olmütz
Prerau
Hradisch
Göding
Ung. Hradisch
Trentschin
Sillein
Neutra
Tyrnau
Pressburg
Raab
Komorn
Gran
Neuhäusel
Waag
Neutra
Schemnitz
Kremnitz
Neusohl
Rosenberg
Deutschendorf
Kaschau
Eperies
Tokay
Miskolcz
Ofen
Pesth
Szolnok
Debreczin
Arad
Temesvar
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Klausenburg
Maros-Vasarhely
Bistritz
Neusatz
Peterwardein
Semlin
Belgrad
Mohacs
Fünfkirchen
Essegg
Agram
Karlstadt
Fiume
Sissek
Brod
Gradiska
Banjaluka
Travnik
Serajevo
Mostar
Ragusa
Cattaro
Spalato
Sebenico
Zara
Lissa
Pola
Triest
Görz
Tarvis
Udine
Venedig
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Bologna
Modena
Parma
Mailand
Turin
Genua
Nizza
Marseille
Avignon
Lyon
Genf
Basel
Zürich
Konstanz
Bregenz
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Passau
Regensburg
Nürnberg
Bamberg
Coburg
Hof
Plauen
Zwickau
Chemnitz
Dresden
Leipzig
Meerane
Gera
Greiz
Reichenbach
Elsterberg
Oelsnitz
Adorf
Asch
Eger
Tepl
Marienbad
Karlsbad
Falkenau
Komotau
Brüx
Teplitz
Aussig
Tetschen
Bodenbach
Schandau
Pirna
Freiberg
Frankenberg
Zschopau
Annaberg
Olbernhau
Brandeis
Melnik
Kralup
Laun
Saaz
Podersam
Lobositz
Leitmeritz
Raudnitz
Jungbunzlau
Mlada Boleslav
Turnau
Gablonz
Reichenberg
Zittau
Rumburg
Schluckenau
Warnsdorf
Tharandt
Wilsdruff
Meissen
Riesa
Oschatz
Torgau
Eilenburg
Delitzsch
Borna
Altenburg
Zeitz
Weissenfels
Merseburg
Halle
Bitterfeld
Dessau
Köthen
Bernburg
Aschersleben
Quedlinburg
Halberstadt
Wernigerode
Blankenburg
Harzburg
Goslar
Seesen
Northeim
Einbeck
Alfeld
Hildesheim
Peine
Braunschweig
Wolfenbüttel
Helmstedt
Magdeburg
Burg
Genthin
Brandenburg
Potsdam
Berlin
Spandau
Oranienburg
Neuruppin
Fürstenberg
Frankfurt
Cottbus
Guben
Sorau
Forst
Spremberg
Hoyerswerda
Kamenz
Bautzen
Görlitz
Lauban
Bunzlau
Liegnitz
Glogau
Sagan
Sprottau
Grünberg
Crossen
Züllichau
Schwiebus
Landsberg
Küstrin
Frankfurt
Fürstenwalde
Eberswalde
Angermünde
Prenzlau
Templin
Neustrelitz
Neubrandenburg
Stargard
Pyritz
Greifenhagen
Schivelbein
Dramburg
Neustettin
Rummelsburg
Lauenburg
Stolp
Leba
Danzig
Zoppot
Gotenhafen
Neustadt
Dirschau
Marienburg
Elbing
Braunsberg
Heilsberg
Allenstein
Neidenburg
Soldau
Mlawa
Plock
Strasburg
Graudenz
Thorn
Bromberg
Inowrazlaw
Gnesen
Posen
Kempen
Rawitsch
Lissa
Fraustadt
Bentschen
Meseritz
Schwerin
Wollstein
Rogasen
Wongrowitz
Znin
Hohensalza
Mogilno
Exin
Kolmar
Filehne
Schneidemühl
Deutsch Krone
Flatow
Konitz
Tuchel
Berent
Karthaus
Neustadt
Putzig
Hela
Pillau
Königsberg
Tilsit
Insterburg
Gumbinnen
Goldap
Lyck
Johannisburg
Sensburg
Rastenburg
Angerburg
Ortelsburg
Neidenburg
Osterode
Hohenstein
Deutsch Eylau
Rosenberg
Marienwerder
Riesenburg
Neumark
Löbau
Briesen
Strasburg
Gollub
Rypin
Lautenburg
Neidenburg
Soldau
Neumarkt
Strehlen
Ohlau
Brieg
Neisse
Ratibor
Oppeln
Kosel
Gleiwitz
Beuthen
Tarnowitz
Kattowitz
Myslowitz
Sosnowitz
Bendzin
Dombrowa
Olkusch
Krakau
Wadowice
Saybusch
Teschen
Bielitz
Biala
Jablunkau
Friedek
Mistek
Freiwaldau
Zuckmantel
Neisse
Glatz
Habelschwerdt
Reichenstein
Silberberg
Frankenstein
Münsterberg
Neustadt
Oberglogau
Leobschütz
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Freudenthal
Hotzenplotz
Neutitschein
Freiberg
Mährisch Ostrau
Karwin
Orlau
Hultschin
Ratibor
Rybnik
Pless
Nikolai
Loslau
Rybnik
Tarnowitz
Beuthen
Kattowitz
Myslowitz
Sosnowitz
Bendzin
Dombrowa
Olkusch
Krakau
Wadowice
Saybusch
Teschen
Bielitz
Biala
Jablunkau
Friedek
Mistek
Freiwaldau
Zuckmantel
Neisse
Glatz
Habelschwerdt
Reichenstein
Silberberg
Frankenstein
Münsterberg
Neustadt
Oberglogau
Leobschütz
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Freudenthal
Hotzenplotz
Neutitschein
Freiberg
Mährisch Ostrau
Karwin
Orlau
Hultschin
Ratibor
Rybnik
Pless
Nikolai
Loslau
13 E. of Greenwich
14
15


16
N BRESLAU
18
19 Warsaw
Brieg
Oppeln
Tschenstochow
OBSCHLESIEN
Neisse
Beuthen
Gleiwitz
Ratibor
Troppau
Teschen
Ohlau
Schweidnitz
Neustadt
Landeck
Habelschwerdt
Gr. Schnee B.
Reichenau
Zuckmantel
Freudenthal
Landskron
Leitomischl
Hohenmauth
Pardubitz
Chrudim
Deutsch-Brod
Iglau
Znaim
Nikolsburg
Feldsberg
Wolfstal
Hollabrunn
Stockerau
Korneuburg
Floridsdorf
Simmering
Schwechat
Mödling
Baden
Neunkirchen
Neustadt
Eisenstadt
Oedenburg (Sopron)
Ungarisch-Altenburg
Wieselburg
Ödenburger Gebirge
Leithagebirge
Leitha
Ransau
Lebeny
Schütt-Insel
Komorn (Komárom)
Raab (Györ)
Totis
Gran (Esztergom)
Neszmély
Neuhäusel
Csata
Csovar
Szob
Parkan
Waitzen
Vácz
Sz.-Endre
Ofen
BUDAPEST
Pest
Gödöllö
Hatvan
Jaszbereny
Kecskemet
Nagy-Kanizsa
Agram
Fünfkirchen
Essegg
Peterwardein
Semlin
Belgrad
Mohacs
Baja
Szegedin
Arad
Temesvar
Orsova
Turn-Severin
Karansebes
Lugos
Mehadia
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Klausenburg
Debreczin
Grosswardein
Munkacs
Ungvar
Stryj
Lemberg
Przemysl
Jaroslau
Tarnow
Krakau
Neu-Sandec
Arva
Neumarkt
Trentschin
Waag
Neutra
Tyrnau
Freistadt
Pistyan
Sassin
Brezowa
Neustadt
Privitz
Kremnitz
Schemnitz
Kapfen
Altsohl
Ipolysag
Losonc
Fülek
Rimaszombat
Putnok
Miskolcz
Tokay
Eperies
Bartfeld
Kaschau
Jglo
Sillein
Bistritz
Strasow
Ostrednka
Javorina
Deutschproben
Neusohl
Kremnitz
Platnik

V. BUDAPEST. PRAGUE. THE NORTH BOHEMIAN SPAS.

Route — Page

44. From Vienna to Budapest 388
A. Railway viâ Strass-Sommerein 388
B. Steamer on the Danube 390
Esztergom, 391.

45. Budapest 393
Francis Joseph Quay, 400; Academy of Sciences, 401; St. Stephen's Church, 402; Parliament House, 402; New Hungarian Gallery, 404; Millennium Monument, Museum of Fine Arts, 405; Agricultural Museum, 412; György Ráth Museum, 413; National Museum, 414; Industrial Art Museum, 416; Ethnographical Museum, 417; St. Margaret Island, 418. — Royal Palace, 419; Coronation Church, Fisher Bastion, 420; Gellért-Hegy, 421; Aquincum, 422. — Svábhegy, 423. — Lake Balaton, 424.

46. From Vienna or Budapest viâ Lundenburg to Prague 425
A. From Vienna viâ Lundenburg (Břeclav) to Prague 425
Brünn (Brno), 425. — The Moravian Karst, 429.
B. From Budapest to Prague 431
Pressburg (Bratislava, Pozsony), 432.

4 From Vienna viâ Znaim to Prague 434
Znaim (Znojmo), 434. Kuttenberg (Kutná Hora), 435.

48. From Vienna viâ Gmünd to Prague 436

49. Prague and its Environs 437
Týn Church, 444; Clam-Gallas Palace, 445; Picture Gallery, 446; Museum of Industrial Art, Jewish Burial Ground, 448; National Museum, 449; Karlov, 450; Municipal Museum, 452. — Most Karlův, 452; Church of St. Nikolaus, Waldstein Palace, 453; Castle, 455; Cathedral, 456; Belvedere, Strahov Abbey, 458; Petřín, Modern Gallery, 459; Stromovka, 460. — Karlstein Castle, White Hill, 461.

50. From Prague to Dresden 462
A. Viâ Leitmeritz (Litoměřice) and Tetschen (Děčín) 462
B. Viâ Aussig (Ústí) and Bodenbach (Podmokly) . . 464
Milleschauer, 464. — Hoher Schneeberg, 466.

51. From Vienna viâ Gmünd and Marienbad to Eger . . 466
Budweis (České Budějovice), 466. — Pilsen (Plzeň), 468. — Eger (Cheb), 470. — Franzensbad (Františkovy Lázně), 472.

52. From Prague or Aussig viâ Komotau (Chomutov) and Karlsbad to Eger 474
A. From Prague viâ Komotau to Eger 474
St. Joachimsthal (Jáchymov), 476.

Route — Page

B. From Aussig to Eger 477
Dux (Duchcov), 478. — Brüx (Most), 478; Ossegg, 479.

53. Teplitz-Schönau (Teplice-Šanov) and its Environs . . 479
Eichwald, 482.

54. Karlsbad (Kralovy Vary) and its Environs 483
Hirschensprung, 488; Aberg, 489. — Stifterwarte, 489. — Elbogen, Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn, 491.

55. From Karlsbad to Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně) . . 492

Magyar Pronunciation. The VOWELS are pronounced in the Italian way (except the short *a*, which resembles the short English ŏ in lot) and are short if not marked by the accent (′); *ö* and *ü* have the value of the short German modified o and u (ŏ, ŭ), *ő* and *ű* represent the corresponding long sounds (ō, ū). Diphthongs are unknown in Magyar, each vowel being pronounced separately. — CONSONANTS: *c*, *cz* = ts; *cs* = tsh; *ds* = j; *j* = consonantal y; in *ly*, *ny*, and *ty* the y is consonantal; *gy* = j; *s*, *ss* = sh; *zs* = z (zh) in azure; *sz*, *ssz* = ss. Double consonants between vowels should be distinctly pronounced as such, *e. g.* Kassa, pron. kŏsh-shŏ. — The STRESS is generally on the first syllable.

Czech Pronunciation. The VOWELS are pronounced in the Continental fashion, but are always short unless marked by an accent (′ or °). *ě* = yĕ (y as in yes) or iĕ; *y* resembles a sound halfway between i and the German modified u (ü). In the combinations *aj*, *ej*, *oj*, and *uj* the letter j is pronounced as a short i; *ou* = oŭ. — CONSONANTS: *c* = ts (also before k); *č* = tsh; *ch* = guttural ch, as in Scottish loch; *d′*, *t′* = dy, ty (y as in yes); *g* is always hard; *h* is always a strong aspirate; *j* = y as in yes, if final = ĭ (comp. above); *k* before ě or z = hard g; *ň* = ny (y as in yes) or nĭ; *qu* = kv; *ř* = rzh (*i.e.* r + z as in azure); *s* = voiceless (sharp) s; *š* = sh; *ž* = z in azure. At the end of a word, after a short vowel, the voiced letters *b*, *d*, *ď*, *z*, and *ž* become voiceless (*i.e.* p, t, rsh, s, sh). *ř* also before k and t, and *z* also before c, h, k, p, š, or t; *v*, if final or before b, č, d, h, ch, j, k, p, s, š, or t = f. Before i (ĭ) *d*, *t*, and *n* are pronounced as d′, t′, and ň (see above). In certain cases (*e.g.* in 'Vltava', 'vrch', 'čtvrtek', etc.) voiced consonants have the effect of vowels. — The STRESS usually lies on the first syllable; words of more than two syllables are accentuated on the first and the third (or fifth) syllable.

44. From Vienna to Budapest.

A. Railway viâ Strass-Sommerein.

167 M. AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY to Strass-Sommerein, then HUNGARIAN STATE RAILWAY. Express in 5¼ hrs. (57*S* 70*g*, 42*S* 20*g*, 28*S*), ordinary train in 10½ hrs. (36*S* 10*g*, 21*S* 60*g*, 14*S* 30*g*). — The Orient Express from Calais to Bucharest (p. xi) runs from Vienna to Budapest (West Station) viâ Marchegg (p. 167). Pressburg (p. 432), and Szob (p. 432).

ROAD, 157 M. — We quit *Vienna* (558 ft.; p. 3) by the Simmeringer Haupt-Strasse (Pl. G H 6, 7; *I*). — 6¾ M. *Schwechat* (p. 124). — 23½ M. *Bruck* (518 ft.; p. 165). — 41 M. *Nikelsdorf* (p. 166). We cross the Hungarian frontier. — 55¼ M. *Magyaróvár* (p. 389). — 77 M. *Győr* (390 ft.; p. 389). — 87 M. *Gönyü* (p. 390). — 102½ M. *Komárom* (367 ft.; p. 390). — 120½ M. *Süttö*. — 135 M. *Dorog*. To the left for Esztergom (5½ M.; p. 391). — 142¼ M. *Piliscsaba* (663 ft.). — 157 M. *Budapest* (328 ft.; we enter by the Zsigmond Utca, Pl. C 1), see p. 393.

From Vienna to (44¾ M.) *Strass-Sommerein*, Hun. *Hegyeshalom*, see R. 5a. — The railway goes on to the E. — 52¼ M. *Moson-Magyaróvár*, Ger. *Wieselburg*, on the Little Danube. At the confluence of the Leitha and the Little Danube, ¼ hr. N., lies *Magyaróvár*, Ger. *Ungarisch-Altenburg*, with an agricultural school. — 62¼ M. *Lébény-Mosonszentmiklós*. The interesting Romanesque church, belonging to an old Benedictine abbey, dates from c. 1208.

74 M. **Győr.** — *Railway Restaurant.* - Hotels. *Royal*, Gróf Tisza István Tér, close to the station, 64 R.; *Fehér Hajó*, next to the Royal; *Bárány*, Királyi Út. — Cafés. *Royal*, in the hotel of that name; *Kiosk; Hungária.* — Cabs from the station to the town 1½*P*, with two horses 2*P* (at night 2*P*, 2*P* 80*f.*).

Győr (pron. 'g' soft), Ger. *Raab* (390 ft.), the Roman *Arabona*, is a busy industrial town of 60,000 Hungarian inhab., at the influx of the *Rába* (Ger. *Raab*) and the *Rápca* into the *Little Danube*. Keeping straight on from the station we cross the Gróf Tisza István Tér, with the *Town Hall* or Városháza and its lofty tower on the right, follow the Deák Út, pass the Carmelite convent (l.), and reach (9 min.) the Erzsébet Tér, with a bronze statue of the poet K. Kisfaludy (1788-1830), by Mátrai (1892). Hence we may either proceed a short way to the left to an island in the Rába, with shady promenades, or we may go straight on to the *Bishop's Palace*, with the Dóczi Chapel (1487). A little to the right of the palace is the *Cathedral*, founded in the 12th cent. and remodelled in 1639-45. The Héderváry Chapel, to the right of the entrance, has a silver reliquary-bust of St. Ladislaus (early 15th cent.). — Steamer to Gönyü, see p. 390.

97 M. *Komárom-Újváros*, Ger. *Komorn* (367 ft.; railway restaurant; 6000 inhab.), connected with *Komárno* (p. 390), the Czechoslovakian town, by an iron bridge, 472 yds. long, over the main arm of the Danube.

Beyond (100 M.) *Szöny* (p. 391) the line turns gradually S.E., quitting the Danube and nearing the hills. — From (104½ M.) *Almásfüzitö* a branch-line runs to Esztergom (26 M.; p. 391). — 109½ M. **Tata-Tóváros,** or **Totis,** an industrial place, lies on the Nagy Tó, a lake 2¾ M. long into which warm springs flow. The château of Count Esterházy has a magnificent park. — Near (116¼ M.) *Bánhida* (railway restaurant) we observe up on the left a bronze eagle, a millennium monument (1897; comp. p. 405). — 151 M. *Budaörs* lies in a fertile fruit and wine growing district. — Beyond (154¾ M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (railway restaurant) the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 440 yds. long, to reach (164 M.) *Budapest-Ferencváros* (express trains do not stop here) and the East Station at (167 M.) *Budapest* (p. 393).

B. Steamer on the Danube.

175¾ M. The summer time-table of the steamers lasts from the beginning of May to the end of September. The steamers of the First Danube Steamer Co. (D.D.S.G.; comp. p. 4) start early in the morning from the Prater-Kai below the Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G H 2, 3; *I*): express (stopping only at Pressburg and going on from Budapest to Belgrade and Giurgiu) and mail boat alternately, 4 times weekly, in 12 (up-stream in 20-22) hrs. Fares 21*S*, 14*S* (to Pressburg 6 or 4*S*). Passengers may go on board the night before: cabin with two berths 12½ 25*S*. Restaurant on board: B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3¾*S*. — Steamers of the Royal Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Co. (M.F.T.R.) from the Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G H 2; *I*) thrice weekly in 12½ (up-stream in 22) hrs. Fares as above. — A Czechoslovakian steamer plies from Vienna to Pressburg in 2¾ hrs., starting in the afternoon on week days and in the morning on Sundays from the Urania Building (Pl. E 2; *II*). — No Czechoslovakian visa (pp. xiii, xiv) is required for through-passengers from Vienna to Hungary.

The finest scenery is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, beyond Dunaalmás, and when nearing Budapest. Comp. p. 202.

The distance given in miles in the text denotes the stopping places of steamers (L., l. = left, R., r. = right, as the traveller proceeds).

Vienna, see p. 3. — The steamer passes under the bridge of the Marchegg railway (R. 5b). To the right is the *Praterspitz* (p. 121), where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river.

L. *Lobau* (see p. 120). — R. *Fischamend*, see p. 157.

R. *Petronell*, see p. 157. — R. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, see p. 158. — 28 M. R. *Hainburg*, see p. 158. Hainburg and —

L. **Devín**, Ger. *Theben* (390 ft.), in Czechoslovakia, form the gateway to Hungary (Porta Hungarica), between the Little Carpathians on the left and the Leitha Mountains on the right. On a limestone rock (696 ft.) is an old castle, destroyed by the French in 1809. The *Morava* (Ger. *March*), the boundary between Austria and Czechoslovakia, here falls into the Danube. The left bank of the river now belongs to Czechoslovakia as far as Szob (p. 432), and the right bank below Pressburg to Hungary.

37 M. L. **Pressburg** (p. 432), commanded by its four-towered castle-ruin. The steamer passes below the iron bridge (p. 433); to the left are the docks. — The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, though occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water (one large mill-wheel is built between two anchored boats, on the larger of which stands the mill itself). The river is divided into three arms, which form two islands, the *Great* (l.) and *Little* (r.) *Schütt* (Hun. Csallóköz and Szigetköz); the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about 200 villages.

86 M. R. *Gönyü*, below the influx of the Rába. About 9¼ M. to the E. (local steamer in 1½ hr.) is the town of Győr or Raab (p. 389). — Short of (100 M.; r.) *Komárom-Újváros* (p. 389), on the Hungarian bank, the steamer passes under a bridge, then turns towards the Czechoslovakian bank.

101 M. L. **Komárno** (Czech), Hun. *Komárom*, Ger. *Komorn* (367 ft.; Central Hotel; Horváth, on the Danube), a fortified town

Nikolsburg
Ulrichskirchen
Wolkersdorf
Bockfluss
Ginserndorf
Weikendorf
Obersreiden
Marchegg
Bisternitz
Ratzersdorf
Schönfeld
Theben
Theben
Margarethen
Siebenbrunn
Lassee
Engelhartstetten
Neu Weidorf
Wolfstal
Deutsch-Wagram
Gänserndorf
Leopoldsdorf
Haringsee
Stopfenreuth
Radsdorf
Breitstetten
Franzensdf.
Eckartsau
Petronell
Orth
Aspern
Schönau
Kopfstetten
Regelsbrunn
Wien
Lobau
Mariä-Ellend
Fischamend
Höflein
Schwechat
Zwölfaxing
Arbesthal
Gottlesbrunn
Zurndorf
Leopoldau
Simmering
Landstrasse
Schwadorf
Margarethen am See
Mannersdorf
Trautmannsdorf
Kaiserstein-bruch
Neusiedl am See
Zeiselmauer
Bergau
Lazarsberg
Moosbrunn
Mannersdorf
Neusiedler See
Weiden
Breitenbrunn
Heide
Hanság
Vasvár
Szinó
Nezsider See
Nagyszeg
Versend
Öreg sziget
Kamocsa
Haszvad
Perbete
Kis Ujfalu
Hegy hátja
Alsó Kvarasd
Gyula
Imele
Bogota
Gyalla
Sz. Péter
Hadia
Bátorkeszi
Alistal
Apáczai Szakállos
Ekecs
Szakállos
Marlos
Nagy Megyer
Felső Gellér
Mocsa
Keszegfalva
Ketény
Marczalháza
Kurtakeszi
Nemes Ocsa
Puszta Virág
Radvány
Nagy Tanya
Ekel
Ujfalu
Izsa
Pát
Vesztr
Kis Ujfalu
Füss
Nagy Keszi
Lél
Nemesócsa
Ersek-Csécsö
Nána
Venek
Gönyü
Ács
Kerek to
Tömörd
Szamod
Vámos
Puszta Öreg Sz. Ivánd
Mocsa
Tömörd
TOTIS (TATA)
Sz. Iván
Ordög ásta hegy
Harcsás hegy
Igmánd
Vajas
Vajas
Bana
Bana
Bánya
Bánya
Bábolna
Kocsi halom hegy
Koos
Kis
Nagy to
RAAB
(GYÖR)
Szabadhegy
THE
from VI
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer.

Ihrnka
Ihrnka
Ihrnka

of 17,700 inhab., lies at the E. extremity of the Great Schütt and on the right bank of the *Váh* (Czech; Hun. *Vág*, Ger. *Waag*), which here falls into the Danube. It is an important trans-shipping port (coal, corn) and the birthplace of the Hungarian novelist Maurus Jókai (1825-1904; comp. p. 405). In 1848-49 the place was bravely defended by the Hungarians under Klapka, who is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Róna (1896), in front of the town hall.

R. *Szőny*, the Roman *Brigetio*. — R. *Dunaalmás*, with marble quarries. The Danube is of imposing width. — 118 M. R. *Piszke* also possesses marble quarries. — 121 M. R. *Nyergesújfalu*.

130 M. R. **Esztergom.** — The steamer-pier is near the Primate's palace, the Budapest Station (see below) in the S. part of the town, 20 min. walk from the pier (motorbus 50*f*; carriage 2*P* 40*f*). — Hotels. *Fürdö Szálló*, Ferenc József Út 20, W. of the cathedral, 20 R.; *Magyar Király*, Kossuth Lajos Utca 25, 12 R. — Cafés. *Korona*, Lőrinc Utca; *Központi*, Rákóczi Tér. — *St. Stephen's Thermal Baths* (Szent István Híviz Fürdötelepe; temperature 84° Fahr.), on an arm of the Danube, with swimming baths also.

Esztergom, Ger. *Gran* (454 ft.), the residence of the Hungarian kings in the 12-13th cent., is a town of 19,500 inhab. situated near the confluence of the *Garam* or *Gran* and the Danube. It is the seat of the Primate of Hungary. The **Basilica** or *Cathedral*, an edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, built in 1822-56 from Kühnel's designs, rises picturesquely on a hill, 217 ft. above the Danube. The nave is 350 ft. long; the dome over the crossing is 236 ft. high.

The interior is elaborately decorated. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the marble tomb of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Primate of Hungary (d. 1809), by G. Pisani. The Bakócz Chapel, to the left of the entrance, in the Renaissance style, was erected by Andrea Ferucci in another part of the town in 1507 but transferred hither in 1824. The treasury (open on week days at 9.30, Sun. & holidays 10; permission of the canon necessary, apply at the sacristy), to the left of the choir, contains a Byzantine pax tablet (11th cent.), the cross used at Hungarian coronations (12th cent.), a Mount Calvary once belonging to King Matthias Corvinus (Italian, 15th cent.), the so-called apostolic cross designed by Francesco Francia for Primate Ippolito d'Este, chalices, vestments, etc.

On the S.W. side of the cathedral hill is the Romanesque *Chapel of St. Stephen* (12th cent., restored in 1874). — At the W. base of the hill, visible as we approach, is the **Palace of the Primate**, completed in 1882 from plans by Lippert and containing a *Museum* (open 11-1 & 3-5; apply to the steward's office) with pictures by Hungarian artists of the 15-19th cent. and paintings by Ghirlandaio, Lorenzo di Credi, Mainardi, Pisanello, Crivelli, Foppa, Daniele Crespi, Caravaggio, Zurbaran, Wolgemut, Altdorfer, Cranach, Maulpertsch, Waldmüller, etc. (also antiquities and engravings). Close by to the E. is the episcopal *Diocesan Library*, containing 121,000 vols., old MSS., incunabula, and engravings (open in the morning on application to the librarian). The imposing *Priests' Seminary*, at the N. foot of the hill, is seen as we leave Esztergom.

The *Vaskapu* (1332 ft.), 1¼ hr. E., commands an extensive view.

From Esztergom to Budapest, 36 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. — Beyond (26 M.) *Óbuda* (p. 422) on the left is the amphitheatre, on the right the remains of Aquincum (p. 422). The Danube is crossed. — 36 M. *Budapest* (West Station; p. 393).

From Esztergom a motorbus runs 4 times daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. to *Visegrád* (see below). — A local steamer plies from Esztergom to Budapest (Eötvös Tér, Pl. D 4) twice (thrice in summer) daily in $4^1/_2$ (up-stream in 6) hrs., viâ Visegrád and through the arm of the Danube W. of St. Andrew's Island (see below). — Railway from Esztergom to Almásfüzitő, see p. 389.

L. *Parkan* is connected with Esztergom by a bridge. The Pressburg-Budapest railway (R. 46b) follows the left bank of the Danube beyond this. — The river, which is narrow here, flows between the spurs of the *Mátra Mountains* (l.) and the *Bakony Forest* (r.), and is flanked by picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

138 M. L. *Szob* (p. 432), the first Hungarian stopping-place on the left bank. — 145 M. *Nagymaros* (p. 431).

R. **Visegrád** (Slav. 'High Fortress'), opposite Nagymaros (local steamer), a market-village of 1600 Magyar and German inhab., is visited, like Nagymaros, as a summer resort. About 20 min. from the pier of the local steamer is the so-called *Salomon Tower* (13th cent.), 65 ft. high Hence we may go on in 25 min. to the height (1034 ft.) crowned by the huge ruins of the *Castle*, a magnificent royal residence under the kings Charles Robert (d. 1342) and Lewis the Great and razed under Emperor Leopold I. Fine view. The castle of King Matthias Corvinus lay at the foot of the hill.

For the local steamer to Esztergom or Budapest and the motorbus to Esztergom, see above.

The hills recede and the Danube, dividing into two arms and thus forming (r.) the *Szentendrei Sziget* or St. Andrew's Island ($18^1/_2$ M. long), turns S.

155 M. L. *Vác*, Ger. *Waitzen* (p. 431), is an episcopal see of 19,400 inhab. with a cathedral of 1761-77. The municipal museum contains Roman votive tablets. In the upper town is a triumphal arch erected in 1764 for the entry of Maria Theresa.

L. *Új-Pest* or *Neu-Pest*, with a winter harbour. The steamer passes under the bridge of the Budapest-Esztergom railway.

R. *Óbuda* or *Alt-Ofen*, see p. 422. — To the W., on the slope of the *Kecske-Hegy*, is the convent of *Kiscell*, erected in 1738, now private property.

The boat skirts the St. Margaret Island (p. 418) and passes under the Margaret Bridge (p. 418). A view (especially beautiful at sunset) is then suddenly disclosed of the long town of Pest on the left, with its Parliament Building and the Széchenyi suspension-bridge, while Buda rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the back-ground, the Gellért-Hegy.

175 M. L. *Budapest*, see p. 393. The steamers of the First Danube Steamer Co. berth at the Petőfi Tér (Pl. D 5), those of the Royal Hungarian Co. at the Eötvös Tér (Pl. D 4).

45. Budapest

Út, utca = street; körút = boulevard; pálya udvar (p.u.) = station; tér = square; rakpart = quay; híd = bridge.

Railway Stations (all with restaurants). 1. *East Station of the State Railway* (Keleti Pályaudvar; Pl. I 4), for the lines to Vienna (viâ Raab, Hun. Győr, and Strass-Sommerein, Hun. Hegyeshalom), Graz (viâ St. Gotthard), Tapolca (Lake Balaton), Bucharest, Belgrade, Fiume, and Poprad-Vel'ká (Tatra Mountains). — 2. *West Station of the State Railway* (Nyugati Pályaudvar; Pl. E F 2), for the Orient Express from Vienna to Pressburg and Bucharest, for Esztergom (Gran), and viâ Oderberg (Czech Bohumín) to Berlin or Warsaw. — 3. *Southern Station of the Southern Railway* (Déli Vasuti Pályaudvar; Pl. A 4, 5), at Buda, for Siófok (Lake Balaton) and Trieste. — Cabs, see p. 394; porter for handluggage 25*f* per piece; tramways, see p. 394.

Steamer Piers, for steamers to Vienna and Orsova, at the Eötvös Tér (Pl. D 4) and the Petőfi Tér (Pl. D 5).

Air Services (comp. p. xxii). The aerodrome is at Mátyásföld, $5^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the East Station. Tickets may be obtained also at the travel bureaux (p. 397). Special motor-cars for passengers of the *Hungarian Air Service Co. Ltd.* (Magyar Légiforgalmi Részvény Társaság) start from the offices at Váci Utca 1 (Pl. E 5, 6) 40 min. before flying-time, for passengers of the *Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne* ('Cidna') from Vörösmarty Tér 3 (Pl. D E 5) 50 min. before flying-time.

Hotels (no omnibuses at the stations; the hour of closing is midnight; night-porter 30-40*f*). On the Left Bank. **Dunapalota* (Ritz; Pl. du, D 4), Mária Valéria Utca 14, on the Danube, 160 beds (75 bathrooms) from 8, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 7*P*, **Grand-Hôtel Hungaria* (Pl. a; D 5), Türr István Utca 1, on the Danube, 350 beds (60 bathrooms) from 10, B. 3, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 7, P. from 22*P*, **Carlton* (Pl. b; D 5), Mária Valéria Utca 2, on the Danube, 210 beds (80 bathrooms) from 8, B. 2, L. or D. from 3*P*, **Astoria* (Pl. f; F 5), Kossuth Lajos Utca 19, 250 beds (60 bathrooms) from 6, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5*P*, **Grand-Hôtel Royal* (Pl. u; F 3, 4), Erzsébet Körút 45-47, 450 beds (90 bathrooms) from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. from $3^1/_4P$, all five first-class. — **Palace* (Pl. o; G 4, 5), Rákóczi Út 43, 200 beds (20 bathrooms) from 5, B. 1, L. 2, D. 3*P*; **Pannonia* (Pl. m; F 5), Rákóczi Út 5, 180 beds from 7, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2P$; **Vadászkürt* (Pl. g; E 5), Türr István Utca 5, near the Danube, 185 beds (12 bathrooms) from $6^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 4*P*; *Bristol* (Pl. t; D 5), Mária Valéria Utca 4, on the Danube; *Continental* (Pl. h; F 4), Dohány Utca 42, 280 beds (18 bathrooms) from 6, B. $1^1/_4$, L. or D. from 3*P*; *Metropole* (Pl. c; G 4), Rákóczi Út 58, 270 beds (26 bathrooms) from $4^1/_2$, B. 1, L. or D. from $2^1/_2P$; *Nemzeti* (National), József Körút 4 (Pl. G 5), 100 beds from $6^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2P$; *Erzsébet Királyné* (Queen Elizabeth; Pl. k, E 5), Egyetem Utca 5-7, 135 beds at $5^1/_2$-10, B. 1, L. or D. from $2^1/_4P$; *Savoy* (Pl. e; G 5), József Körút 19, 83 R.

Near the East Station (Pl. I 4): *Imperial* (Pl. s; H 4), Rákóczi Út 90, 220 beds (20 bathrooms) from $5^1/_2$, B. 1, L. or D. from $2^1/_2P$; *Park Hotel*, Baross Tér 10, 250 beds from $3^3/_4$, B. 1, L. $1^3/_4$, D. 2*P*; *Central* (Központi; Pl. i, H 4), Baross Tér 23, 130 beds from 5*P*; *Excelsior* (Pl. v; G H 4), Rákóczi Út 72, 127 beds from $5^1/_2$, B. 1, L. or D. from $1^3/_4P$.

Near the West Station (Pl. E F 2): **Britannia* (Pl. p; E F 3), Teréz Körút 39, 200 beds (16 bathrooms) from $5^1/_2$, B. 1, D. 4*P*; *István Király* (King Stephen; Pl. n, E 3), Podmaniczky Utca 8, 120 beds at 4-$8^1/_2P$; *Meran* (Pl. l; E 2), Berlini Tér 7, 52 R.

On the Right Bank. *Esplanade* (Pl. y; C 1), Zsigmond Utca 38-40, opposite the Szent Lukács Hydropathic, 300 beds from 4*P*; *Bellevue*, Attila Utca 53 (Pl. A B 4), close to the South Station, 60 beds from 6, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_4$, D. 5*P*; *Fiume* (Pl. q; C 5), Lánchíd Utca 12, on the Danube, 120 beds. — Hotel-Restaurant Svábhegy and Sanatorium Svábhegy, see p. 423.

Hydropathics, with warm sulphur baths. **Szent Gellért* (Pl. E 7; p. 421), with café-restaurant and garden-terraces, 320 beds (80 bathrooms) from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 16*P*; **Szent Margitsziget* (p. 418), 350 beds (40 bathrooms) from 6, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4, P. from 13*P*; *Szent Lukács* (Pl. C 1; p. 422), 110 beds from 5, B. 1¼, P. from 12½*P*; *Császár Fürdő* (Pl. C 1; p. 422), 110 R.; *Erzsébet Sós Fürdő* (Pl. C 9; p. 421), 70 R.

Pensions. *Grimm*, Vigadó Utca 2, near the Vigadó Tér (Pl. D 5), 70 beds, P. 9-16*P*; *Renaissance*, Irányi Utca 21 (Pl. E 6), 75 beds, P. 9-12*P*; *Erzsébet*, Váci Utca 40 (Pl. E 5, 6), 35 beds, P. 7-12*P*; *Budapest*, Falk Miksa Utca 10 (Pl. D 2, 3); *Gröbel*, Kossuth Lajos Tér 14 (Pl. D 3), P. from 8*P*; *Palatinus*, Falk Miksa Utca 3 (Pl. D 2, 3), 20 beds, P. 8-12*P*.

Restaurants (comp. p. xxvi) in the hotels (mentioned on p. 393) **Dunapalota*, **Hungaria*, **Astoria*, **Royal*, *Pannonia*, *Vadászkürt*, etc. Also **Nemzeti Kaszinó* or National Casino, Kossuth Lajos Utca 5 (Pl. E 5), **Országos Kaszinó* or 'Gentry' Casino, Semmelweis Utca 3 (Pl. E 5), near the Kossuth Lajos Utca, both open to non-members also; *Kovács*, Curia Utca 2 (Pl. E 5); *Spolarits*, Ferenciek Tere 7 (Pl. E 5); *Wagner*, Andrássy Út 41, corner of Liszt Ferenc Tér (Pl. F 3); *Baum*, Andrássy Út 51, by the Octogon (Pl. F 3); *Pinke*, Váci Utca 38 (Pl. E 5, 6), corner of Duna Utca; *Pilseni Sörcsarnok*, Vigadó Tér 3 (Pl. D 5), near the Danube, with seats in the open; *Drexler*, Andrássy Út 25, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E 4); *Keszey*, Rákóczi Út 44 (Pl. F G 4, 5); *Pösch*, Dohány Utca 20 (Pl. F G 4, 5). — Summer Restaurants. **Gundel*, Állatkerti Út 2 (Pl. G H 1), next to the Zoological Garden entrance; restaurant on the St. Margaret Island (p. 418); restaurant in the *Town Park* (Pl. H 1); *Öreg Diófa* (Alter Nussbaum), Pálya Utca 5 (Pl. B 5), frequented at midday and in the evening, plain. — *Erdélyi Borozó* (Transylvanian wine-rooms), Dalszinház Utca 8, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E 4), to the W., with hot dishes; *Tizenkét Apostol*, Kigyó Utca 4-6, W. of the Apponyi Tér (Pl. E 5), a beer room frequented for luncheon, no hot dishes; *Jánoz Vitéz*, an artistically fitted up beer-room in the Hotel Erzsébet Királyné (p. 393).

Cafés (comp. p. xxvii) in the hotels. Also *Vigadó Kioszk* (Pl. 5), with seats in the open; *New York*, Erzsébet Körút 9-11, corner of Dohány Utca (Pl. G 4), *Spolarits*, József Körút 37-39 (Pl. G 5), *Emke*, Erzsébet Körút 2 (Pl. F G 4), all three with good gipsy music; *Belvárosi Kávéház*, Apponyi Tér, close to the S.W. end of the Kossuth Lajos Utca (Pl. E 5), *Kioszk*, Erzsébet Tér (Pl. E 4); *Japán* (corner of Liszt Ferenc Tér), *Abbazia* (corner of the Octogon), both Andrássy Út; *Balaton*, Rákóczi Út 17 (Pl. F G 4, 5), at the W. end of the street; *Opera*, Andrássy Út 24, next to the Opera House (Pl. E 4); *Museum*, Múzeum Körút 12 (Pl. F 5), corner of Főherceg Sándor Utca. — **Confectioners.** **Gerbeaud*, Vörösmarty Tér 8 (Pl. D E 5) and in the Town Park; *Lukács*, Andrássy Út 70; *Ruszwurm*, Szent Háromság Tér (Pl. B 4); *Auguszt*, Krisztina Tér 3 (Pl. B 5).

Motor Cabs. *Small Cars* (1-3 pers.): 70*f* for the first 1000 metres, 25*f* for every 500 m. more; 6 min. waiting 25*f*; at night (11 p.m.-6 a.m.) 25*f* for each 425 m.; luggage 40*f* per piece. *Large Cars* (1-5 pers.): 70*f* for the first 1000 m., each 500 m. more 30*f*, at night 30*f* for each 425 m.

Circular Drives of the Touring & Travelling Co. (p. 397), calling at several museums, starting on week-days at 9.30 and 3.30 from the Vigadó Tér (Pl. D 5); fare 8 or 12*P*. The same firm arranges excursions to Visegrád (20*P*), Lake Balaton (56*P*), Mezőkövesd (80*P*; national costumes), etc.

Tramways. The cars keep to the left in passing each other. Fare for part of a line 16*f*, for a whole line or for a ticket allowing up to three changes within an hour, and for a ticket allowing a change from one tramway line to the underground railway, 24*f*. We only mention the lines of importance to visitors.

4. From the *Uj Szent János-Kórház* (St. John's Hospital; beyond Pl. A 3; comp. the map, p. 423) viâ the Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) and the Great Boulevard to the *Boráros Tér* (Pl. G 7) in 42 minutes,

5. From the *Népliget* (Public Garden; beyond Pl. K 7) viâ the Üllői Út (Pl. H I 7), Vilmos Császár Út (Pl. E 3, 4), and Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) to the *Fő Tér* (beyond Pl. C 1) in 54 minutes.

6. From the *Boráros Tér* (Pl. G 7) viâ the Great Boulevard to the *Nyugati Pályaudvar* (West Station; Pl. E F 2) in 23 minutes.

8. From the *Műcsarnok* (Art Union; Pl. H 2) viâ the Podmaniczky Utca (Pl. F 2), Báthory Utca (Pl. D E 3), Széchenyi Rakpart (Pl. D 3, 4), and Ferenc József Rakpart (Pl. D E 5, 6) to the *Kálvin Tér* (Pl. F 6) in $^1/_2$ hr.

9. From the *Horthy Miklós Út* (Pl. B-E 7-9) viâ the quays on the right bank of the Danube to the *Fő Tér* (beyond Pl. C 1) in 37 minutes.

10. From the *Műcsarnok* (Art Union; Pl. H 2) viâ the Király Utca (Pl. F G 3), Nagymező Utca (Pl. E 3), Kossuth Lajos Tér (Pl. D 3), and Váci Út (Pl. E 2) to *Újpest* (beyond Pl. F 1) in 50 minutes.

14. From the *Orczy Tér* (Pl. I 6) viâ the Baross Utca (Pl. F-H 3), Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D E 6), and South Station (Pl. A 4, 5) to the Uj Szent János-Kórház (comp. line 4) in 38 minutes.

15. From the *Városliget* Town Park; Pl. H I 2) viâ the Rottenbiller Utca (Pl. G H 3, 4), Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), Vilmos Császár Út (Pl. E 3, 4), and Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) to the *Krisztina Körút* (Pl. A 3).

16. From the *Orczy Tér* (Pl. I 6) viâ the Baross Utca (Pl. F-H 3) and Ferenc József Rakpart (Pl. D E 5, 6) to the *Rudolf Tér* (Pl. D 2; Margaret Bridge) in $^1/_2$ hr.

19. From *Zugló* (beyond Pl. K 2) viâ the Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), Ferenc József Bridge (Pl. E 6), and Horthy Miklós Út (Pl. B-E 7-9) to *Kelenföld* (beyond Pl. A 9) in 50 minutes.

27. From *Városliget* (Town Park; Pl. H I 2) viâ the Rottenbiller Utca (Pl. G H 3, 4), Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), and Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D E 6) to the *Horthy Miklós Út* (Pl. B-E 7-9) in 32 minutes.

33. From the *Állatkert* (Zoological Garden; Pl. G H 1) viâ the Thököly Út (Pl. I K 2, 3), Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), Vilmos Császár Út (Pl. E 3, 4), and Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) to the *Krisztina Körút* (Pl. A B 4, 5).

35. From the *Állatkert* (see No. 33) viâ the Thököly Út (Pl. I K 2, 3), Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), and Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D E 5, 6) to the *Krisztina Körút* (Pl. A B 4, 5) in 50 minutes.

44. From *Szép Ilona* (comp. the map, p. 423) viâ the South Station (Pl. A 4, 5), Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D E 6), Rákóczi Út (Pl. F G 4, 5), and István Út (Pl. H I 2, 3) to the *Állatkert* (Zoological Garden; Pl. G H 1).

46. From the *East Station* (Pl. I 4) viâ the Szinnyei Merse Utca (Pl. F G 2) to the *West Station* (Pl. E F 2).

53. From the *East Station* (Pl. I 4) viâ the Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D 5, 6) to the *Pállfy Tér* (Pl. C 2).

60. From the *East Station* (Pl. I 4) viâ the Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D 5, 6) to the *Southern Station* (Pl. A 4, 5).

73. From *Óbuda* (beyond Pl. C 1) viâ the Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) and the Great Boulevard to the *Boráros Tér* (Pl. G 7) in $^3/_4$ hr.

77. From *Szép Ilona* (comp. the map, p. 423) viâ the Margaret Bridge (Pl. C D 1, 2) to the *Berlini Tér* (Pl. E 2) in 28 minutes.

81. From *Zugliget* (map, p. 423) to the *Krisztina Körút* (Pl. A 3).

83. From the *Hüvösvölgy* (comp. the map, p. 423) to the *Krisztina Körút* (Pl. A B 4, 5) in 25 minutes.

Motorbuses ply from the Vörösmarty Tér (Pl. D E 5) in every direction; fare 24-50*f*.

Underground Electric Railway from the *Vörösmarty Tér* (Pl. D E 5) under the Andrássy Út in 18 min. to the ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Széchenyi Baths* in the Town Park (Pl. H 1), every 3 min. during the day, every 4-8 min. in the evening (last car about 11 p.m.). Fare 24*f*. Stations: Deák Ferenc Tér, Vilmos Császár Út, Opera House, Octogon, Vörösmarty Utca, Körönd, Bajza Utca, Aréna Út, Zoological Garden.

Cable Railway to the fortress at Buda, see p. 419. — *Rack and Pinion Line* to the Svábhegy, see p. 423. — *Local Railway* to Aquincum, see p. 422.

Local Steamers, plying every $^1/_2$-$^1/_2$ hr., from the *Boráros Tér* (Pl. F G 7) viâ the Gellért Baths (Pl. E 7), Custom House (Vámház; Pl. E 6, 7), Eskü Tér (Pl. E 5, 6), Tabán (Pl. C D 6), Vigadó (Pl. D 5), Árpád Utca (Pl. D 3, 4), Batthyány Tér (Pl. C 3), Pálffy Tér (Pl. C 2), Lower and Upper St. Margaret Island, and Óbuda to *Újpest* (beyond Pl. C 1). — Small screw-steamers ('Propellers') ply between Tabán and Vigadó, Árpád Utca and Batthyány Tér, and Óbuda and Újpest. — Taxi Motor Boats may be hired at the landing-stage near the Hotel Hungaria (Pl. a; D 5).

General Post Office (Pl. E 5), in the Petöfi Utca; poste restante on the ground floor, entered from the Városház Utca. Postage, see p. xxiii. — **Police Station** (Pl. D 4), Ferenc József Tér 7.

Legations. *Great Britain*, Werbőczy Utca 1 (Pl. B 3), consulate Zoltán Utca 8 (Pl. D 3); *United States*, Lendvay Utca 12 (Pl. G 2), consulate Deák Ferenc Utca 18 (Pl. D E 5); *Austria*, Akadémia Utca 17; *Czechoslovakia*, Rózsa Utca 61, consulate Rudolf Tér 2; *Germany*, Ferenc József Rakpart 24 (Pl. D 4); *Poland*, Országház Utca 13 (passport office Akadémia Utca 9); *Rumania*, Horánszky Utca 15 (passport office Teréz Körút 34); *Yugoslavia*, Stefánia Út 43 (passport office Veres Pálné Utca 17). — Chambers of Commerce. *British*, Akadémia Utca 12 (Pl. D 3, 4); *American*, Föherceg Sándor Utca 28 (Pl. F G 5).

Presbyterian Church, services at the Scottish Mission Hall, Vörösmarty Utca 51 (Pl. F G 2, 3).

Banks. *Hungarian National Bank* (Magyar Nemzeti Bank; Pl. E 3), Szabadság Tér; *British-Hungarian Bank* (Angol Magyar Bank), Vilmos Császár Út 32 (Pl. E 3, 4) and many branches; *Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest* (Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank), Gróf Tisza István Utca 2 (Pl. D E 4); *Hungarian General Credit Bank* (Magyar Általas Hitel Bank), Dorottya Utca 5 and József Tér 2-4 (Pl. D E 4, 5).

Hungarian Arts & Crafts. *Iparmüvészeti Társulat* (Industrial Art Association), Andrássy Út 69 (Pl. E F 3, 4), with a permanent exhibition (week-days 9-2, Sun. 10-1; 40*f*). — *Házipar Szövetség* (National Association of Hungarian Home Industries), Apponyi Tér 1 (Pl. E 5). — *Izabella Házipar Egylet* (Isabella Home Industry Union), Deák Ferenc Utca 12 (Pl. D E 5). — *Our Shop*, Eötvös Tér 1 (Pl. D 4). — Depot of the *Zsolnay Majolica Factory*, Váci Utca 39, corner of Duna Utca (Pl. E 5).

Tobacco (comp. p. xxvii). Imported cigars and cigarettes are sold by *T. Kállay*, Türr István Utca 4 (Pl. D E 5), opposite the Hotel Hungaria.

Theatres (all performances in Hungarian). *Royal Opera House* (Magyar Királyi Dalszínház; Pl. E 4), Andrássy Út, closed in summer. — *National Theatre* (Nemzeti Színház), in the building of the former People's Theatre (Pl. G 5), Rákóczi Út, dramas and comedies. — *Municipal Theatre* (Városi Szinház; Pl. H 4), Tisza Kálmán Tér, operettas and operas. — *Royal Theatre* (Király Színház; Pl. G 3), Király Utca 71, operettas. — *Comedy Theatre* (Vigszinház; Pl. D E 2), Lipót Körút 14. — *Fővárosi Operett Színház*, Nagymező Utca 17 (Pl. E F 3, 4).

Variety Theatres. *Jardin de Paris*, Erzsébet Királyné Utca 1 (Pl. I K 1), in summer; *Royal Orpheum* (Pl. F 3), Erzsébet Körút 31, in winter. — Cabarets. *Teréz Körúti Színpad*, Teréz Körút 46 (Pl. E F 2, 3); *Andrássy Úti Színház*, Andrássy Út 69 (Pl. E F 3, 4).

Popular Resorts and **Excursions.** *St. Margaret Island* (p. 418). — *Town Park* (p. 412). — *Gellért-Hegy* (Blocksberg; p. 421). — *Svábhegy* (Schwabenberg; p. 423). — *Zugliget* (Anwinkel; p. 424). — *Hüvösvölgy* (Kühles Tal; p. 424). — Also *Visegrád* (p. 392): railway to Nagymaros in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr., then steam-ferry in 10 min., returning by steamer. — *Esztergom* (Gran; p. 391); railway, see p. 392.

Sport. *Horse Racing* on the racecourse by the plain of Rákosmező (Kerepesi Út; beyond Pl. K 4, 5). Steeplechasing at the racecourses at Káposztásmegyer (N. of Újpest; comp. map on p. 423) and at Alag, both reached from the West Station in 20 min. or ½ hr. respectively (comp. R. 46b). — *Golf Course* (18 holes) on the plateau of the Svábhegy (p. 423). — *Football* on the St. Margaret Island (Pl. D 1) and at the Üllői Út (Pl. K 8). — *Lawn Tennis* and *Pigeon Shooting* on the St. Margaret Island (Pl. D 1). — *Motoring.* Királyi Magyar Automobil-Club, Apponyi Tér 1; Magyar Touring Club, Déak Ferenc Utca 10.

National Festival on Aug. 20th (St. Stephen's Day), with procession from St. Stephen's Chapel (p. 419). Many magnificent national costumes may be seen on this day.

Baths (comp. the hydropathics, p. 394, and p. 421). *Széchenyi Bath* (p. 412), in the Town Park, with bathing beach; *Hungaria Bath* (p. 421), Nyár Utca 7 (Pl. F 4); *Körúti Fürdő*, Erzsébet Körút 51 (Pl. G 4). — *Rudas Fürdö* and *Szent Gellért Fürdö*, comp. p. 421. — *Palatinus Bathing Beach*, on the W. side of the St. Margaret Island (p. 418). — For *Swimming Baths* in the Danube, comp. the plan.

Lavatories ('Férfiak' for men, 'Nök' for women): Deák Ferenc Tér (Pl. E 4, 5), Ferenc József Tér (Pl. D 4), Erzsébet Tér (Pl. E 4), etc.

Travel Bureaux. *Touring & Travelling Co.* (Idegenforgalmi és Utazási Vállalat), main office in the Redoute Building (Pl. D 5), Danube side, the official ticket office of the Hungarian State Railways and representative for Thos. Cook & Son and the American Express Co., week-days 9-5; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Mária Valéria Utca 1 (Pl. D 4, 5), week-days 9-1 & 3-5. **Municipal Inquiry Office** (Idegenforgalmi Hivatal) in the Redoute Building (Pl. D 5), entrance No. 2 Deák Ferenc Utca, week-days 9-1 & 4-6.

Times of Admission.

Academy of Sciences (p. 401): Historic Picture Gallery Sun., Wed., & Fri., 10-1, free. — Reading-room of the library daily, 3-7 (closed in July & Aug.). — Goethe Room Mon., Wed., & Fri. 10-12, free. — Vörösmarty Room daily, 10-12, free. — Széchenyi Museum Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-12, free. — Botanical Museum week-days, 9-2, free.

Agricultural Museum (p. 412): agriculture section Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-1; sections of forestry, hunting, and fishing in turn on Wed. & Sun., 10-1; free.

Art Exhibitions. In the *New Art Union* (p. 405), 10-2, 2*P*; in the *Nemzeti Szalon* (p. 401), 9-4, 1*P*, holidays 2*P*.

Botanical Garden (p. 417): week-days 8.30-12 and from 2 p.m. to sunset, closed on Sun.; free.

Ernst Museum (p. 404), daily, 9-4, Sun. 9-2; 1*P*.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 417), daily 9-1; week-days 40*f*, Sun. free.

Ferenc Hopp Museum of East Asiatic Art (p. 405): from March 1st to Oct. 31st on Tues., Wed., Sat., & Sun., 10-1; free on Sun., on other days 40*f*.

Fine Arts, Museum of (p. 405): daily, 10-1.30, 40*f*, closed sections 80*f* (Sun. 10-11, free).

Geological Museum (p. 413), Mon., Tues., Fri., & Sat. 10 1, 40*f*; Sun. 10-1, free.

György Ráth Museum (p. 413), daily, except Mon., 9-1.30; 80*f* (Sun. free).

Industrial Art, Museum of (p. 416). The various sections are open in turn daily, except Mon., 9-1.30; adm. to the open sections 40, to the closed 80*f*. On Sun. (9-1) all sections are free.

Municipal Museum (p. 413): from May 1st to Oct. 15th on Fri., Sun., & holidays, 9-1, Tues. 4-7; free.

National Museum (p. 414): antiquities Tues. & Fri. 9-1.30, 40*f*; zoological collection Mon. & Thurs. 9-1.30, 40*f*; mineralogical collection Wed. & Sat. 9-1.30, 40*f*; all sections free on Sun., 9-1.30. Széchényi National Library daily, 9-2 (Sun. 9-1).

New Hungarian Gallery (p. 404), daily, except Mon., 10-1.30, 40*f* (Sun. 10-11, free).
Parliament House (p. 402), daily, 9 a.m. to evening; 1*P.*
Parliamentary Museum (p. 403: closed in July & Aug.), Sun 10-12 (free), Mon. & Sat. 10-1 (40*f*), on other days after previous application 10-12 (1*P*); tickets from the porter at Portal xvii.
Petőfi House (p. 405), always open, 20*f*.
Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum (p. 419), daily 9-1 & 3-5, Sun. 9-1; free.
Royal Palace (p. 419), daily, 9-11.30 & 2-4 (Sun. 10-11.30); tickets (1½*P*) are obtained at the castellan's office.
Social Hygienics, Museum of (p. 401), week-days 10-6, Sun. 3-7.
Traffic Museum (p. 413), in summer, Thurs. 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12; free.
University Library (p. 400), week-days 9-8, from July 1st to Aug. 15th Tues.-Fri. 9-1; closed Aug. 16th-Sept. 1st.
Zichy (Count Jenő) Museum (p. 121), in summer on Sun., 10-1, free.
Zoological Garden (p. 412), daily, 8 a.m. to midnight (in winter 8-7); 70*f* (50*f* on Sun.).

Chief Attractions (three days; circular drives, see p. 394). 1st Day. Morning: Francis Joseph Quay (p. 400), Museum of Fine Arts (p. 405), Agricultural Museum (p. 412). — Afternoon: Royal Palace (p. 419), Coronation Church (p. 420), St. Stephen's Church (p. 402), Liberty Square (p. 402), Parliament House (p. 402). — Towards evening: Gellért-Hegy (Blocksberg; p. 421).

2nd Day. Morning: National Museum (p. 414), Museum of Industrial Art (p. 416). — Afternoon: Svábhegy (Schwabenberg; p. 423). — Towards evening: St. Margaret Island (p. 418).

3rd Day. Morning: Ethnographical Museum (p. 417). — Afternoon: Zoological Garden (p. 412), Town Park (p. 412).

Budapest (pron. boo'dopesht; 328 ft.), consisting of the towns of *Pest*, *Buda* (*Ofen*), and *Obuda* (*Alt-Ofen*), which were united in 1872, is the capital and residence of the Regent of Hungary and the focus of intellectual life in that kingdom. It is also the most important railway junction, industrial town (steam-mills, machine factories, breweries, etc.), and trading centre (cattle, corn) of the country. The warm sulphur springs, now with modern bath-houses, have been celebrated since ancient times. The town is magnificently situated. In the centre flows the *Danube*, 330-650 ft. broad, with six bridges and the St. Margaret Island. On the flat left bank lies Pest, the largest quarter, with numerous imposing buildings erected since c. 1860, overlooked by the domes of the Parliament House and St. Stephen's church. On the higher right bank is Buda, with the fortress hill, close to the river and crowned by the Royal Palace, and the Gellért-Hegy. The inhabitants number 961,000 (156,000 in 1851), including the suburbs of Kispest, Újpest, Pesterzsébet, and Rákospalota 1,250,000 (i.e. one-seventh of the total population of Hungary). — The best time for visiting Budapest is in spring (May and June) and autumn (mid-Aug. to late-Sept.). It is hot in summer.

The town is divided into ten districts. On the Right Bank: I. *Vár* (Citadel), with the Royal Palace, *Tabán*, and *Krisztinaváros;* II. *Országút* and *Víziváros;* III. *Obuda* (Old Buda or Alt-Ofen) and *Ujlak*. On the Left Bank: IV. *Belváros* (Inner Town), the main quarter of the municipal authorities; V. *Lipótváros* (Leopoldtown),

the commercial focus, with the Parliament House; VI. *Terézváros* (Theresatown), with the Andrássy Út; VII. *Erzsébetváros* (Elizabethtown), with many shops; VIII. *Józsefváros* (Josephtown), with houses of the nobility in the W. part; IX. *Ferencváros* (Francistown), X. *Kőbánya* (Steinbruch), both inhabited by the working classes.

History. Buda was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 422), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion in that province. Pest, until its destruction by the Mongols in 1241, was a flourishing German settlement. In 1247 King Béla IV. erected the royal palace at Buda, which was the residence of the kings of Hungary from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the battle of Mohács in 1526. The reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458-90) was a brilliant period for the town. Sultan Soliman captured Buda in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans (60,000 strong), under Charles of Lorraine, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and Ludwig of Baden, and 15,000 Hungarians. Both Buda and Pest became royal free towns in 1703. In 1777 Maria Theresa transferred the university of Nagyszombat (Tyrnau) to Buda, and in 1784 Joseph II. established it at Pest. The flourishing condition of the town in the first half of the 19th cent. was largely due to Archduke Joseph, Palatine (Viceroy) of Hungary in 1796-1847, and Count István Széchenyi (d. 1860). During the rising of 1848 the fortress, bravely defended by Major-General Hentzi, was stormed by the Hungarians under Görgei. In 1850 56·4% of the inhabitants were German-speaking, in 1910 only 9%. After the 'Agreement' of 1867 Pest rapidly developed, while Buda made little progress. The two towns were united in 1872 (see p. 398), and Budapest became a royal residence in 1892. On Nov. 13th, 1918, King Charles IV. abdicated and the personal union with Austria came to an end. The communists assumed control in 1919 and set up a soviet government; from Aug. 3rd to Nov. 14th the Rumanians held the town, and on Nov. 16th the 'National Army', under Horthy, entered it. Hungary lost two-thirds of her territory by the peace-treaty of Trianon (June 4th, 1920; p. lxi). Vice-Admiral Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya (b. 1868) has been Regent of Hungary since March 7th, 1920.

A. Quarters on the Left Bank (Pest).

The finest part of the town on the left bank is that adjoining the Danube, with the Parliament House. View of the broad river and Buda. The *Inner Boulevard* or *Belső Körút*, laid out in 1875-80 and consisting of the Vámház Körút, Múzeum Körút, and Károly Körút, surrounds the inner town. It is connected on the N. by the Vilmos Császár Út (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse) with the *Great Boulevard* or *Nagy Körút* ($2^3/_4$ M. long), constructed in 1885-90 and planted with trees, describing a semicircle from the Margaret Bridge (Pl. D 2) to the Boráros Tér (Pl. G 7) and known in its successive sections as the Lipót Körút, Teréz Körút, Erzsébet Körút, József Körút, and Ferenc Körút. A third boulevard (Hungária Körút; $4^1/_2$ M. long) is under construction. The chief radiating streets are the *Andrássy Út* (1872-85), connecting the town with the Town Park, the *Kossuth Lajos Utca* (widened in 1895) and its

prolongation, the *Rákóczi Út* (1873-75), leading to the East Station, and the *Üllői Út* (1879-88), beginning at the Calvin Tér.

On the W. the **Inner Town** (Belváros) is bound by the ***Francis Joseph Quay** or Ferenc József Rakpart (Franz-Josef-Kai; Pl. D E 5, 6), skirting the Danube. This superb street, to which carriages are not admitted, contains large hotels with frequented cafés and is the favourite promenade of Pest. It is planted with trees, and on fine summer evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd, threading its way between hundreds of benches and chairs. On the E. side of the little Vigadó Tér (Redoute Park; café, see p. 394) is the *Vigadó* (Redoute Building; Pl. D 5), erected in 1859-65 by Fessl in a mixed Romanesque and Moorish style. A little lower down is the Petőfi Tér (Pl. D E 5), with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Sándor Petőfi* (1823-49), by Huszár (1882), and the *Greek Church* (1789), with its two towers. A few paces farther on a flight of steps ascends to the Eskü Tér, where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (eskü = oath). To the left is the **Parish Church** (Belvárosi Plébánia-Templon; Pl. i, E 5), the oldest church in Pest, built in the late-Gothic style, with an ambulatory (early 15th cent.). The baroque façade, with two towers, was added in 1725-39. The interior was restored by Steindl in 1890; in the choir are a majolica altar by Zsolnay (1890) and two ambries in the Renaissance style (1507). For the Elizabeth Bridge to the right bank of the Danube, see p. 418.

The Váci Utca, towards its N. end, and the Kossuth Lajos Utca (Pl. E 5) are the liveliest business-streets of the inner city. Kossuth Lajos Utca 5 is the *Nemzeti Kaszinó* (National Casino), the club of the Hungarian nobility. The *New Town Hall* (Uj Városház; Pl. 3, E 6), at Váci Utca 62-64, built in the early-Renaissance style by Steindl in 1869-75, has frescoes by Lotz in the Council Room. — The Egyetem Tér (University Square; Pl. E F 5, 6) contains the **Petrus Pázmány University** (Pl. 5, E 6; comp. p. 399; 6500-7000 students), the main building of which was erected by Herczeg and Baumgarten in the baroque style in 1898-1900, and the baroque *University Church* (1715-76), with ceiling-paintings by Johann Bergl (1776). To the N.W., in the Ferenciek Tere (Franciscans' Square; Pl. E 5), is the *University Library* (Egyetemi Könyvtár; Pl. 4; 550,000 vols.; adm., see p. 398), in the Renaissance style, designed by Szkalniczky and Koch (1873-76). The *Franciscan Church* (Ferenciek Temploma; Pl. 2), adjacent, at the corner of the Kossuth Lajos Utca, dates from 1690-1715; on the wall facing the Kossuth Lajos Utca is a high-relief in bronze by Holló (1905), representing Baron Miklós Wesselényi rescuing women and children during the floods in 1838. The Apponyi Tér (Pl. E 5) has statues of *István Werbőczy* (d. 1542), who drew up the first Hungarian legal code, by Gyula Donáth (1908), and of *Cardinal Péter Pázmány* (d. 1637),

by Béla Radnay (1911). — In the Városház Utca is the *Central Town Hall* (Központi Városház; Pl. E 5), originally erected by Martinelli (1716-28), under King Charles III., as a home for veterans, and afterwards used as barracks. — The *General Post Office* is at the corner of Petőfi Utca and Parizsi Utca. — On the S. side of the Deák Ferenc Tér (Pl. E 4, 5) is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6), built in 1799-1811 from designs by Mihály Pollack.

The **Leopoldtown** (Lipótváros), the chief seat of trade in Budapest, stretches N. from the inner town, along the Danube. The underground railway to the Town Park (comp. p. 395) begins in the Vörösmarty Tér (Pl. D E 5), E. of the Redoute Building (p. 400). The monument in the middle of the square, by Kallós and Telcs (1908), commemorates the poet *Mihály Vörösmarty* (1800-55), and on the pedestal are twenty-four lifesize figures singing his 'Call to Arms' (Szózat). The Erzsébet Tér (Pl. E 4), a little N.E., with gardens, contains the exhibition-building (completed by Vágó in 1907) of the *Nemzeti Szalon* or National Art Union (adm., see p. 397; café on the ground-floor). On the E. side is a seated marble figure of *Mme. Veres* (d. 1895), eminent in promoting the higher education of girls, by György Kiss (1906). The marble statue in the S.E. corner of the square, by Strobl (1906), represents the gynæcologist *I. P. Semmelweis* (1815-65). We go on to the W. by the Gróf Tisza István Utca, past (l.) the József Tér (Pl. D 4), with a bronze statue of *Archduke Joseph* (comp. p. 399), by Johann Halbig (1869), to the Eötvös Tér (Pl. D 4), on the Danube, with a bronze statue of *Baron József Eötvös* (d. 1871), writer and statesman, by Huszár (1879). For the Francis Joseph Quay, see p. 400.

The **Francis Joseph Square** or Ferenc-József Tér (Pl. D 4; suspension-bridge, see p. 418), adjacent to the N., is adorned by several monuments. The bronze seated figure of *Ferenc Deák* (d. 1876), the author of the 'Compromise' of 1867, is by Huszár (1887). Farther N., in front of the Academy, are a bronze statue of *Count István Széchenyi* (d. 1860; comp. p. 399), by Engel (1880), and busts of the philologist *Szarvas* (d. 1895) and the historian *Salamon* (d. 1892), both by Jankovits (1899 and 1902).

The **Academy of Sciences** (Tudományos Akadémia), on the N. side of the Francis Joseph Square, was built in the Renaissance style by Stüler in 1860-64. The entrance is in the Akadémia Utca, on the E. side, where there is a bronze tablet with a relief by Holló (1893), representing the foundation of the Academy. The aim of the institution, which was founded in 1825 by Count István Széchenyi, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science (except theology).

Ground Floor. To the left are the *Vörösmarty Room*, with souvenirs of the poet (comp. p. 401; adm., see p. 397), the *Goethe Room* (adm., see p. 397), containing the collection made by B. Elischer (d. 1895). This

collection includes 1063 pictures and engravings, 2502 books, and 178 MSS., the most valuable of which are shown in a glass case in the middle of the room. Here also is the *Library*, with 197,000 vols. (adm., see p. 397).

On the First Floor are the *Széchenyi Museum* (adm., see p. 397), containing souvenirs of the founder of the Academy, and the *Reception Room*, with a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatids, and mural paintings by Karl Lotz (1888-92; scenes from Hungarian history).

Second Floor. To the left are the *Botanical Collections* of the National Museum (adm., see p. 397). On the right, the staircase to the —

Third Floor, with the *Historic Picture Gallery* (Történelmi Képcsarnok; adm., see p. 397), which chiefly contains portraits. In Room IV, Maria Theresa; Room VI, Self-portraits of Hungarian painters.

The Zriny Utca leads E. from the Francis Joseph Square to the Rom. Cath. **St. Stephen's Church** (Szent István Templom; Pl. E 4), wrongly called *Lipótváros Basilica*, a Renaissance structure with W. towers 260 ft. high and an imposing dome 315 ft. high, begun in 1851 by J. Hild and rebuilt in 1873-89 by Nikolaus Ybl (d. 1891) after a collapse in 1868. The sumptuous interior was completed in 1905 by J. Kauser.

Interior (open 6-12 & 3-6). By the pillars under the dome are marble statues. First pillar to the right, SS. Gerard and Emeric, by *Strobl;* second pillar to the right, St. Ladislaus, by *János Fadrusz;* first pillar to the left, St. Elizabeth, by *K. Senyei*. The mosaics in the dome were executed by Salviati, in Venice, from designs by *K. Lotz*. The superb high altar bears a marble statue of St. Stephen, first Christian king of Hungary (1011-38), by *A. Strobl;* the mosaics in the dome above the altar were designed by *Gyula Benczúr* (1901). — Side-altar paintings: first altar to the right of the main entrance, St. Cecilia, by *R. Nádler;* second to the right, St. Stephen offering the crown to the Virgin, by *Benczúr;* third to the right, St. Emeric, by *G. Vastagh* (1904), first altar to the left of the main entrance, St. Adalbert, by *I. Roskovics;* second to the left, Crucifixion, by *G. Stetka;* third to the left, St. Joseph, by *Árpád Feszty*.

The Szabadság Tér (Liberty Square; Pl. D E 3), with gardens, contains four monuments, unveiled in 1921, named after the points of the compass and symbolizing the mourning of Hungary for the territory lost by the Peace of Trianon (p. lxi). Handsome buildings surround the square: on the W. side is the *Exchange* (Tőzsde or Börse; business-hour 12-1), on the E. side the *Hungarian National Bank*, both built in 1905 from plans by Ignác Alpár. The *Post Office Savings Bank*, next to the latter, is by E. Lechner (1901).

A little N.W. of the Szabadság Tér is the Kossuth Lajos Tér (Pl. D 3). The square is adorned by a marble monument to *Lajos Kossuth* (1802-94; comp. p. 415), leader of the Hungarian struggle for freedom in 1849, by J. Horvay (1927). Kossuth is seen in front, amidst his ministers; behind is Hungary mourning.

By the Danube, on the W. side of the Kossuth square, is the ***Parliament House** (Országház; Pl. D 3; adm., see p. 398), a huge limestone edifice in the late-Gothic style, covering an area of $4^1/_3$ acres, begun in 1885 from plans by Emmerich Steindl and bompleted in 1902. It is 870 ft. long and consists of a central cuilding (405 ft. wide) with a dome (315 ft. high) and two towers

(240 ft.) by the loggia (Danube side) and of two wings, occupied respectively by the House of Magnates or Upper House (N.) and the House of Representatives or Lower House (S.). The council rooms are in the higher parts of the wings, each flanked by four turrets. The exterior is embellished with 90 statues, including, on the W. side, those of the chieftains (9th and 10th cent.) and kings of Hungary, from St. Stephen to Ferdinand V., and on the E. side those of Hungarian generals and statesmen. Over the chief portal are statues of Lewis I. and Matthias Corvinus.

The main entrance is on the E. side (doorkeeper at Portal II, E. side of S. wing; visitors enter by Portal I). We ascend the richly decorated Staircase, with a ceiling-painting (Legislation) by *Lotz*, to the first floor, the centre of which is occupied by the Throne Room, a domed hall (89 ft. high) supported by sixteen pillars, preceded by painted zink statues of Hungarian kings and Transylvanian princes. — On the left (S.) this central hall is adjoined by a promenade hall, adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Lajda* from Hungarian folklore and with statuettes representing popular Hungarian types. Opening from this is the Session Hall of the Representatives (215 members), 82 ft. long, 76 ft broad, and 56 ft. high, the walls of which are lined with gilt carvings. The paintings by *Lajda* behind the elevated seat of the president represent the Diet of 1848 (r.) and the Coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 (l.). The President's Reception Hall contains a large painting (The Conquest of Hungary by the Magyars in 896) by *M. Munkáczy*. In the Reading Room a colossal picture by *Benczúr* represents the Homage to Francis Joseph during the millennium celebrations in 1896. Farther on are, ministerial offices, etc. — To the right (N.) of the domed hall, beyond a hall with paintings from Hungarian history, by *Vajda*, is the Session Hall of the Magnates (241 members), similar in size and decoration to that of the Representatives. The paintings, by *Jantyik*, represent the Promulgation of the Golden Bull and Maria Theresa at the Diet of Pressburg. — The Refreshment Room, W. of the domed hall, facing the Danube, also contains paintings (Five Hungarian royal castles, by *Spányi;* Aurochs Hunt, Fishing in Lake Balaton, and Abundantia). The adjoining loggia commands a view of Buda. — The portion of the central building projecting towards the E. accommodates the former Delegation Hall, with a large wall-painting, by *Dudits*, of Francis Joseph symbolically stretching his sword to the four cardinal points at his coronation in 1867.

The **Parliamentary Museum** (Országgyülési Múzeum; adm., see p. 398; entrance through Portal XVII), opened in 1929, contains a Lajos Kossuth Room, a Ferenc Deák Room, a Count István Tisza Room, a Room of Transylvania (Erdely), etc.

A bronze equestrian statue S. of the Parliament House, by Zala (1906), represents *Count Gyula Andrássy* (1823-90). The reliefs on the pedestal depict the coronation of Francis Joseph I. and the Congress of Berlin. — Opposite, to the E., is the **Palace of Justice** (Igazságügyi Palota or Justiz-Palast), completed in the Renaissance style in 1896 from plans by Hauszmann, the seat of the supreme court of justice (Kurie). Above the portico is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, in wrought copper, by Senyei. Note (in the interior) the beautiful staircase, with a ceiling-painting by Lotz. To the right of the Palace of Justice is the building for the *Ministry of Agriculture* (Földmivelésügyi Ministerium), by Bukovics (1885-87).

The *Ministry of Public Instruction* (Pl. D E 3) is at the point of intersection of the Báthory Utca and Hold Utca. A chapel-like edifice by M. Pogany (1926), 16 ft. high, with a perpetually burning lamp, has been erected in front of the Ministry in memory of *Count Lajos Batthyány*, president of the first responsible Hungarian ministry, who was executed in 1849 after the failure of the rising.

The *West Station* (Pl. E F 2; p. 393) is at the N. end of the Vilmos Császár Út (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.; Pl. E 3, 4).

To the E. of the Leopoldtown lies the **Theresatown** (Terézváros). Near St. Stephen's (p. 492) begins the **Andrássy Út** (Pl. E-H 2-4; underground railway, see p. 395), a street 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome buildings, traversing the district between the Vilmos Császár Út and the Town Park. To the left is the magnificent **Opera House** (Pl. E 4; p. 396), erected in 1875-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl.

No. 8 in the Nagymező Utca (Pl. E F 3), which diverges to the right from the Andrássy Út, is the *Ernst Museum*, with cartoons by Székely and Thán, portraits of Sándor Petőfi and others, historical collections, an art exhibition, etc. Adm., see p. 397. — The Liszt Ferenc Tér (Pl. F 3) contains a bronze bust of the statesman *Irányi* (d. 1892), by Kallós (1904). The *Franz Liszt National Academy of Music* (Pl. F 3, at the corner of Király Utca, built by Korb and Giergl in 1907, has a bronze seated figure of Franz Liszt, by Strobl, on the façade and contains a 'Liszt Room', fitted up in 1925, with souvenirs. — In the Jókai Tér is a bronze figure of the writer *Maurus Jókai* (comp. p. 391), by A. Strobl (1921).

At the Octogon, where it intersects the Great Boulevard (p. 399), the Andrássy Út attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on (l.), at Eötvös Utca 3 (Pl. F 3), is the *Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene* (Népegészségügyi Múzeum: adm., see p. 398); the building was reconstructed in 1927-28 with the aid of a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Andrássy Út 69 (r.) is the *Old Art Union* (Régi Műcsarnok or Alte Kunsthalle; Pl. F G 3), built by A. Lang in 1875. On the ground-floor is an exhibition of the Hungarian Arts & Crafts Association (adm., see p. 396). The first floor accommodates (since 1928) the **New Hungarian Gallery** (Uj Magyar Képtár), which consists of pictures and sculptures dating from 1896 onwards. Catalogue in Hungarian (German edition in preparation). Adm., see p. 398.

We begin with pictures by members of the artists' colony of Nagybánya, founded in 1896, which played the same pioneering part for Hungarian painting as the Secessionists of Munich and Berlin for German art. Chief among them are: *K. Ferenczy* (1862-1917), *János Thorma* (b. 1870), *Béla Iványi Grünwald* (b. 1867), and *István Réti* (b. 1872). — Next come pictures by Hungarian artists, whose chief period of activity comes within the 20th cent.: *Baron László Mednyánszky* (1852-1919), *József Rippl-Rónai* (1861-1927), *István Csók* (b. 1865), *Adolf Fenyes* (b. 1867), *Aladár Körösfői-Kriesch* (1863-1920), *János Vaszary* (b. 1867), *Oszkár Glatz* (b. 1872), *József Koszta* (b. 1864), *K. Kernstok* (b. 1873), *István Bosznay* (b. 1868), *Gyula Rudnay* (b. 1878), *Baron Ferenc Hatvany* (b. 1881), *Peter Szüle* (b. 1886), and others. Characteristic representatives of the most modern art tendencies include *Márffy* (b. 1878), *József Egry* (b. 1883), and *István Zöny* (b. 1894). Another room contains drawings and sculptures by *Ede Kallós* (b. 1886), *István Szentgyörgyi* (b. 1881), and others.

The Andrássy Út now expands into the Rondeau (Körönd; Pl. G 2), in which, to the left, are bronze statues of the Transylvanian princes *István Bocskay* (d. 1606), by Holló (1903), and *Bethlen Gábor* (i. e. Gabriel Bethlen; d. 1629), by Vastagh (1902); to the right are bronze statues of *Count János Pálffy*, Ban of Hungary (d. 1751), by Senyei (1905), and of *Niklas Zrinyi*, who fell in the defence of Szigeth against the Turks (1566), by Róna (1902). — In the Bajza Utca, diverging to the left farther on, is the *Petőfi House* (No. 21; Pl. G 2; adm., see p. 398), with reminiscences of the poet Sándor Petőfi (1823-49) and of the writer Maurus Jókai (p. 391).

Andrássy Út 103 is the **Ferenc Hopp Museum of East Asiatic Art** (Pl. G 2), which is accommodated in the house of the founder (d. 1919). Most of the exhibits date from the 16th and 17th centuries. Adm., see p. 397.

Ground Floor. A room to the left contains Chinese and Japanese lacquer objects and small bronzes. Next to it is a room with Indian works.

First Floor. Room 1 (r.) has Japanese paintings. — Next, bearing to the left, we enter Room 2, with Indian and Chinese bronzes; on the right wall are Tibetan carpets. — Room 3. Objects of jade; Chinese porcelain, crystal, and (on the walls) paintings. — Room 4. Japanese lacquer, combs, sword ornaments, and porcelain. — Room 5. Japanese sword-ornaments, book-illustrations, and small bronzes.

At the end of the Andrássy Út is the **Millennium Monument** (Pl. H 1), erected in 1896-1900 and commemorating the thousandth anniversary of the occupation of the country by the Hungarians in 897. It consists of a column (118 ft. high) rising from a semicircular colonnade, with an equestrian statue of Árpád, the first chieftain of the Hungarians, at the base and crowned by the figure of the Archangel Gabriel; the architecture is by Schickedanz, the sculptures by Zala, and the thirteen statues of Hungarian kings by various sculptors. In front of the monument is a stone slab (21 ft. in length, 10 ft. in breadth, and 5 ft. high) dedicated to the memory of the Great War of 1914-18 and the 'Thousand-Year Frontiers'. To the right is the *New Art Union* (Uj Mücsarnok; art exhibitions, see p. 397), built in 1896.

To the left of the monument is the ***Museum of Fine Arts** (Szépművészeti Múzeum; Pl. G H 1), erected in 1900-6 by Schickedanz and Herzog on ancient Greek lines. The station on the underground railway (p. 395) is Aréna Út; the most convenient trams are Nos. 8, 10 (both stopping at the Art Union), 33, 35, and 44 (all three stopping at the Zoological Garden). The ground-floor of the museum contains the Cabinet of Engravings (120,000 sheets), sculptures, plaster casts, and a room with Italian frescoes of the 14-16th cent.; on the first floor, to the right, is the Gallery of Old Masters, to the left the Modern Gallery; the mezzanine has modern pictures from the Pálffy Collection; on the second floor are Italian, French, and

German paintings of the 17-18th cent. and modern works. The collections have been under rearrangement since 1917. Adm., see p. 397.

Ground Floor. Besides the *Cabinet of Engravings* mentioned on p. 405 and the Italian frescoes there are (to the right of the entrance) Antique Sculptures (catalogue in Hungarian): Terracottas; 31. Head of Euripides (Greek; c. 400 B.C.); 39. Torso of a man (Greek; c. 340-330 B.C.); 42. Niobid (a Roman copy); No number, Greek tomb-relief (4th cent. B.C.). — To the left of the entrance, Mediæval and Renaissance Sculptures (catalogue in Hungarian): 55. *Agostino di Duccio*, Archangel Gabriel; 56. *Luca della Robbia*, Christ and St. Thomas; *98. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Warrior on horseback (bronze statuette, preliminary work for the Trivulzio monument which was never executed); 100. *Bellano*, Rape of Europa (bronze statuette; *Cologne Master*, 130. Virgin, 131. St. John (both painted wood, c. 1500); 154. *Middle Rhenish Master*, Madonna (painted stone, c. 1430); *Tilman Riemenschneider*, Madonna (painted carving).

Behind, to the right, are Modern Sculptures (catalogue in Hungarian). Room I. Hungarian Masters of Classicism and Romanticism: *István Ferenczy* (1792-1856), the most important exponent of classicism in Hungary, Busts of the prima donna Schodel and the writers Andor Fáy and Ferenc Kazinczy, 8. Origin of the fine arts; *Josef Engel* (1815-1901), 10. Eve, 15. Innocence; *Franz Kugler* (1831-75), 7. Tomb-relief, 18. Franz Liszt (bust); 19. *Rudolf Züllich* (1831-90), Juno; 13. *Miklós Izsó* (1831-75), Mourning shepherd; in a glass case in the middle of the room, Dancing peasants (terracotta), by the same artist. — To the right, Exponents of the late Romantic and Naturalistic Schools; 22. *Miklós Izsó*, Bust of Gabor Egressy, the actor; 25. *János Fadrusz* (1858-1903), Miklós Toldi, a popular hero of the 14th cent.; *A. Strobl* (1856-1926), 27. Self-portrait (bust), 29. Genius, 30. Our mother; *G. Zala* (b. 1858), 31. Portrait of the painter Anton Ligeti, 33. Study of a woman; 38. *József Róna* (b. 1861), Impatience.

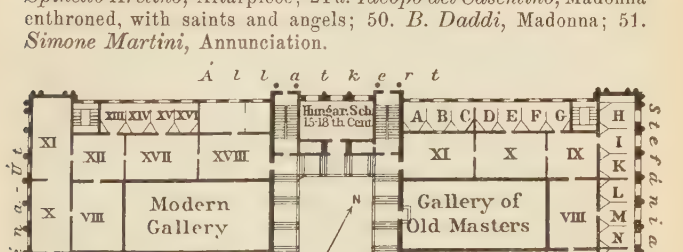
Room II. To the left, Modern Hungarian Sculptors: 42. *Desider Lányi* (b. 1879), Study of a head; 43. *K. Cser* (b. 1880), The victor; 51. *Zsigmond Kisfaludi Stróbl* (b. 1884), Bust of the opera-singer Venczel; 52. *István Tóth* (b. 1861), Midday rest; 55. *János Horvay* (b. 1873), Beethoven; 57. *János Pásztor* (b. 1881), Ousted woman. — To the right: 64, 66. *I. Szentgyörgyi* (b. 1881), Female busts; 67. *F. Medgyessy* (b. 1881), Mother and child; 73. *E. Lux* (b. 1884), Woman's head. In the centre: *I. Csikász* (1884-1914), 83. Young girl, 84. Youth; also plaquettes by *Ö. F. Beck* and others.

Room III. Foreign Sculptors. To the left: 87, 89. *J. Lagae*, Busts; *C. Meunier*, 88. Dockyard-labourer, 90. Smelter, 93. Youth; *Rodin*, 91. J. P. Laurens, the painter, 92. Eternal spring; 96. *C. Meunier*, The prodigal son. — By the middle wall, 104. *E. Rombaux*, Satan's daughters. — Right wing: 107. *Adolf Hildebrand*,

Autumn; 110. *Hugo Lederer*, Richard Strauss; 113. *C. Meunier*, Burden-bearer; 119. *Iván Meštrović*, Maternal cares.

First Floor. To the right is the Gallery of Old Masters. Most of the pictures are from the Esterházy Gallery, purchased by the State in 1871. Others were bequeathed by Archbishop L. Pyrker (d. 1847) and Count Pálffy (d. 1908). The gallery possesses a great number of artistically interesting works of nearly all important schools and periods. — Complete catalogue with illustrations of all the pictures, first section (Byzantine, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French masters), 32*P* (Berlin, 1916); list of the old pictures in English, 6*P* 40*f* (1924).

Room I. Italians of the 13-15th centuries. To the right, 21. *Spinello Aretino*, Altarpiece; 21a. *Iacopo del Casentino*, Madonna enthroned, with saints and angels; 50. *B. Daddi*, Madonna; 51. *Simone Martini*, Annunciation.



First Floor. *Gallery of Old Masters:* I-V, Italians; VI, Germans; VII, Netherlanders; VIII, IX, Spanish Masters; X, Dutch Masters; XI, Flemings; A, English; B, C, Flemings; D-N, Dutch Masters; O, P, Netherlanders; Q, Germans. — *Modern Gallery:* I-XV, XVII, Hungarians; -XVI, French; XVIII, Germans.

Room II. Italians of the 15th century. To the left, 74. *Boccati*, Madonna with saints; *86. *Raphael*, Portrait of a man; 65b. *Mainardi*, St. Stephen; *53. *Raphael*, Esterházy Madonna (c. 1507); 52. *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna, St. Anthony of Padua, and a monk; 54. *Francesco Granacci*, St. John the Evangelist; 58. *Ridolfo Ghirlandaio*, Adoration of the shepherds.

Room V. N. Italian schools of the 15th century. To the left, 101. *Michele Pannonio*, Ceres; 99, 100. *Francesco Cossa*, Angels making music; No number, *Lorenzo Costa*, Holy Family and two saints; *115. *Boltraffio* (probably painted with the assistance of Leonardo da Vinci), Madonna; 106. *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna with St. Elizabeth and the youthful John the Baptist; 124a. *G. Ferrari*, Entombment; *117. *Gentile Bellini*, Catherine Cornaro;

98. *Carlo Crivelli,* Madonna enthroned; 97. *Catena,* Holy Family with a saint.

Room IV. N. Italian schools of the 16th century. To the right, *121. *Correggio,* Madonna del Latte; 126. *Romanino,* Portrait; No number, *Bartolomeo Veneziano,* Portrait of H. Dondi; *Giorgione,* 161. Self-portrait, 140. Portrait; *138. *Sebastiano del Piombo,* Portrait; 136. *Lorenzo Lotto,* Portrait; 180a. *Palma Vecchio,* Portrait of a youth.

Room III. Italians of the 15-16th cent., from the Pálffy bequest (see p. 411). To the right, P. 13. *Boccaccino,* Holy Family with St. Jerome adoring the Child; P. 14. *Boltraffio,* Madonna of Loreto; P. 116. *Vivarini,* Madonna enthroned; P. 37. *Francesco Francia,* Holy Family; P. 115. *Paolo Veronese,* Portrait of a man; P. 109. *Titian,* Portrait of Doge Marcantonio Trevisani; P. 69-72. *Francesco Guardi,* Italian landscapes.

Room VII. Netherlandish Masters of the 16th century. 660, 666. *N. Neufchatel,* Portraits; 673. *P. Aertsen,* Market scene; 689. *Lower Rhenish Master,* Crucifixion.

Room VI. Germans of the 15-16th centuries. To the right, *Hans Baldung Grien,* 716a. Mater Dolorosa, 716. Eve, 715. Adam; 706-8. *Hans* and *Ivo Strigel.* Altarpieces; 729c. *Hans Holbein the Elder,* Death of the Virgin; 686. *A. Wonsam,* Calvary.

Cabinet Q. Germans of the 15-16th centuries. P. 22. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Madonna; *729r. *A. Altdorfer,* Crucifixion; 722. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Enamoured old woman; 729a. *A. Altdorfer,* Madonna; *728. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Betrothal of St. Catherine; *699. *Dürer,* Portrait of Andreas Dürer.

Room VIII. Spaniards. To the right, 287. *Jusepe di Ribera,* Martyrdom of St. Andrew; 328e. *Velazquez,* Peasants eating; 328j. *Carreño,* St. James of Compostela fighting the Moors on horseback; *Goya,* 316. Scissor-grinder, 328c. Portrait of Señora Céan Bermudez, *313. 'La Aguadora' (girl with pitcher and basket); *El Greco,* *328a. Annunciation, 381i. Mary Magdalene; *Murillo,* 306. Holy Family with the infant St. John, *304. Madonna and the Infant Christ giving bread to the pilgrims, 302. Flight into Egypt.

Room IX. Spaniards. To the right, 328. *Murillo(?),* Portrait; 296d. *Castilian School* (c. 1500), Altarpiece; 328d. *P. Sanchez,* Entombment.

Room X. Dutch Masters of the 17th century. To the right, 401. *B. van der Helst,* Married couple; 407. *A. de Gelder,* Esther and Mordecai; 395. *Jan Victors,* Jacob blessing Joseph's children; 347. *Jan Steen,* Cats; 368. *N. Maes,* Christ before Pilate.

Room XI. Flemish School of the 17th century. To the right, *Jordaens,* 438. Portrait; 420a. Adam and Eve; *A. van Dyck,* *416. Double portrait, 419. Holy Trinity; 418. *Rubens,* Mucius Scaevola.

Cabinet A. English Painters of the 18th century. 786. *Morland,*

Pigs; 785a. *Constable*, Celebrating the Battle of Waterloo; 789b. *Hogarth*, Lady Thornhill; 780. *Raeburn*, Portrait of Mrs. Murchison; 777. *Reynolds*, Admiral Hughes; 782. *Hoppner*, Portrait of a woman; 788a. *Zoffany*, David Garrick and Mrs. Cibber; *Raeburn*, Portrait of a child (on loan).

Cabinet B. Flemish School of the 17th century. 610a. *Rubens*, Portrait of a man; 591. *Jan Siberechts*, The fordts: *Rubens*, 610. Portrait of a man, 646a. Study of a head; *642. *G. Coques*, Family of Burgomaster Jaques van Eyck.

Cabinet C. Flemish School of the 17-18th centuries. 646e. *G. Tilborch*, Family at table; 635. *Teniers the Younger*, Village barber.

Cabinet D. School of The Hague. 341. *P. de Molyn*, Landscape with three peasants; 477. *Netscher*, The locket.

Cabinet E. Amsterdam School. 394a. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Elisha and the Shunammite woman; 404. *Rembrandt* and *Dou*, Man hiding valuables; No number, *Rembrandt (?)*, Self-portrait; *544. *Rembrandt*, Joseph's dream; 410a. *G. Flinck*, Manoah's burnt offering; *540. *Rembrandt*, Old rabbi.

Cabinet F. Amsterdam School. 551c. *W. Kalff*, Still-life (study); 539. *Avercamp*, Skaters; 551a. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape; 535. *A. van Borssom*, River-mouth.

Cabinet G. Amsterdam School. 391. *Jan van der Heyde*, Still-life (study); 410b. *Karel du Jardin*, Tobias and the angel; 370a. *N. Maes*, Mother and child; *393. *T. de Keyser*, Portrait of a woman.

Cabinet H. Haarlem School. 491. *P. J. Saenredam*, Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Haarlem; *Jacob van Ruisdael*, 492. Old oak, 492a. Landscape with waterfall.

Cabinet I. Haarlem School. *S. van Ruysdael*, 524. Halt at a Dutch tavern, *515. Landscape; *501, *501a. *Frans Hals*, Male portraits; 339. *J. M. Molenaer*, Haarlem tavern.

Cabinet K. Dutch masters of the 17th century. *531. *A. van Ostade*, Writing master; 590c. *Jan Lys*, Joyous wedding; 582. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait of a woman; *587. *A. Cuyp*, Watering cattle.

Cabinet L. 464. *C. de Man*, Game of chess; 407a. *Pieter de Hooch*, The letter; 506. *F. Ryckhals*, Still-life; *456. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Portrait of a woman.

Cabinet M (with works from the Pálffy collection, like Cabinet N). P. 66 *T. de Keyser*, Boy riding; P. 28. *G. Dou*, 'Rembrandt's mother'; P. 106. *Jan Steen*, Girl with wine-glass; *P. 46. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscape with fishermen; P. 90. *A. van Ostade*, Dutch peasant's room; P. 97. *J. van Ruisdael*, Amsterdam. — Cabinet N. P. 84. *Jan Ochtervelt*, Family portrait; P. 50. *B. van der Helst*, Gideon de Wildt.

Cabinet O. Netherlanders of the 16th century. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, John the Baptist preaching (on loan), 621. Paradise, 629. Noah's ark, 625. Creation of Eve.

Cabinet P. Netherlanders of the 15-16th centuries. 684e. *C. de Coter*, Mary Magdalene; P. 5. *Joos van der Beke (Master of the Death of the Virgin)*, Madonna; 697. *Barend van Orley*, Emperor Charles V.; 692. *Quinten Massys*, Lucrecia; *P. 23. *Petrus Christus*, Madonna; *696 *G. David*, Adoration of the shepherds; 680. *H. Memling*, Crucifixion; 684d. *Style of Geertgen tot Sint Jans*, Entombment.

Centre Room, on the N. side. Hungarians of the 15-18th centuries. Left narrow wall: 16. *Master M. S.* (1506?), The Virgin visiting St. Elizabeth. — Right narrow wall: *Kupetzky*, 848. Flute-player, 866. The artist with his wife and son, 842. Baron von Huldenburg; 839a. *Ádám Mányoky*, Prince Ferenc Rákóczi; *J. Bogdány*, several fruit-pieces.

To the left is the Modern Gallery, with a large collection of works by Hungarian artists. Rooms I and II contain classical and early romantic pictures from the beginning to the middle of the 19th century. Room I: *Gábor Melegh* (1801-35), Portrait of a man; *János Donát* (1744-1830), Ferenc Kazinczy, the writer.

Room II. *F. Lieder* (1786-1859), Self-portrait; *K. Markó the Elder* (1791-1860), Classical landscape with mythological scenes; *József Borsos* (1821-83), The architect M. Zitterbarth, After the ball; *Miklós Barabás* (1810-98), Franz Liszt; *A. Györgyi* (1821-63), Lady with dog; *H. Weber* (1818-66), The composer M. Mosonyi with his wife.

Room III. Late romantic works and early examples of historical and genre pictures. *Mihály Zichy* (1827-1906), Life-boat, Orgy; *Viktor Madarász* (1830-1917), Ilona Zrinyi in Munkács fortress (1688), Mourning for László Hunyadi (1457), Péter Zrinyi and Kristóf Frangepan in prison (1670); *Gyula Benczúr* (1844-1920), László Hunyadi bidding farewell; *Sándor Wagner* (1838-1919), Death of Titusz Dugovics (1456).

Room IV. Works by *Bertalan Székely* (1835-1910), the most important Hungarian historical painter.

Room V. Exponents of realism, chiefly under the influence of Karl Rahl of Vienna and Karl von Piloty of Munich. *K. Brocky* (1807-55). Self-portrait, Psyche resting, Cupid and Psyche; *Sándor Liezen-Mayer* (1839-98), St. Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew II. of Hungary; *Gyula Benczúr*, Baptism of Stephen, first king of Hungary, Bacchante; *Karl Lotz* (1833-1904), Woman bathing, Muse; *Mór Thán* (1828-99), Fata Morgana.

Room VI. Paintings by *Pál Szinyei Merse* (1845-1920), the chief representative of the modern Hungarian school: Lady in mauve, *Picnic, The lark; also portraits, landscapes, and studies.

Room VII. Landscapes by *László Paál* (1846-79), who worked chiefly at Fontainebleau.

Room IX. *Works by *Mihály Munkácsy* (1844-1900), one of

the most important Hungarian artists: The last hours of a condemned man, Recruits of 1848, Night-loafers, Franz Liszt, Cardinal L. Haynald, Bouquet, Self-portrait, Landscapes.

Room X. Artists who worked in c. 1878-85 under the influence of the Munich Academy. *Béla Pállik* (1845-1908), *Bertalan Karlovszky* (b. 1858), *Gyula Stetka* (1855-1925), *Ferenc Paczka* (1856-1925), Portraits; *Jenö Gyárfás* (1857-1925), Ordeal of the bier; *Gusztáv Magyar-Mannheimer* (b. 1859), Evening in the Campagna; *Árpád Feszty* (1856-1914), Golgatha.

Room XI. Beginning of 'Plein Air' School under French influence and Naturalism up to c. 1890. *Lajos Deák-Ébner* (b. 1850), Reaper returning home, Easter procession; *Ottó Baditz* (b. 1849), The trial; *Béla Spányi* (1852-1914), Midday; *Sándor Bihari* (1856-1906), Before the judge; *Béla Iványi Grünwald* (b. 1867), Sword of the god of war; *István Csók* (b. 1865), Confirmation; *Simon Hollósy* (1887-1918), Maize harvest; *Philip László* (b. 1869), Pope Leo XIII.

Rooms XII, VIII, and XVII are being rearranged.

Cabinet XIII. Landscapes by *Géza Mészöly* (1844-87); pictures by *Lajos Deák-Ébner* and *Lajos Bruck* (1846-1910).

Cabinet XIV. Masters of 1880-90.

Cabinet XV is being rearranged.

Cabinet XVI. French Masters of the 19th century. *Corot*, Landscapes; *Delacroix*, Moroccan with his horse (sketch for the 'Massacre on the island of Chios' in the Louvre; *Claude Monet*, Landscapes; *Cézanne*, Still-life; *Manet*, Portrait of a woman; *Gauguin*, Tahiti scene, Winter landscape.

Room XVIII. Germans and Austrians of the 19th century. *Lenbach*, The artist with his little daughter, Bismarck; *Böcklin*, Centaur at the village smithy, Spring evening; *Zügel*, The first sunbeams; *Max Liebermann*, Commemoration at Kösen; *A. Menzel*, Open-air sermon at Kösen; *W. Leibl*, Portrait of the artist Szinyei Merse, The smoker; *Stuck*, Sphinx; *O. Achenbach*, Villa d'Este at Tivoli; *F. von Uhde*, Annunciation to the shepherds.

Mezzanine. Modern pictures from the Pálffy Collection, bequeathed to the museum in 1907 by Count János Pálffy. Room I. 153. *Lenbach*, Arch of Titus in Rome (1860); 155. *A. Mauve*, Cows; 152. *Jozef Israëls*, The orphan-girl of Katwijk. — Room II. 132-34, *C. F. Daubigny*, Three landscapes (1868, 1869, and 1873); *C. Troyen*. 173. Return home before the thunderstorm, 174. Cattle; 130. *T. Couture*, Bird-catcher.

Room III. French Masters of the 19th century. *Daubigny*, Landscape with lake; *C. Jacques*, Sheep grazing.

Second Floor. Rooms I-VI. Italian, French, German, and Austrian painters of the 18th century. Room I. *Bronzino*, 191. Adoration of the shepherds, 190. Venus, Cupid, and Jealousy; 207.

Vasari, The three Graces. – Room II. 204. *Feti*, Sleeping girl; 182. *Romanelli*, Marquise de Montespan.

Room III. To the right, 231-42. *Guardi*, Italian landscapes; 255, 256. *Canaletto (B. Belotto)*, Views of Florence; *Tiepolo*, 266. Virgin and saints, 277. St. James the Greater; 215 b. *A. Carracci*, Christ and the woman of Samaria; *B. Strozzi*, 185. Tribute money, 215. Annunciation; pictures by *A. Magnasco*.

Room IV (leading out of Room I). 830. *H. Robert*, Antique ruins; 791. *J.-B. Greuze*, Girl; 819. *Robert*, Antique ruins; 811. *Claude Lorrain*, Villa in the Roman Campagna; 799. *Greuze*, Randon de Boisset.

Room V. 748. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Self-portrait; 744. *B. Denner*, Self-portrait; 754. *J. P. Hackert*, Landscape.

Room VI. 737. *C. Seybold*, Self-portrait; 762. *M. von Meytens*, Self-portrait; 750. *C. Seybold*, Laughing man; 754 f. *A. F. Maulpertsch*, Sketch for a ceiling-painting; No number. *M. Altomonte*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew.

Room VII. Austrians of the 19th cent. (*Waldmüller, Amerling, Eybl, Pettenkofen*). – Room VIII. Germans and Austrians of the 19th cent. (*W. Kaulbach, F. A. von Kaulbach, A. von Keller*). — Room IX. English and Dutch Works (*Th. A. Brown, J. J. Shannon, Sauter, J. Israëls, Maris* brothers). — Room X. Scandinavian Artists (*A. Zorn, Tuxen, Thaulow, M. Ancher*). — Room XI. Italians, French, Belgians, and Spaniards (*Segantini, L. Simon, Stevens, Courtens, A. de Dreux, Lefebvre, Favretto, Zuloaga*).

The **Zoological Garden** (Állatkert; adm., see p. 398; Hungarian guide with plan 80*f*; underground railway, see p. 395; trams Nos. 33, 35, 44), N. of the museum, with open-air enclosures (American and European bison), a palm-house, and a restaurant, was laid out in 1908-12.

The **Town Park** (Városliget; Pl. H I 2), laid out in 1817, is a favourite resort on Sun. afternoons (municipal café-restaurant; concerts; underground railway, see p. 395; trams, p. 395, Nos. 8, 10, 15, 27). In the N. part of the park is a large pond, with the *Széchenyi Baths* (Széchenyi Fürdő; sulphur springs 165° Fahr.; fine bathing beach) on the E. bank. To the N., in the Hermina Út, is a building with a panoramic painting by Feszty (1894) representing the Hungarians entering their future country (end of 9th cent.).

The ***Agricultural Museum** (Királyi Mezögazdasági Múzeum; Pl. H I 1), on the *Széchenyi Island* (Széchenyi Sziget), was erected by Alpár in 1902-04 after the model of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Millennium Exhibition of 1896. It affords an instructive survey of the cultivation and utilization of the agricultural products of Hungary. Adm., see p. 397; short German catalogue free. — In front of the Gothic Building is a

seated figure of Count Sándor Károlyi (d. 1906), by Strobl (1908); the bronze seated figure to the N. of the Renaissance Building, by Miklós Ligeti (1903), represents *Anonymus Belæ Regis Notarius* (Pl. A), the anonymous chronicler of the Árpád period.

Renaissance Building. Ground Floor. N. side. From the vestibule a staircase ascends to the first floor, while a corridor to the right (statistics and science of soil) leads to a round corner-room (science of plant-cultivation). Straight on is the Gothic Building. — W. side (to the left). Large room (plant-cultivation). — S. side. Corner-room, Tobacco-culture. In the adjoining room to the left, Fruit and flower culture. In the corridor to the left, Diseases of plants, noxious and useful animals. In the middle room, Viticulture. Then agricultural experiments and (in the passage to the left) dairy-farming. In the corner-room, Manufacture of starch and oil. — E. side (to the left). Large room, Making of flour, sugar, beer, and spirits. Domestic industries. — N. side. Round corner-room, History of Hungarian agriculture. In the corridor, Meteorology. — In the E. covered courtyard, Machinery, models of cottages, etc.

First Floor. S. side. To the left of the Royal Room (Királyterem), Horse-breeding; small figures of horses by G. Vastagh. Corner-room, Veterinary medicine. — E. side (to the left), Cattle-raising. — N. side. The round corner-room illustrates the manners and customs of primitive pastoral and fisher folk; educational appliances. — W. side, Irrigation. — S. side, Bee-keeping and silk-culture.

Gothic Building. Ground Floor. Forestry and fishing. — First Floor. Hunting (beasts of prey, deer, and weapons).

Romanesque Building. Lecture rooms.

The bronze statue of *George Washington* (Pl. W), by Gyula Bezerédy, S. of the Agricultural Museum, was presented in 1906 by Hungarians living in America. To the E. is the *Hall of Industry* (Pl. I 1, 2), used for exhibitions. — Near by is the *Traffic Museum* (Közlekedési Múzeum; adm., see p. 398).

The S. part of the Town Park is traversed by the Stefánia Út (Pl. H I K 2), which presents an especially lively scene on Sun. afternoons. To the left are a bronze statue of *Crown Prince Rudolph* in hunting-costume, by Miklós Ligeti (Pl. R; 1908), and the *Municipal Museum* (Székesfővárosi Múzeum; adm., see p. 397), containing many early views of the town and historical and industrial art exhibits; farther on (No. 14), to the right, is the *Geological Institute*, with its comprehensive collections (adm., see p. 397), designed by E. Lechner (1900) in the modern Hungarian style.

The **György Ráth Museum** (Pl. G 2, 3), bequeathed by Mme. Ráth (d. 1917), is housed in her villa, Vilma Királynő Út No. 12, and comprises interesting pictures and industrial-art objects. Adm., see p. 397; French catalogue 2*P* 40*f*.

Room I (ante-room). 1. *Jordaens*, Cook. — Room II. 8. *Rembrandt* (?), Study of a head; 10. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait of a man. — Room III. 22. *A. van Dyck*, Portrait of a woman (sketch); 83. *N. Maes*, Portrait of a child. — Small Saloon (IV). 98. *S. Koninck*, Portrait of a woman; 101. *Dirck Hals*, Garden-banquet; 105. *J. van Ruisdael*, Woodland landscape. — Large Saloon (V). 123. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Mary Magdalene; *S. van Ruysdael*, 122. Cattle at pasture, 130. Cavalry skirmish. — Picture Gallery (VI). Opposite the entrance, 155. *Hobbema* (?), Landscape; 157. *N. Italian School*, Calvary (fresco); 159. *Rubens*, Portrait

of a woman; 160. *A. Brouwer*, Study of a head; 166. *P. Potter*, Cattle. On the entrance-wall, 196. *Titian*, Christ and the woman taken in adultery; below, *199. *Rembrandt*, The slaughtered ox; 202. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait of A. Nani; 208. *Sebastiano del Piombo* (?), Portrait of a woman. — Also: ancient gems, ancient bronzes, carvings in boxwood, portrait-medals in lead, silver vinaigrettes, Oriental rugs, porcelain, furniture, etc.

The chief buildings in the **Elizabethtown** (Erzsébetváros) are the *Synagogue* (Pl. F 5; Dohány Utca), a brick building in a Moorish style by Förster (1861); the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E F 4; Rombach Utca), erected by Wagner and Kallina (1872), in the Mauresco-Byzantine style; and the Rom. Cath. parish-church of *St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 3 a; G H 4), completed in 1900, in the Gothic style, from plans by E. Steindl.

The Rákóczi Út (p. 415) separates the Elizabethtown from the **Josephtown** (Józsefváros). In the Múzeum Körút is the old *Technical School* (comp. p. 421), now used by the university.

The **National Museum** (Nemzeti Múzeum; Pl. F 5, 6), farther on in the Múzeum Körút, founded in 1802 by Count Ferenc Széchényi (d. 1820), was constructed in 1837-45 from the designs of M. Pollack. The main entrance is in the Corinthian portico, with eight columns, on the façade. In front of the steps ascending to the museum is a seated bronze figure of *János Arany* (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893), and in the grounds are monuments to other Hungarian poets and a bronze statue of *Count Ferenc Széchényi*, by Istóck (1902). The museum contains a lapidarium, on the ground-floor, a collection of antiquities and the Széchényi National Library, on the first floor (right and left), and the natural history collections on the second and third floors. — Adm., see p. 397.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule, Roman tombstones. The adjacent circular room has a Roman mosaic pavement from Balácza (3rd cent. A.D.).

Staircase. On the walls are frescoes by *Thán* and *Lotz*.

First Floor. To the right are the **Antiquities.** Room I. Greek and Roman antiquities (mostly found in Hungary). To the left of the entrance, Torso of Apollo (6th cent. B.C.). — Left long wall, Torso of Dionysus from Troy (4th cent. B.C.). — Exit-wall, Bust of the Roman emperor Philip the Arabian (3rd cent. A.D.); bust of Crispina (2nd cent. A.D.), wife of the Emperor Commodus, the only known portrait of this empress. — Also Roman ornaments and small carvings; Greek and Roman coins.

Room II. Roman finds, mostly from Pannonia. In the middle (detached), Roman silver tripod (3rd cent. A.D.).

Room III. Period of the migration of the nations. To the right of the entrance, Scythian finds. — Right wall, Germanic finds. — Window wall, Exhibits from the time of the Huns. — Left wall, Objects from the Keszthely burial-ground and Avar antiquities. — To the left of the entrance, Finds from the period of the Magyar invasion of Hungary. — In the middle, Gothic *Gold Ornaments from Szilágy-Somlyó (fibulæ, bowls, and a bracelet).

Room IV. Árpád Period (11-13th cent.). In the middle of the room: left, a stone coffin (11th cent.), supposed to be that of St. Stephen (comp. p. 419); right, in a show-case, portions of the golden *Crown of the Byzantine emperor Constantine Monomachus (11th cent.). Over the entrance-door, Limestone reliefs from Kalocsa (12th cent.). Also ecclesiastical art exhibits, objects from tombs, and weapons.

Room V. Period of the Anjou and Luxembourg kings (14th cent. to mid-15th cent.). A glass case in the middle of the room has three magnificent ivory saddles. To the left of the entrance, Bronze head-reliquary of St. Ladislaus (14th cent.). Right of the entrance, Alabaster Madonna by *Nino Pisano* (14th cent.). Also objects in silver, ornaments, altar-wings, and sculptures.

Room VI. Late-Gothic ecclesiastical art. *Goldsmiths' Work with Hungarian cloisonné enamels. To the right and left of the entrance, embroidered chasubles of the 15th century.

Room VII. Decorative fragments from the palace of King Matthias Corvinus at Buda (1460-80). Silversmiths' work. Coins and medals.

Room VIII. Household utensils of the 15-16th centuries. Opposite the entrance is a book-case (c. 1480) from the town library of Bártfa in Upper Hungary.

The S. corridor contains objects of the 14-17th centuries. Cabinet II. Silversmiths' work. — Cabinet III. Case 1: Clavecin of Catherine of Brandenburg, wife of Prince Bethlen Gábor of Transylvania, with superb enamel inlay (Augsburg; c. 1620). Case 2: State weapons; several showcases with gems and ornaments. — Cabinet IV. Left, relics of the period of the Turkish domination. — Cabinet V. Furniture (18th cent.). — Cabinet VI. Silver. — Cabinet VII. Stringed instruments, etc.

The W. corridor contains objects of the 18th century. Note, in Case 5, a rococo gold chalice (Viennese work), presented by Maria Theresa to her father confessor, and, in Case 8, a harp that belonged to Marie Antoinette.

The first floor also accommodates the **Széchényi National Library,** the largest in Hungary, with 515,000 volumes. It also comprises newspapers (20,000 vols.; oldest newspaper printed in Hungarian, Pressburg, 1780; complete collection of 1848-49), MSS. (20,000) from the 16th cent. onwards, 450 codices, etc. (the archives have been transferred to the State Archives Office, p. 420). The first room contains the Apponyi Library, founded by Count Sándor Apponyi (d. 1925) and consisting of 15-18th cent. works on Hungary published abroad, engravings, and maps. In the second or Széchényi Room are Hungarian printed works from 1531 onwards; Latin and German printed works which appeared in Hungary in the 15th-17th cent. (Chronicon Budense, printed at Buda in 1473); funeral sermon in Hungarian, the oldest existing example of the language (early 13th cent.); Ehrenfeld-Jókai-Codex, the oldest legend of St. Francis in the Hungarian language (c. 1420); sixteen other examples of early Hungarian down to 1527; thirteen MSS. from the library of King Matthias Corvinus (1457-90). The Todoreszku Horváth Library comprises books printed in Hungary or written by Hungarian authors and printed abroad, up to 1711.

Natural History Collections. On the Second Floor, to the right, are the *Mineralogical* and *Palæontological Departments* (note the Hungarian gold and the meteorites). The *Prehistoric* and *Zoological Departments* are open to students only. — The domed room contains two leaden angels by Raphael Donner, from the high altar of the Coronation Church at Pressburg.

A third floor is under construction.

Farther up in the Rákóczi Út (Pl. F-H 5, 4; comp. p. 414) is the Volks-Theater, built by Fellner and Helmer in 1875 and now serving as the *National Theatre.* In front of it is a statue, by Bezerédy (1907), of S. Tinódy, the poet. At the end of the street (20 min. from the Múzeum Körút) is the Baross Tér with a statue of *G. Baross* (d. 1892), minister of commerce, by Szécsi (1898). Straight on is the *East Station* (Pl. H I 4; p. 393), and to the right the Fiumei Út leads to the *Kerepes Cemetery* (Kerepesi Temető; Pl. I K 4, 5), with the mausoleums of Count Lajos Batthyány (comp. p. 404), Ferenc Deák, and L. Kossuth (by Gerster and Strobl, 1907).

The **Francistown** (Ferencváros) extends along the Danube to the S. of the Inner Town (p. 397). The *Custom House* (Vámház; Pl. E F 6), in the Vámház Körút, is a Renaissance building by Ybl (1870-74); adjacent is the *Central Market Hall* (Központi Vásárcsarnok), by S. Pecz (1894-96). For the Francis Joseph Bridge, see p. 418. — The *Danube Fountain*, by Feszler (1893), stands in the Kálvin Tér (Pl. F 6), and on the S. side of the square is a *Reformed Church*, designed by J. Hofrichter (1816-36).

The Üllői Út (Pl. F-I 6, 7) runs S.E. from the Kálvin Tér. To the left in this street (No. 28) is the *University Clinic*.

The ***Hungarian Industrial Art Museum** (Országos Magyar Iparművészeti Múzeum; Pl. G 6, opposite, to the right (Nos. 33-37), was erected in 1893-97 by Lechner and Pártos in the modern Hungarian style. The dome, 154 ft. in height, is built above the centre of the chief façade, which is adorned with coloured plant-ornamentation in majolica. Adm., see p. 397; German catalogue, illustrated (1925), 3*P* 20*f*.

Ground Floor. The great hall has varying exhibitions. — In the S. wing is the rich Collection of Textiles (over 5000 exhibits). Only the old Hungarian embroidery and lace are shown, but the rest of the collection may be inspected on application to the director.

First Floor. Industrial Art Collections. In the gallery, ceramics. To the right, Greek vases, Italian majolica; to the right, in front of the window, Roman glass. Rhenish stoneware and European faience of the 18th cent.; Chinese and Japanese porcelain. — Narrow wall: Dresden (Meissen) porcelain, Viennese porcelain (in the centre-case, specimens of the Du Paquier period, comp. p. 112). In the middle of the narrow wall, porcelain from the Hungarian factory at Herend, founded in 1838. Earthenware, especially from the Holics factory (1743-1827). — Faience from Holics, arranged according to pattern.

The corridor to the right contains Hungarian pottery, including 'Haban' faience of the 17-18th cent. from Upper Hungary. Transylvanian ceramics (jugs from Alvinez and from the Hungarian tribe of the Szeklers). On the walls are Hungarian stove-tiles (15-19th cent.). We turn back and bear to the left.

Hungarian Hall. In the middle of the ceiling is a richly painted wooden ceiling from Maksa (1766). To the right is a choir-gallery from Sóly (1724), below which is the bridal chest of Catherine of Brandenburg (p. 135), painted in Hungarian patterns (1695); choir-stall with intarsia from Körmöcbánya (1620). By the walls, furniture. Two cabinets with pewter vessels. Ecclesiastical goldsmiths' work (15-18th cent.). Ornaments, including clasps by S. Hann of Hermannstadt (late 17th cent.). The next cabinet contains a silver-gilt stag, also by Hann. Cabinet with secular goldsmiths' work.

The first Esterházy Room contains the *Treasury of the Esterházy Family*. In the first cabinet, coat of King Matthias Corvinus, of Spanish damask (late 15th cent.); magnates' costumes. On the left wall is a Persian tapestry (16th cent.). Above, on the walls, magnificent shabracks. The glass-cases in front of the windows have Turkish sabres; in the third case, sword of King Lewis II. of Hungary, killed 1526 in the battle of Mohács.

*Second Esterházy Room. Works in precious metal and ivory. Near the entrance, exhibits of the 16-17th cent., including a 16th cent. gold dish. — Cabinet with objects in ivory; on the second shelf from the bottom, covered goblet by the Netherlander Lucas Faidherbe (17th cent.). — In the centre-case are a covered goblet and a 'Nautilus' goblet, both by

Hans Petzold from Nuremberg (c. 1600). — Near the exit, Gothic chalices from Nuremberg and Augsburg (15th and 16th cent.). The adjoining cabinet contains the great tankard of Anton Losonczy (1548). There is also a cabinet with Renaissance ornaments.

Apothecary's shop from Kőszeg (Güns; late 18th cent.), with a copy of the old ceiling. — Rococo room with Hungarian furniture. — Library from the bishop's palace at Sümeg, of the period of Maria Theresa, with a copy of the original ceiling. — Room with furniture of the 16-17th centuries. At the end, to the left, is a Brussels tapestry representing the Adoration of the Magi (c. 1520). — To the left is a room with the collection of the goldsmith Heinrich Égger (d. 1917), with Italian bronzes of the 16th cent. and a golden rococo chalice.

On the **Second Floor** is the School of Industrial Art.

The Maria Theresa Barracks (Pl. G 6, 7), Üllői Út No. 49, contain (on the first floor) the *Historical War Museum* (Hadtörténelmi Múzeum), founded in 1918, with collections illustrating the history of the Hungarian army. It is proposed to transfer the museum to the old Nándor Barrack near the Garrison Church (p. 421). Farther on are the *Stephanie Hospital for Children* (l.; No. 72); the *Elizabeth Memorial Church* (r.), built by Aigner in the early-Gothic style in 1904-8; the municipal *Josephinum Orphanage* (l.; Pl. H 7); the *Botanical Garden* (Egyetemi Füvészkert; Pl. H I 7; adm., see p. 397; entrance Illés Utca 25); and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. I 7), a military academy. A *War Memorial* (1924) to the soldiers of the Hungarian Army (Honvéd) stands in front of the academy's main building, which was designed by M. Pollack (1828-35). Behind the Ludoviceum is the pleasant *Orczy Garden* (no adm.).

The Üllői Út crosses the Hungária Körút (Pl. K 8) $^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of the Ludoviceum. The **Ethnographical Museum** (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Osztálya), Hungária Körút 347, a department of the National Museum (p. 414), is the chief collection dealing with the folk-lore of Hungary (with its pre-war frontiers). Adm., see p. 397; the museum is reached from the National Museum by trams Nos. 5 and 61.

First Floor. Hungary. — Vestibule: Christmas and carnival games. — Straight on are two rooms devoted to weaving and pottery. — The corridor and rooms to the right of the vestibule contain peasant dresses, pieces of costumes, embroidery, and costumed figures. — In the corridor and rooms to the left of the vestibule: Models of cottages, furnished kitchen, furniture, handicrafts, agriculture, bee-keeping, fishing, hunting; in two rooms, pastoral life (costumed figures) and implements.

Second Floor. Foreign countries. Vestibule: India and Further India. — Straight on, China and Japan. — To the right of the vestibule: Tibet, Malay district, Melanesia, Micronesia, Australia. — To the left of the vestibule: Balkans, Asia (with special reference to the Turkish and Finnish-Ugrian races, which are akin to the Hungarian); Africa, America.

To the S.E. of the Market Hall (p. 416), in the Bakáts Tér, is the *Ferencváros Church* (Pl. F G 7), a Romanesque edifice built by Ybl in 1867-78, with frescoes in the transept and choir by Thán and Lotz. — To the S.W., on the bank of the Danube, is a grain-elevator (Pl. F 7), 164 ft. high, constructed in 1881-83. — The huge *Slaughter House* (Közvágóhid; Pl. H 9), to the left in the Soroksári

Út (1/2 hr. from the Custom House), was erected in 1870-72 from designs by Hennicke of Berlin, with two groups of bulls by R. Begas at the entrance. It is open to visitors on application (best in the forenoon; cattle market on Thurs.).

The ***St. Margaret Island** (Szent Margit Sziget; Pl. C D 1; adm. 30*f*), in the Danube, at the upper end of the town, was converted into a pretty park by Archduke Joseph (d. 1905) and has been municipal property since 1908. Approach by the Margaret Bridge, see below (trams Nos. 4, 5, 15, 33, 61, 73, 77). The steamers (p. 396; 20 min. from the suspension-bridge to the upper end) call both at the lower and the upper end of the island. From the Margaret Bridge we pass the *Sports Ground* (l.) to reach a (7 min.) *Covered Walk*, with a restaurant (music) at the upper end. Close by, to the right, is a café with a view-terrace, and to the left the lower steamer-pier and a bathing beach. Farther N. are the old residence of Archduke Joseph, the remains of a Dominican nunnery, a chapel in the Gothic style (1905), and a water-tower (1912; view). At the N. end of the island (20 min. from the covered walk) is an artesian well, opposite Óbuda (p. 422). This well yields warm aerated sulphur-water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and a *Bath House* was built in 1871 by Ybl. The superfluous water falls from an artificial rock into a pond. Near it are an hotel (p. 394), a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a restaurant.

B. Quarters on the Right Bank *(Buda, Aquincum, Svábhegy).*

The Danube at Budapest is crossed by six Bridges (including three suspension-bridges; views). — The *Széchenyi Suspension Bridge* (Széchenyi Lánchid; Pl. C D 4) was constructed by the English engineers William Tierney Clark, F.R.S., and Adam Clark, in 1838-48. The chains rest on two pillars 160 ft. high; the total length is 410 yds., and the width of the central opening 210 yds. At the ends are four stone lions by Marschalkó. — The *Elizabeth Bridge* (Erzsébethid; Pl. D 5, 6), a suspension-bridge completed in 1903, has a span of 317 yds. — The *Francis Joseph Bridge* (Ferenc Józsefhid; Pl. E 6) was constructed in 1894-96; it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the river. — The iron *Margaret Bridge* (Margithid; Pl. C D 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing upstream, with three openings on each side. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the St. Margaret Island (see above). — At the N. end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (3/4 M. long), for the line to Esztergom. — To the S. of the Francis Joseph Bridge the *Railway Junction Bridge* (Összekötö Vasúti Hid; Pl. F G 9), 430 yds. long, spans the river in four arches.

The *Tunnel* (383 yds. long), constructed by Adam Clark in 1853-57, pierces the castle-hill and connects the Krisztinaváros and the South Station with the Széchenyi Bridge (p. 418).

The former **Fortress** (Vár; 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large Royal Palace (see below), crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the tunnel-entrance is the waiting-room of the Cable Railway. A car ascends every 3-4 min. (return-fare 16*f*) to the (1 min.) terminus in the Szent György Tér (Pl. C 5: fine view of Pest). To the right of the tunnel-entrance a footpath leads in 7 min. to the Disz Tér (p. 420), which may also be reached by ascending the Hunyadi János Út in windings, starting to the right from the bridge (20 min.'s walk). — To the E. in the Szent György Tér is the *Premier's Residence*, built by Pollack in 1806, and to the N. the *Ministry of National Defence* (Pl. 12), a Renaissance edifice by Kallina (1881).

The ***Royal Palace** (Királyi Palota, Pl. C 5; adm., see p. 398; a visit takes $^1/_2$ hr.) is on the S. side of the Szent György Tér. Erected by Maria Theresa in 1749-71 on the site of a castle of King Sigismund, it was greatly enlarged in 1894-1906 in the baroque style by Ybl and Hauszmann (860 rooms in all). The façade towards the Danube is 1000 ft. long, and the central part is crowned by a dome 203 ft. high. To the left of the entrance to the courtyard is the *Matthias* or *Hunting Fountain*, by Strobl (1905). In the gateway, to the right, is the approach to the *Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum*, comprising three rooms with many souvenirs of the empress (Queen of Hungary, d. 1898; adm., see p. 398). On the left side of the court are the custodian's office, where tickets of admission are obtained (comp. p. 398), and *St. Stephen's Chapel*, built in 1769 and restored in 1895, where the right hand of Stephen, first king of Hungary and patron saint of the country (d. 1038; canonized 1087), is preserved as a relic (apply to the sacristan).

The interior of the palace is superbly fitted up. The *St. Stephen Room*, in the S. wing, is richly furnished in the Romanesque style. On the E. side, facing the Danube, are the *Great Hall;* the *Habsburg Room*, with marble busts and a painting by Karl Lotz in the dome; the *Ball Room* or *Banquet Hall*, in which the Hungarian diets were once opened; and the adjacent *Buffet Gallery*. — The Krisztinaváros wing contains the royal apartments, now used as government offices. — The Hungarian regalia are kept in the so-called *Crown Room* (not shown), guarded by soldiers; they include the crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown (11th cent.), the sceptre (c. 1030), the orb (early 14th cent.), the sword (16th cent.), and the coronation robe (originally an ecclesiastical vestment; 11th cent.).

In front of the Royal Riding School is the *Csikós* (herdsman with horse), a bronze group by Vastagh (1900). — The *Palace Garden*, the beautiful terraces of which descend steeply to the Danube, commands a splendid view of Pest; above, in front of the central part of the palace and facing the Danube, is a bronze equestrian statue of *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, by József Róna (1899).

From the Szent György Tér we walk to the N. to the Disz Tér (Parade Square; Pl. C 4), in which the *Honvéd Monument*, by G. Zala, was erected in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. The domed building of the *General Army Headquarters*, on the S. side of the square, was designed by Kallina (1896).

A few min. farther to the right is the Szent Háromság Tér (Trinity Square; Pl. B 4), with the *Ministry of Finance* (Pl. 8), by A. Fellner (1901-04), on the N., and the old Town Hall of Buda, originally built in 1692, on the W. A *Trinity Column*, by Ungleich (early 18th cent.), stands in the square itself.

The ***Coronation Church** (Koronázó Templom; Pl. 14, B 4; closed 1.30-2.30; entrance either by the main or the sacristy door), on the E. side of the square, was built by King Béla IV. in 1255-69 in the Romanesque style and remodelled in the Gothic style in the 14th century. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination in 1541-1686, and was thoroughly restored in 1873-96 from plans by F. Schulek, on which occasion the roof was covered with coloured tiles. On the W. side, to the right, is the Matthias Tower (260 ft. high), originally erected under King Matthias, and to the left the Béla Tower (120 ft. high), which has never been completed. The main doorway, between the towers, has Romanesque columns and a rose window of the 13th century. On the S. side is a Galilee and on the E. side the royal oratory, adjoining the Gothic chapel of St. Stephen. The N. side has a series of chapels. King Charles IV. and Queen Zita were crowned in this church on Dec. 30th, 1916.

The interior of the church is painted. To the left of the main doorway is the baptistery, with frescoes by *Lotz*, and to the right the Loretto Chapel, with the coat of arms of King Matthias (1470) outside and inside a marble statue of the Virgin (1515) and a painting by *Cranach* (Virgin and Child). The high altar is modern. To the left of the choir is the sacristy, with the royal oratory above it. The chapel of St. Stephen, next to the sacristy, has mural paintings by *Székely*. In the middle of the N. side is the Trinity Chapel, enclosed by a screen, with the marble monument of King Béla III. (d. 1196) and his queen, Anne of Antioch, by *Mikola* (1898; the original sarcophagus lies in the crypt).

Behind the church, to the E., is the ***Fisher Bastion** (Halászbástya), a Romanesque creation by Schulek (1901-2), with colonnades and towers affording a superb view of the town and river. Within the bastion, next to the church (E.), is a bronze equestrian statue of *St. Stephen* (Pl. 18; comp. p. 419), by Strobl (1906).

A broad double flight of steps known as the Coronation Stairs (139 in number) descends from the bastion to the Hunyadi János Út (p. 419), passing a small bronze equestrian statue of *St. George* (modern replica of that in the Hradčany at Prague, p. 455) and a bronze figure of *John Hunyadi*, by Tóth (1905).

To the N.W. of the Coronation Church, in the Bécsikapu Tér (Wiener-Tor-Platz; Pl. B 3), is the *State Archives Office* (Országos Levéltár; Pl. 17), built by S. Pecz in 1915-18 and containing also

the archives from the Széchenyi National Library, with charters (the oldest one of King Koloman, 1109), patents of nobility and armorial bearings, documents connected with the year 1848, archives of noble Hungarian families, and death announcements from the 18th cent. onwards Close by, to the S.W., is the Nándor Tér (Ferdinand Square; Pl. B 3), with the plain *Garrison Church* (Helyörségi Templon; Pl. 9), rebuilt in 1717. Hence we may return to the Disz Tér viâ the West Bastion Promenade (Bástyasétány), which commands the Krisztinaváros and the Buda Hills.

The so-called *Palace Bazaar* (Várbazár), 340 yds. in length, lies below the Royal Palace (p. 419), on the Danube; in front of it are a bronze statue of *Ybl*, the architect (d. 1891), by Mayer (1896), pleasure-grounds, and a kiosk (café).

At the E. foot of the Gellért-Hegy (see below) powerful radioactive and earthy hot springs, mostly used for baths, rise from the dolomite rock. The *Hungaria Spring*, near the Elizabeth Bridge (Pl. D E 6), with warm water containing lithium, is drunk especially in the morning. The municipal **Rudas Fürdö** (Bruckbad; Pl. D 6; 113° Fahr.), also a vapour and swimming bath, with a rotunda borne by eight columns of 1556 over a basin into which the thermal water flows, was restored in 1831 and several times since. Near this to the N.W., Hadnagy Utca 8, lies the *Rác Fürdö* (Raitzen-Bad; Pl. D 6; 111° Fahr.), built in 1860. The municipal **Szent Gellért Fürdö** (St. Gellért-Bad; Pl. D E 6; 116° Fahr.; comp. p. 394; trams Nos. 19 and 27), near the Francis Joseph Bridge, a handsome edifice with baths of every kind (including an open thermal swimming bath with artificial waves) and pretty reception rooms, was built in 1911-18 on the site of the old baths, from plans by A. Hegedüs, A. Sebestyén, and J. Sterk. — A little S.E. of the Szent Gellért Fürdö, on the Danube, is the **Joseph Polytechnic School** (József-Müegyetem; Pl. E 7; 3050 students), erected in 1903-9, from the designs of Hauszmann, Czigler, and Pecz. — Verpeléti Út No. 3 (Pl. D E 8) houses the municipal *Count Jenö Zichy Museum* (adm., see p. 398), with old Italian and Dutch masters and portraits by Johann Kupetzky (1667-1740), a native of Hungary. — The Hunyadi János, Francis Joseph, Rákóczi, Apenta, and other mineral springs rise at the S. foot of the Gellért-Hegy. Their bitter waters are largely exported and are also used for the *Elizabeth Saline Bath* (Erzsébet Sós Fürdö; Pl. C 9; for ladies only; p. 394).

A road (Kelenhegyi Út), starting not far from the W. end of the Francis Joseph Bridge, ascends to the ***Gellért-Hegy** (Blocksberg; Pl. C D 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (771 ft.; 394 ft. above the Danube). Walkers (20 min.) ascend the steps at the W. end of the Elizabeth Bridge, passing a waterfall and also a monument to *Bishop Gerhard* (Gellért), consisting of a semicircular colonnade

with a statue (by Jankovits, 1902) of the bishop, who was martyred here in 1046. On the plateau (walk round repaying) is the former citadel. Magnificent view of the town, the Buda hills, the Danube, and the plain (best light towards afternoon). Below the top, to the N., is the Restaurant Gellért-Hegyi Kioszk, also with a view.

The Fő Utca (Hauptgasse; Pl. C 2-4, runs N. from the Széchenyi Bridge (p. 418) to the Margaret Bridge (p. 418), passing the Batthyány Tér (Pl. C 3), with *St. Anne's Church*, built in 1740-58.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Margaret Bridge (straight on through the Margit Utca, then to the right by the Mecset Utca; knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa (No. 14), is the *Turkish Chapel* (Gül Baba Mecsetje, Pl. B 1), an insignificant building erected in 1543-48 over the grave of the Sheikh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk.

The **St. Lucas Bath** (Szent Lukács Fürdő, Pl. C 1), N.E. of the Turkish Chapel, was rebuilt in 1894 and contains eleven sulphureous springs (77-143° Fahr.), swimming-basins, an hotel (p. 394), and a concert-garden. Adjacent lies the **Imperial Bath** (Császár Fürdő; Pl. C 1). The temperature of the nine springs, which contain sulphur, varies between 78° and 149° Fahr., and there are also swimming-basins, a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period, an hotel (p. 394), and a café-restaurant. A band often plays in summer. Tram No. 73.

The ship-building yards of the Danube Steamer Co., at *Óbuda* (p. 398; tram No. 73; steamers, see p. 396; local railway to Aquincum, see below), are $^3/_4$ hr.'s walk from the Margaret Bridge. — About 40 min. N. of the yards (dusty high-road) lies Aquincum.

Aquincum. — Railway from the West Station (p. 393) in $^1/_2$ hr. — Local Railway every hour from the Pálffy Tér (Pl. C 2; reached by trams Nos. 53, 54, and 60, also by those to the Margaret Bridge, see pp. 394, 395) in 22 minutes.

The line skirts the right bank of the Danube, leaving the St. Margaret Island (p. 418) on the right, and beyond the ship-building yards (station) follows the Szentendre road to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Aquincum*. Opposite the station, to the E., are the remains of the Roman colony of Aquincum (comp. p. 399). Among these are the foundations of baths and a temple of Mithras. Most of the objects discovered here are preserved in a *Museum* (a little E. of the station; adm. free); in front of it are some sarcophagi. To the S. is a shed containing a mosaic pavement, representing a gladiatorial combat. — About 4 min. N. of the station, passing under the railway, to the left (on the right, an inn with garden), we reach the foundations of an *Amphitheatre* (282 by 246 ft. in diameter), enclosed by a grass-grown wall. Hence a path runs N. past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) *Roman Bath* (Római Fürdő; station of the local railway), with a good inn and shady garden.

An attractive excursion may be made to the ***Svábhegy** (Schwabenberg; 1545 ft.), with its numerous villas, to the W. of Buda, said to be so named from the Swabian (Imperial) troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685.

The Rack and Pinion Railway (Fogaskerekű Vasut) from Városmajor (station ¼ hr. W. of the Széna Tér, viâ the Retek Utca; comp. Pl. A 3) ascends in 15-25 min. to Svábhegy station and in ½ hr. to Széchenyi-Hegy station (1*P* 4*f*, 88*f*, return-fare 1*P* 36, 1*P* 4*f*). On summer afternoons the trains start at the hours and half-hours. The return viâ Zugliget may be recommended, in which case single tickets should be taken. Trams to Városmajor: Nos. 4, 14, 44, and 61).

The railway (views to the right) runs past (r.) *St. John's Hospital* (Szent János Kórház) and finally through oak-woods. On the E. side of the hill, adjoining the station of *Svábhegy*, where we alight, is the *Svábhegy Hotel*, with restaurant (44 R., good; balcony with view, but not of the town). To the right is a bronze bust of *M. Jókai* (d. 1904), the author, by Gyula Jankovits (1906). About 3 min. to the W., at No. 12 Báro Eötvös Út, is the Svábhegy Sanatorium (150 beds, P. from 24*P*; fine view from the tower). To reach the (10 min.) *Széchenyi Hill* (recognizable by its flagstaff) from the Svábhegy station, we ascend the road running at first beside the railway, then go on viâ the (5 min.) sign-post 'Széchenyi Emlék felé'. An admirable *View is obtained from the stone platform: at our feet lies the town with its sea of houses, above which the castle-hill and the Géllert-Hegy seem scarcely to rise; to the right, far down, we see the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the plain; on the left are the St. Margaret Island, Újpest, the Danube up to the Vác; beyond, in the background, the Mátra Mountains; near to the N.W. rises the Jánoshegy. A little lower down stands a bronze bust of Count István Széchenyi (p. 399), by Strobl (1899).

From Svábhegy station (see above) to the Jánoshegy, 1 hr. We follow the Normafa Út N.W. (to the right of the Jókai monument), after 22 min. diverging to the right by a footpath skirting the slope (good views). After 12 min. we either descend to the right, cross a road, and continue downhill to the (8 min.) Disznófő Inn at Zugliget (p. 424; to the tramway 25 min. more). Or we may follow the path straight on, cross (8 min.) the road, and follow the footpath to the right (not straight on); in 8 min. more we bear to the left by road for a few paces, pass (r.) a restaurant, and in another 9 min. ascend to the *Elizabeth Tower* (72 ft. high; 122 easy steps) on the **Jánoshegy** (Johannisberg; 1736 ft.). Extensive *Panorama. Hence we may return by the Svábhegy road, descending to the left near *St. Anne's Chapel* to reach the Disznófő Inn (½ hr.; see p. 424), and in 12 min. more coming to the former Fáczán Inn, by the tramway.

Trams (Nos. 44 and 77) run to the *Szép Ilona Hotel* (Schöne Helena), where the line divides, one going straight on (tram No. 83)

to the Hüvösvölgy (see below), the other to the left (tram No. 81) to **Zugliget** or *Auwinkel* (Disznófő or Saukopf Inn), a wooded dale on the N. slope of the Svábhegy, with many villas. — The line to the **Hüvösvölgy** or *Kühles Tal* (several good inns), also with many villas, on leaving the Szép Ilona (p. 423), runs past (r.) the Bocskay School. Farther on we traverse the valley of *Lipótmező* (Leopoldifeld). Above, to the left, is the *National Lunatic Asylum* (Országos Tébolyda).

The **Hármashatár-Hegy** (*Dreihotterberg*, 1627 ft.; inn), N.W. of Óbuda (p. 122), commands a fine view of Budapest. We take tram No. 7 or 73 from the Boráros Tér (Pl. F G 7) viâ the Great Boulevard to the terminus, at the corner of the Bécsi Út and Vörösvári Utca. Thence we follow a good path W. (blue way-marks as far as the chapel of St. Donat, 20 min., then white marks to the left) to the (2 hrs.) top. There is also a motor-road (5½ M. long) from Ujlak church, traversing fir-woods beyond the Mátyás-Hegy.

— —

From Budapest to Lake Balaton, express to Balatonföldvár in 2¼ hrs. We start from the South Station (p. 393). The train runs through a tunnel to (3 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld*. — Beyond (29¾ M.) *Velencze* we observe *Lake Velencze* (331 ft.), 6¾ M. long, on the right. — 41⅝ M. *Székesfehérvár*, Ger. *Stuhlweissenburg* (railway restaurant; Magyar Király Inn), the *Alba Regalis* of the Romans, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I. in 1526, with 39,000 inhab., is now the seat of a bishop and the capital of the county of the same name. — We pass (59 M.) *Lepsény* and soon reach (r.) **Lake Balaton,** Ger. *Platten-See* (338 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in Central Europe, 52¾ M. long and in places 8 M. wide. The S. bank is flat, while the N. is bounded by hills and volcanic cones. There are important vineyards in the district. The Balaton perch-pike (Hungar. fogas) is renowned.

71½ M. **Siófok** (Hotels: Sió, Hullám, both on the lake, 150 beds from 6, L. or D. 3½, P. from 14*P*, closed in winter; Központi; Fogas) lies at the exit of the little river Sió from Lake Balaton. It has 3150 inhab., and is much visited in summer, as are the neighbouring villages, on account of the sandy beach and the pleasant temperature of the lake-bathing (72° Fahr.; visitors tax 4*P* per week).

From Siófok a steamer plies in 50 min. to **Balatonfüred** (Grand-Hôtel, Ipolyhof, Stefanie, at all three P. from 11*P*), a popular bathing resort. The carbonic acid springs are used for the baths in the sanatorium (P. from 14*P*). Balatonfüred may also be visited from Budapest by railway (express in 3½ hrs., starting from the East Station).

The line hugs the S. bank of the lake. — 80 M. *Szántód*. On a long tongue of land on the N. bank is the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1055. — 80¾ M. **Balatonföldvár** (Zrinyi, on the lake, 30 R., P. from 15*P*; Grand-Hôtel, in the park, 90 R., P. from 13*P*; Bendeguz, in the park, 20 R., P. from 13*P*), a fashionable watering-place, with a Kurhaus and a golf-course (9 holes).

BRÜNN
BRNO
1:25.000
1 Bischöfl. Residenz E4
2 Altes Landhaus E3
3 Landesmuseum F4
4 Mendeldenkmal D4
5 Statthalterei F3
6 Justizpalast F3
7 Minoritenkirche F3
8 Magdalenenkirche F4
9 Ursulinerinnenkirche F3
10 Garnisonkirche F3
11 Schweden-Denkmal F2
12 Exerbonari E3
1:250.000
Kilom.
Skalitz
Sloup
Raitz
Petrowitz
Mutic
Schoschuf
Holstein
Jesersche
Wawrzinetz
Wesselitz
Speschau
Rajetzko
Sydlet
Unt. Ohrada
Neuhof
Ostrow
Kaiser Höhle
Tiechow
Mazocha
Blanskowetz
Blansko
Willimowitz
Boritsch
Laschanek
Brünn
Klepatschow
Neue Welt
Steinmühle
Weissenhaus
Wasserwerk
Restaurant
Schiessstätte
Sportplatz
Sportpl.
Gelber Berg
292
Spielberg
288
Ausstellungsgelände
Zentralfriedhof
Augarten
Café
Universität
Botan. Garten
Ober-Realsch.
Reiteck
Kreuz-Kr.
Landhaus
Deutsches Haus
Nation. Theat.
Neues Haus
St. Thomas
Christuskirche
Kunstgewerbe-Mus.
Rathaus
Stadthof
Peter & Paul
Krankenhaus
Deutschy sady
Kapuzin. Bahnhof
Synagoge
Stadttheat.
Zeltha
Zelny trh
Post
Kobližna
Nám. Svobody
Nám. Lažanského
Nám. Kapucínské
Nám. Sv. Jakob
Nám. 28. října
Rotes Kreuz
Gewerbe-Schule
Augustinerkloster
Brauhaus
Bad
Schreibwald
Wien-Olmütz

46. From Vienna or Budapest viâ Lundenburg to Prague.

A. From Vienna viâ Lundenburg and Brünn to Prague.

Railway, 248 M. Express in $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ hrs. (69*S* 70*g*, 44*S* 70*g*, 28*S*). The night express starts from the Ost-Bahnhof in Vienna; some of the expresses stop at the Wilson-Bahnhof in Prague.

Motor Post from Vienna (Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, p. 5) to *Nikolsburg*, 45 M. in $3^1/_2$ hrs. at 7½*S*, on the road described below.

Road, 235 M. — *Vienna* (558 ft.; p. 3). — Beyond the Floridsdorfer Brücke (Pl. F 1; *I*) we take at ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Floridsdorf* (p. 119) the Stammersdorf road (comp. the plan on p. 3) to the N.E. — 36 M. *Poysdorf* (656 ft.), with vineyards. — The Czechoslovakian frontier is crossed short of (45 M.) *Nikolsburg*, Czech *Mikulov* (710 ft.; Rose, 18 R.), a prettily situated town of 7700 inhab. (mostly Germans), commanded by an imposing castle; the old Jewish cemetery is interesting. Railway to Lundenburg or Znaim, see below. — 61 M. *Pohořelice*. — 77 M. *Brünn* (719 ft.; see below). To Prague viâ Iglau, see R. 46b. — At (88 M.) *Lipuvka* a road diverges to the right for (7 M.) *Blansko* (to the caves in the Moravian Karst, see p. 429). — 112 M. *Brüsau*, Czech *Březová* (1240 ft.). — 120 M. *Zwittau* (1424 ft.; p. 430). — 132 M. *Litomyšl*. — About 3 M. beyond (142 M.) *Vysoké Mýto* we keep to the left for (162 M.) *Chrudim*. Thence a road diverges to the right to (7 M.) Pardubice (715 ft.; p. 430); we keep straight on to (183 M.) *Čáslav* (863 ft.; p. 435). — About 5 M. farther on a road diverges to the left for ($2^1/_2$ M.) Kuttenberg (p. 135); we proceed straight on to (196 M.) *Kolín* (663 ft.; p. 130). Thence to Prague viâ Bad Poděbrad, see p. 434. — 212 M. *Český Brod* (728 ft.; p. 431). — 235 M. *Prague*, see p. 437.

Vienna (Nord-Bahnhof), see p. 4. — The train crosses the Danube and beyond ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Floridsdorf* (pp. 119, 164) runs N.E. through the Marchfeld. — $11^3/_4$ M. *Deutsch-Wagram* (p. 157). — Beyond (20 M.) *Gänserndorf* (502 ft.; railway restaurant) the train begins to skirt the *March*, the river forming the frontier between Austria and Czechoslovakia. On the E. are the Little Carpathians. — 31 M. *Dürnkrut* (472 ft.; railway restaurant). Here King Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain on Aug. 26th, 1278, while fighting Rudolph of Habsburg. — $40^1/_2$ M. *Hohenau*, with a large sugar factory. To Korneuburg, see p. 164. — We cross the Czechoslovakian frontier beyond ($47^1/_4$ M.) *Bernhardstal*. To the left rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.).

$52^1/_4$ M. **Lundenburg,** Czech **Břeclav** (522 ft.; railway restaurant; passport and customs examination; Krone, 19 R.), junction for Budapest (see R. 46b) and Warsaw. A branch-line runs W. viâ (15 M.) Nikolsburg (see above) to ($43^1/_2$ M.) Znaim (p. 434). — Farther on the *Pollau Mountains*, with several ruins, appear to the left.

90 M. **Brünn,** Czech **Brno** (comp. the translations of Czech words for street, square, etc., on p. 437). — *Railway Restaurant.* — Air Service (see p. xxii). Motor-cars to the Černovice Aerodrome (2 M. to the S.E.) start from the Čedok Office (p. 426) ½ hr. before flying-time.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; F 4), Palackého Třída 18-20, with garden, 158 beds at 26-48 Kč; *Avion*, Česká Ulice 20 (Pl. E 3), 51 beds (5 bathrooms) from 25, B. 10 Kč, new; *Passage* (under construction), Nová Ulice 23, opposite the Augarten, 140 R.; *Astoria*, U Nové Brány 3 (Pl. F 3), 130 beds (10 bath-

rooms) from 30, L. 10, D. 15Kč; *Padowetz* (Pl. b; F 4), corner of Masarykova Třída and Na Baštách, 140 beds from 22, B. 4, L. or D. 10Kč, well spoken of; *Slavia* (Pl. e; E 3), U Solnice 15, 112 R.; *Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. d; F 3), Náměstí Svobody 17-18 (entrance in the Janská Ulice), 70 beds at 20-30Kč.

Restaurants. *Landhaus* (Zemský Dům), in the Landhaus (p. 428; second floor); *Stopkova Plzeňská Pivnice*, Česká Ulice 5 (Pl. E 3); *Grand-Hôtel* (see p. 425); *Uher*, in the Hotel Padowetz (see above); *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E F 2), entrance on the E. side; *Pilsener Restaurant*, Masarykova Třída 16 (Pl. F 3, 4). - Wine Rooms. *Blauer Stern*, U Městského Domu 7, near the Stadthof (Pl. E 4); *Strachon & Mayer*, Panská Ulice 5, N. of the Rathaus (Pl. E F 3).

Cafés. *Landhaus* (see above); *Esplanade*, Švédská Ulice 7 (Pl. F 2, 3); *Café de l'Europe*, on the first floor of the hotel (see above); *Deutsches Haus* (see above); *Louvre*, *Adria*, Běhounská Ulice 9 and 12-14 (Pl. F 3); *Biber*, Nová Ulice 1 (Pl. E F 1, 2).

Tramways (fares 80*h*-1½Kč) run from the station (Pl. F 4) or the Náměstí Svobody (Pl. F 3) to the suburbs. — Post Office (Pl. F 3).

Theatres: *Stadt-Theater* or *Městské Divadlo* (Pl. F 3), Na Hradbách (performances in German on Mon. & Tues.); *Tschechisches National-Theater* or *Národní Divadlo* (Pl. E 2), Veveří Ulice; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E F 2); *Deutsches Schauspielhaus*, in the Redouten-Gebäude in the Zelný Trh (Pl. F 4).

Baths. *Zentral-Bad* (Pl. 22; F 3), Rašínova Ulice 12; *Charlotten-Bad* (Pl. F 2), Bratislavská Ulice 10; *Swimming Bath* ('Bad', Pl. D 4), U Hlinkách 7.

Inquiry Office ('Čedok'), Náměstí Svobody 3 (Pl. F 3); charabanc excursions to the Moravian Karst (p. 129).

British Consul, Dornych 27 (Pl. F 4).

Chief Sights (one day). Denis Grounds, Spielberg, Industrial Art Museum; then viâ the Lažansky-Platz and Freiheits-Platz to the Old Landhaus and the National Museum.

Brünn or *Brno* (719 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 232,000 inhab. (one-quarter Germans), lies in a beautiful fertile region at the base of the Spielberg, between the *Schwarzawa* and *Zwittawa*. It is the seat of a Czech university (founded 1918) and of German (1850) and Czech (1900) technical academies. The inner town is surrounded by promenades and boulevards, which occupy the site of the old fortifications (destroyed in 1860), beyond which substantial suburbs, mostly occupied by Czechs, have sprung up. Brünn is an important industrial town (cloth, machinery, leather).

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we ascend to the pretty *Denis Grounds* (Denisovy Sady; Pl. E F 4), with a marble obelisk (65 ft. high) erected in 1818 in memory of the German war of liberation. Going on to the N. to the Biskupská Ulice, we bear to the right to reach the aisleless *Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. E F 4), erected in the Gothic style in the 15th cent. and partly destroyed by the Swedes in 1645; it was restored in 1743-80 and in 1906 the two towers were rebuilt. Crossing the U Městského Domu (Stadthof-Platz), N.E. of the cathedral, we enter the Třída Husova (Hus-Strasse). We then traverse grounds to the left, with the *Carbonari Monument* (Pl. 25; E 3), erected in 1925 to five 'Carbonari' (members of a secret political society formed in Italy in the first half of the 19th cent.) who died in the Spielberg.

The ***Spielberg** (Pl. D E 3; café-restaurant; 185 ft. above the town and 945 ft. above sea-level) is crowned with the citadel of that name, now a barrack. The N.E. bastion, with a monument (1903) to *General de Souches* (see below), affords a pretty view of Brünn.

The citadel was a state-prison from 1621-1855, where Baron von der Trenck, colonel of the Pandours (see p. 129), in 1746-49, and Count Silvio Pellico, Italian poet and Carbonaro (see p. 426), were imprisoned. The latter, who was a captive here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Prigioni'. The casemates contain portraits of interesting prisoners, the Emperor Joseph cell, with its 'inmate', a torture-cell, a well 375 ft. deep, etc. (week-days 8-11 & 2-5, Sun. & holidays 8-12 & 2-5; 3Kč). A visit takes $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. The citadel also contains a small *Museum* (adm. 1Kč), with souvenirs of famous prisoners. The tower (adm. 1Kč) affords a good view of Brünn.

In the Třída Husova, opposite the approach to the Spielberg, is the **Moravian Industrial Art Museum** (Kunst-Gewerbe-Museum, Pl. E 3; Sun., Wed., & Sat. 10-12, Tues.-Sat. 2-4, free).

Ground Floor. The Vestibule, contains ecclesiastical antiquities.

First Floor. A good collection of furniture (15-18th cent.) is exhibited in seven rooms.

Second Floor. Room I contains native pottery; to the right a German peasants' room from the so-called Kuhländchen (N.E. Moravia) and a Slav peasants' room. — Room II. Costumes, embroidery, miniatures, ornaments. The adjoining Metal Collection (opened by the attendant) contains weapons, wrought-iron, objects in silver (including a silver-gilt lidded goblet of the early 17th cent.), pewter, etc. — Room III. European porcelain, glass, faience, cupboards of the 16-18th centuries. — Room IV. Oriental Collection, notably Persian metal-work, Japanese bronzes, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, and antique vases and vessels.

From the N. end of the Třída Husova (see above) we follow the Joštova Ulice (Jodok-Strasse) E. to the Náměstí Lažanského or Lažansky-Platz (Pl. E F 3), on the E. side of which stands the *St. Thomas-Kirche* (Pl. F 2), built in the 14th cent. and remodelled in the 18th, with a lofty nave. The baroque *Statthalterei*, or government-buildings (Pl. 14), adjacent to the right, was an Augustinian convent until 1783; statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411), the latter with the Imperial crown, stand at the portal. The *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E F 2), N. of the Náměstí Lažanského, with a theatre, café, restaurant, etc., is surrounded by gardens.

From the Deutsches Haus (see above) we follow the Nová Ulice (Neugasse) N. to the **Augarten** (Pl. E F 1), a fine, much-visited park with ancient trees and a café-restaurant.

To the S. of the Náměstí Lažanského is the Gothic *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. E F 3), built in the 16th cent. and restored by Ferstel in 1874-79. The tower terminates in a lantern tapering into a long point. Behind the high altar is the monument (cast by Kerker in 1722) of Field-Marshal Radwit de Souches (d. 1687), the defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. — The *Jesuiten-Kirche*, now the Garrison Church (Pl. 23; F 3), a little to the E., was built in 1589-1602 and the interior richly fitted up in 1735. Hence we follow the Kozí Ulice S. to the *Minoriten-Kirche*, erected in 1729-1733, and go on to the right by the Janská Ulice (Pl. F 4) to the

Náměstí Svobody (Freiheits-Platz; Pl. F 3), with a Column of the Virgin. No. 17, a handsome building of 1589, on the S.W. side of the square, was occupied by *Marshal de Souches* (comp. p. 427). — To the right in the Dominikanské Náměstí, close by, is the *Dominikaner-Kirche*, begun in 1655, with a note-worthy pulpit by Winterhalter the Elder. The adjacent Old Landhaus (Pl. 6), or House of the Estates, was begun in 1582 and completed in 1676. The first floor accommodates the *Municipal Museum*, with a lapidarium (entrance by the gateway to the right; Wed. & Sat. 2-4, Sun. & holidays 9-12, ½Kč.). — No. 8 in the Radnická Ulice is the *Rathaus* (Pl. F 3), built in 1311 but almost entirely modernized, with an elaborate late-Gothic portal (1511; attributed to Meister Pilgram) and an early 16th cent. Renaissance loggia in the court to the right. A crocodile's skin (pointed out as a 'dragon') suspended in the passage at the back was probably brought here in the 14th century.

Close by is the Zelný Trh (Krautmarkt; Pl. F 4), with a fountain of 1690 ('Parnassus') by J. B. Fischer von Erlach and a Trinity Column (1729). The **Provincial Museum** or *Landes-Museum* (Pl. 7), adjacent to the left, accommodates rich natural history, folklore, prehistoric, and numismatic collections and a picture-gallery with a cabinet of engravings. It is proposed to rearrange the museum. We enter by the corner-portal (Sun. 9-12, Tues. & Wed. 10-2, 1Kč, Thurs. & Sat. 10-12 & 2-4, free; catalogue 3Kč).

The ancient courtyard has a fountain-group by *J. Bendel* (late 17th cent.) and numerous tombstones. In the corner nearly opposite the entrance is the door leading to the Natural History Section (note the fossils from the Moravian diluvium).

First Floor (steps to the right in the courtyard). The Folklore Section, in four rooms, comprises costumes, embroidery, silver objects, pottery, etc. Seven adjoining rooms accommodate the comprehensive Prehistoric Section. We mount the stairs in the last room but one to the —

Second Floor, with the Picture Gallery. Room I. German and Bohemian masters of the 14-15th centuries. — Room II. Two wooden reliefs (Nativity, Visitation) of 1520. Pictures of the 17th cent., including (r.): 69. *German Master*, Adam and Eve. — Room III. Netherlandish works: right, 73. *Jan van Hemessen*, St. Jerome; 75. *Jan Steen*, Peasant scene; 79. *Jan Matsys*, Peasant-scene. — Room IV. Netherlandish works continued: right, 93. *Allaert van Everdingen*, River landscape; 100. *Frans Snyders* (?), Head of Medusa; 101. *Claude Vernet*, Coast-scenery; 107. *David Teniers the Younger*, Man with glass; 110. *Dirck Hals*. Open-air festival. — Room V. Italian artists: right, 146. *Bonifazio dei Pitati (Veneziano)*, Madonna with saints; 138. *Niccolò di Liberatore*, Crucified man; 132. *Alessandro Magnasco*, Burning church. — Room VI contains masters of the 18th cent., including *Daniel Gran*, *J. Raab*, *A. F. Maulpertsch*, and *Josef Winterhalter*. — Room VII. Artists of the early 19th cent., including *F. Waldmüller* and *K. Piloty*. — Room VIII. Works by *Gabriel Max*, *Joseph Mánes*, *Ary Scheffer*, *H. Canon*, and others. — Room IX-XI. Modern artists (19-20th cent.).

The Kapucínské Náměstí (Kapuziner-Platz), S. of the Krautmarkt, contains the *Kapuziner-Kirche* (Pl. F 4; ring for the sacristan, to the right of the main entrance), in the crypt of which

is the glass coffin of Baron von der Trenck (d. 1749; p. 427). — The *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F 3), on the E. side of the inner town, built by Fellner and Helmer in 1882, was the first theatre in Europe to be lighted by electricity. Opposite, to the E., is the *Künstlerhaus* of the Moravian Art Club (Pl. 10; F 3), completed in 1911.

At the S.W. base of the Spielberg (p. 427) lies the *Königin-Kloster* (Pl. D 4), founded as a Cistercian nunnery in 1323 and taken over by the Augustinian order in 1782, with an interesting Gothic church (1470). A marble statue opposite, to the S., by Charlemont (1910), represents *Gregor Mendel* (1822-84; Pl. 11, D 4), an abbot of the monastery famed for his discovery in 1865 of some of the fundamental laws of heredity in plants.

From the Königin-Kloster the Y Hlinkách (tram No. 1) leads W. past the exhibition buildings to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Schreibwald** or *Pisárky*, a popular goal for excursionists, with a restaurant (beyond Pl. A 4). About $^3/_4$ M. to the N. are the Restaurants 'Steinmühle' and 'Neue Welt' (Pl. A 2).

Railway from Brünn to Třebíč and Okříšky, see pp. 435, 431; branch-line to *Deutschbrod*, see p. 435.

Beyond Brünn our train follows the course of the *Zwittawa*, passing through numerous tunnels. — 100 M. *Adamov* (800 ft.), a busy place with iron-works. The church contains a good carved altar (late-Gothic, c. 1525). — $104^1/_4$ M. *Blansko-Macocha* (925 ft.; railway restaurant), with large iron-foundries, is the starting-point for an excursion to the stalactite caverns in the Moravian Karst.

The ***Moravian Karst**, a plateau (15 M. long, 5 M. broad) of Devonian limestone covered with conifers, is broken up by steep-walled valleys, some of them unwatered, and has many large caves.

Admission to the caves (7 a.m.-7 p.m.): Catherine's Grotto 3Kč, Ostrov Cavern 10Kč, Punkva Cavern 6Kč, Masaryk Cavern 15Kč, Sloup Caverns 10Kč, all together 35Kč. Omnibuses meeting the morning and afternoon trains at Blansko make the tour of all the caves (length of visit 7-8 hrs.; 25Kč; motor-cabs also).

The following is a pleasant One-Day Excursion ($7^1/_2$-8 hrs. on foot; to Catherine's Grotto and the Punkva Cavern only, $5^1/_2$ hrs.). We turn to the right on emerging from the station, then proceed to the left, past the iron-works, in the valley of the *Punkva*, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Restaurant Skalní Mlýn* or Felsenmühle (hence direct to the Punkva Cavern, p. 430, $^1/_2$ hr.). Just beyond the restaurant we cross the bridge to the right and enter the *Dry Valley* or Suchý Žleb. In another 5 min. we reach the entrance (l.) of *Catherine's Grotto* (Kateřinská Jeskyně; visitors shown round in $^1/_2$ hr.), the largest cavern in the Moravian Karst, known since ancient times, with three large chambers containing fine stalactites (the longest stalagmite is over 13 ft.). We continue to follow the Dry Valley, then, at the (40 min.) cross-roads, bear to the right (to the left for the Macocha, p. 430) and in another 10 min. reach the *Ostrov Cavern* (Ostrovské Jeskyně; $^1/_2$ hr.), made accessible in 1926, consisting of several sections, of which the 'Grotto of Perdition'

(reddish stalactites) and the 'Dome of Maréchal Foch' (105 by 33 yds.) are the most interesting. Opposite the cavern-entrance we ascend a footpath to the right, and having reached the plateau (sign-post, 'Macocha') traverse an open field to the left, then pass through a wood. Finally we follow the main road to the (3/4 hr.) upper margin of the **Macocha* (1600 ft.; inn), a chasm 455 ft. deep and 307 yds. long formed by the collapse of a cavern roof; the 'Gloriette' (1 ½Kč) affords the best survey. We next descend S. (red and white waymarks), past the 'Lower Platform' (view of the Macocha), to the main road leading along the floor of the *Dreary Valley* or Pustý Žleb, and proceed to the left to the (1 ½ hr.; 1) **Punkva Cavern* (Jeskyně Punkvina; ¾ hr.), opened up in 1909-11. We traverse three superb chambers (in the first, the huge 'Salm Column') to reach the floor of the Macocha (see above), where the Punkva, which sinks into the earth at Sloup, re-emerges, only to vanish again until its final reappearance (see below). Next to the entrance to the Punkva Cavern is the **Masaryk Cavern* (Jeskyně Masarykova; ½ hr.), made accessible in 1920, by the main efflux of the Punkva. We enter the mountain by boat and cross four natural underground lakes (25, 35, 50, and over 85 ft. deep), from the first of which we pay a visit to the 'Masaryk Dome', with colossal groups of stalactites. Hence an underground approach to Catherine's Grotto is to be made. made. From the Masaryk Cavern we return by the Punkva valley to (1½ hr.) Blansko station.

About 1½ hr. N. of the Macocha (2 hrs. E. of Rájec-Jestřebí, see below) lies *Sloup* (1522 ft.; Broušek, near the Sošůvka Grotto, R. 6-9Kč, L. from 6Kč; Veselý, near the pilgrimage-church of 1750), a market-village of 640 inhabitants. Near the Hřebenáč (i. e. 'comb'), an abrupt rocky pinnacle, the Punkva disappears underground. Close by is the entrance to the Sloup Caverns, with their many ramifications (Elizabeth Cavern, Sošůvka Grotto; visitors shown round in 1½ hr.; adm., see p. 429).

---

108 M. *Rájec-Jestřebí* (938 ft.). To Sloup, see above. — 135½ M. *Zwittau* or *Svitavy* (1424 ft.; Ungar, 35 R. at 10-17Kč), a pretty town of 9300 inhab., has numerous factories (weaving, spinning, dyeing). — Near (152¼ M.) *Wildenschwert* or *Ústí nad Orlicí* (1083 ft.) the railway enters the picturesque, narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*. — 182¾ M. *Pardubice* (715 ft.; railway restaurant; Veselka, Wilsonova 76, 12 min. from the station, 100 R. at 13½-25Kč; Imperial, Smilova 500, 30 R. at 15-18, B. 2-3, L. or D. 12-18Kč), a town of 25,000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Elbe. An isolated hill to the N., on the right bank of the river, is crowned by the imposing ruins of *Kunětice* (1000 ft.; partly restored).

208¾ M. **Kolín** (663 ft.; railway restaurant; Lidový Dům, 20 R.; Grand-Hôtel, 16 R.), a town with 16,200 inhab. and numerous factories, is the junction of the railway from Vienna viâ Znaim to Prague (see p. 436). Keeping straight on from the station, we cross

the railway to the left after 10 min. and ascend to the right to the (5 min.) church of St. Bartholomew, a handsome building of the 13th cent. dominating the town, with two W. towers and a magnificent Gothic choir built by Peter Parler (p. 443) in 1360-78. A detached belfry by the church dates from the mid-16th century.

The *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.), 1½ hr. W. of Kolín, is the point from which Frederick the Great watched the battle between the Austrians and Prussians on June 18th, 1757, and has an obelisk (1842) commemorating the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun.

The Friedrichsberg (see above) appears on the left of the railway. — 227½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod* or *Český Brod* (728 ft.). About 6 M. to the E. the final battle of the Hussite wars took place in 1434, in which the extremists or Taborites were defeated by the moderate Utraquists. — Short of Prague we observe the Žižka Hill (p. 452) on the left and Karlín, a suburb of Prague, on the right.

248 M. *Prague* (Masaryk-Bahnhof), see p. 437.

B. From Budapest to Prague.

Railway, 380 M. Hungarian State Railway to Szob, then Czechoslovakian State Railway. Express in 12 hrs. (9*P* and 282½Kč, 6*P* 70*f* and 169½Kč, 4*P* 90*f* and 113Kč). The night express, with sleeping-cars, runs from Budapest (East Station) viâ Komárom (see p. 389) and Nové Zámky (p. 432).

Road, 360 M. We leave *Budapest* (see p. 393) by the Zsigmond Utca (Pl. C 1), then follow the Bécsi Utca to the left. Hence to (56½ M.) *Komárom*, see p. 388. — We cross the Danube, which forms the Czechoslovakian frontier, to reach *Komárno*. — 76½ M. *Nové Zámky* (390 ft.; p. 432). — 102 M. *Nitra*, Ger. *Neutra* (623 ft.). — 130 M. *Trnava*, Ger. *Tyrnau* (479 ft.). Hence a road diverges to the left viâ Senec (Ger. Wartberg) for (33½ M.) *Pressburg* (427 ft.; p. 432); thence viâ Malacky and Svaty Jány (Ger. St. Johann) to Göding (see below), 59 M. — 152 M. *Jablonica*. — 182¾ M. *Göding*, Czech *Hodonín* (532 ft.). — 194½ M. *Čejč*. — 205 M. *Austerlitz*, Czech *Slavkov* (676 ft.), famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on Dec. 2nd, 1805, in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians. — 218¾ M. *Brünn* (719 ft.; p. 425). Thence viâ Zwittau to Prague, see R. 46a. — 252¼ M. *Velké Meziříčí*, Ger. *Gross-Meseritsch*. — 273½ M. *Iglau* (1693 ft.: p. 435). Thence viâ Kolín to Prague, see R. 47. — 293¼ M. *Pelhřimov*, Ger. *Pilgram* (1670 ft.). — 332½ M. *Benešov* (1224 ft.; p. 436). — 360 M. *Prague*, see p. 437.

Budapest (West Station), see p. 393. — On the right we observe the Town Park. — 5 M. *Rákospalota-Újpest* and (9½ M.) *Dunakeszi-Alag*, both with race-courses (see p. 397).

From Rákospalota an electric branch-line runs N.E. to (12 M.) *Veresegyház*, viâ (5 M.) *Fót*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56, and (5½ M.) *Fót, Újfalu*, a 'peace-village' founded in 1921 by the Countess László Károlyi, with the help of Hungary and other nations, as a haven for families who lost their homes in the Great War.

The train follows the Danube valley N., traversing a flat and fertile district. — Beyond (21¼ M.) *Vác*, Ger. *Waitzen* (364 ft.; p. 392), we turn W., and the valley contracts. — To the left, opposite (32½ M.) *Nagymaros*, the ruin of Visegrád (p. 392) comes

prominently into view, and beyond (39¼ M.) *Szob* (passport and customs inspection) we cross the *Ipoly* (Slovak Ipel, Ger. Eipel), which forms the Czechoslovakian frontier.

The train quits the Danube beyond (48½ M.) *Parkan* (p. 392) and traverses a pleasant hilly district to (76 M.) *Nové Zámky*, Hun. *Érsekújvár*, Ger. *Neuhäusl* (390 ft.; Ungar, 12 R.), a town of 19,000 inhab. lying on the *Nitra* (Ger. Neutra). A branch-line runs hence to the S. to Komárno (22½ M.; p. 390). — 102½ M. *Galanta* (400 ft.), with the ancestral castle of the Esterházy family. — 126½ M. *Vajnory*, with the Pressburg aerodrome.

133 M. **Pressburg**, Slovak **Bratislava**, Hun. **Pozsony**. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Air Service (see p. xxii). Motor-cars to the Vajnori Aerodrome (see above) start from the General Post Office, in the Republik-Platz, 1 hr. before flying-time.

Hotels. *Savoy-Carlton*, Palacky Platz 5-7, 350 beds (65 bathrooms) at 25-90, B. 5Kč; *Koch*, Stúrgasse 9c, 40 beds at 25-30, L. or D. 10Kč; *Central*, Štefanik-Strasse 1, 150 beds at 22½-28, L. 10Kč; *Dav.* Štefanik-Strasse 31, near the station, 80 beds at 15-23, L. 8Kč; *Royal*, Brückgasse 8, 20 R. — Restaurants. *Wine* and hot dishes at the *Schmidt Hansl*, Hurban-Platz 12; *Pilsen Beer* in the cellar of the Hotel Savoy and at *Andreas Kerz's*, Palacky Platz 2. — Cafés (the Pressburg rusks and rolls filled with nuts or poppy-seeds are renowned). *Redoute*, Brückgasse; *Astoria*, Dürre Maut 17; *Passage*, Palacky-Platz 12; *Berlin*, Krönungshügel-Platz.

British Vice-Consulate, Palacky Platz 9. — Czechoslovakian Tourist & Inquiry Office ('Cedok'), Lange Gasse 12. — Tramways run from the main station through the town to the Danube bridge and to the suburbs.

Slovak Folk Art (embroidery, etc.), permanent exhibition at the 'Detva', Štefanik-Strasse 4.

Pressburg (427-587 ft.), a town with 110,000 inhab. (German, Slovak, Hungarian, and Czech), is prettily situated among the spurs of the Little Carpathians, commanded on the W. by the Castle Hill (Schlossberg). From about 896 onwards it belonged to Hungary, whose capital it was from 1536 to 1784. In 1918 the town passed to Czechoslovakia and became the chief Danube port of that country. The Comenius University was opened in 1919 to replace the Hungarian university, which was transferred to Pécs.

From the main station we turn to the left (S.; tram, see above) and follow the Štefanik-Strasse to the (20 min.) Hurban-Platz, with the church of *Holy Trinity* (Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche), erected in the baroque style in 1717-25. We cross the old town-moat and beyond the gateway and tower of *St. Michael* (15th cent.) turn left for the Masaryk-Platz, in the middle of the Old Town, with a fountain of 1572. The Town Hall, on the E. side of the square, has a 15th cent. gateway and a loggia (in the courtyard) dating from 1581. The first floor houses the comprehensive *Municipal Archives*. The interesting *Municipal Museum* (free on Sun., 10-12, 1Kč on Tues. & Thurs., 9-2) was transferred to the contiguous Apponyi Palace in 1926. The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the *Jesuit Church*, was built by Leopold I. in 1675. The Peace of Pressburg was signed in 1805 in the former *Primate's Palace*, behind the Town Hall,

erected in 1781 from the plans of Melchior Hefela. — To the N. of the Town Hall stands the *Franciscan Church,* consecrated in 1297 and subsequently remodelled, with a tower rebuilt in 1897; the chapel of St. John, on the N. side, dates from 1361.

From the Masaryk-Platz we follow the Fischertorgasse S., then the Lange Gasse to the right to the *Cathedral of St. Martin,* a Gothic edifice begun in 1221, burnt down in 1271, rebuilt in the 14-15th cent., and restored in 1863-78. The coronations of Hungarians kings of the Habsburg race took place here in 1563-1830. The late-Gothic chapel of St. Anne, in the N. aisle, dates from the 15th century. In the S. aisle is an interesting leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, by Raphael Donner (1735), and the chapel of St. John Elemosinarius, in the N. aisle, was decorated by the same artist. — A bust of the composer *Liszt* (comp. p. 172), by V. Tilgner (1911), is on the E. side of the cathedral square. — The front garden of the Probsthof, N. of the cathedral, to the right in the Kapitelgasse, contains a monument (by Rigele, 1907) to *St. Elizabeth of Hungary,* born in Pressburg in 1207.

From the cathedral the Schloss-Stiege ascends W. to the *Castle Hill.* A late-Gothic ashlar gateway (1480) gives access to the plateau (270 ft. above the Danube), on which stand the considerable ruins of the royal castle, which was burnt down in 1811, with four corner-turrets. Magnificent view from the terrace (adm. 1Kč).

The Fischertorgasse leads S. from the Masaryk-Platz (p. 432) to the Palacky-Platz, planted with trees, at the E. end of which is the *Theatre,* built from the designs of Fellner and Helmer in 1886. The *Ganymede Fountain,* in front of the theatre, and the monument to the composer *Hummel* (b. in Pressburg in 1778), to the S., are both by V. Tilgner (1888 and 1887).

The Brückgasse runs S. from the Hummel monument to the Krönungshügel-Platz. Close by, in the Donau-Kai, a large building intended for an agricultural museum (not yet opened; restaurant) was erected in 1928. Hence we may either take the ferry-boat ('Propeller') or (20 min.) cross the iron bridge farther downstream to the *Au-Park* on the right bank, with a café and fine grounds, much visited on summer evenings. On the S.W. lies the suburb of *Petržalka* (branch-railway to Parndorf, see p. 166).

Steamer on the Danube (starting from the Krönungshügel-Platz) to *Vienna* or *Budapest,* see R. 44b. — Electric railway (starting from the Krönungshügel-Platz) viâ *Hainburg* to *Vienna,* see pp. 158-157.

Beyond Pressburg our train crosses the *Little Carpathians,* and at (141 M.) *Devínská Nová Ves,* Ger. *Theben-Neudorf,* reaches the *March,* which joins the Danube 3 M. to the S., at Theben (p. 390). The Vienna line (see R. 5b) branches off to the left. — We turn N., pass (172¾ M.) *Kúty,* and cross the March. — 184 M. *Lundenburg* and thence to *Prague,* see R. 46a.

47. From Vienna viâ Znaim to Prague.

Railway, 233 M. Ordinary train in $15^1/_2$ hrs. (29*S* 60*g*, 19*S* 80*g*).

Road, 199 M. From Vienna to (47 M.) *Klein-Haugsdorf*, see p. 164. — We cross the Czechoslovakian frontier. 55 M. *Znaim* (948 ft.; see below). — 71 M. *Iglau* (1693 ft.; p. 435; to Prague viâ Benešov, see R. 46b). — 117 M. *Deutschbrod* (1339 ft.; p. 435). — 140 M. *Časlav* (836 ft.; p. 435). — About 5 M. farther on a road diverges to the left for Kuttenberg ($2^1/_2$ M.; p. 435); we proceed straight on to (153 M.) *Kolin* (663 ft.; p. 430; thence to Prague viâ Český Brod, see R. 46a). — About 10 M. farther on we turn to the left, the road to the right leading to (1 M.) *Bad Poděbrad* (614 ft.; p. 436). — 178 M. *Mochov* (630 ft.). — 199 M. *Prague*, see p. 437.

From Vienna to (57 M.) *Schattau*, see R. 4 b. — The train crosses the profound valley of the Thaya by a lofty bridge.

64 M. **Znaim**, Czech **Znojmo**. *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Neuveda*, Ottokar-Platz 1, 20 R. at 12-18, B. 2-4Kč; *Lorber*, opposite the station, 20 R.; *Drei Kronen*, Freiheits-Platz 15. — Restaurant in the *Deutsches Haus*, near the Stadt-Park. Café. *Brunny*, Jungnicklgasse.

Znaim (948 ft.), raised to the rank of a town by Ottocar I. in 1226 and beautifully situated on the left bank of the Thaya, 245-310 ft. above the river, contains 22,000 inhab. (over $^1/_3$ Germans). It has a trade in vegetables (especially cucumbers) and manufactures pottery and leather goods. — From the station we bear first to the left, then to the right by the Wilson-Str. and *Stadt-Park*, from which gardens (on the site of the old fortifications) extend to the N. Near the Deutsches Haus (see above) we follow the Jungnicklgasse and Schlossergasse to the left, then the Füttergasse, the chief business-thoroughfare of the town, to the right. Füttergasse No. 14 (l.) is the old Rathaus (now the police-station), with a Renaissance portal of 1570 and a Gothic tower of 1448 (260 ft. high), and No. 20 is the *Goltz House* (now the municipal offices), with a baroque portal, dating from 1754. The Füttergasse ends at the Freiheits-Platz, No. 3 in which (l.), a baroque building of the 17th cent., is the seat of the district authorities. Farther to the W., reached by the Ottokar-Platz and the Schulgasse, is the former *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia. The old castle chapel, known as the *Heidentempel*, in front, to the left, is a Romanesque circular structure with early 12th cent. mural paintings restored in 1893. The castle houses the well-arranged *Municipal Museum* (Mon.-Fri., 9-12 & 2-4, Sun. 9-12 only; adm. 2Kč, catalogue 3Kč). The courtyard contains the lightning conductor of Prokop Diviš, the abbot (1754), etc., and commands a view of the Thaya valley. A short way to the E., above the old town, is the conspicuous parish church of *St. Nikolaus*, a Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with a tower completed in 1913. The *Wenzels-Kapelle*, to the S., behind St. Nikolaus, is a double church (12th and 16th cent.) with a rampart.

Railway from Znaim to *Lundenburg*, see p. 425.

Near ($97^1/_2$ M.) *Kojetice* (1604 ft.) *Schloss Sadek* appears to the right. — $107^1/_2$ M. *Okříšky* (1572 ft.; railway restaurant) is

the junction for a line to Brünn (p. 427; 47¼ M. in 1¾-2¾ hrs.), viâ *Třebič* (1332 ft.; Oliva Inn, a little town with a remarkable Benedictine abbey-church of 1230-45, in the transitional style.

125 M. **Iglau,** Czech **Jihlava** (1693 ft.; Grand-Hôtel Schulz, corner of Huss-Str. and Komensky-Str., 45 R. at 14-17, B. 2¼ Kč; Goldener Löwe, Masaryk-Platz 16, 35 R. at 13-25, B. 3, L. 15Kč; tramway from the Haupt-Bahnhof to the Masaryk-Platz), an old town with 28,200 inhab. and the Gothic parish church of St. Jakob, is the junction of a line to Tabor (p. 436; 62 M. in 2¼-4 hrs.). The Rathaus contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389.

141 M. *Deutschbrod,* Czech *Německý Brod* (1381 ft.; railway restaurant; U Černeho Orla, 20 R.), is a town of 9000 inhab. on the Sazawa. Žižka defeated Emperor Sigismund near here in 1422.

From Deutschbrod a branch-line runs S.E. to *Brünn* (84 M.; p. 425), viâ (56 M.) *Neuvědice*, 1¼ M. to the W. of which stands the imposing castle of *Pernštejn* (13-16th cent.; apply to the steward).

173½ M. *Čáslav* (863 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, 25 R.) has 9500 inhabitants. Žižka (p. 466) was interred in the Peter-Pauls-Kirche, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave destroyed by order of Emperor Ferdinand II.

180 M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg* or *Sedlec-Kutná Hora* (682 ft.). About 2½ M. to the S.W. of the station (branch-railway in 11 min.) is **Kuttenberg,** Czech **Kutná Hora** (830 ft.; Černý Kůn, 40 R.), with 14,400 inhab., prettily situated, formerly a wealthy silver-mining town. From the station we bear first to the left, then to the right by the Sokolská Ulice, and straight on to the (8 min.) Palackého Náměstí. Here we follow the Královská Ulice, then walk a few paces to the right to reach the *Vlašský Dvůr* (*i.e.* 'Italian Court'), the former mint, converted into a town hall in 1897; the Gothic oriel of the Chapel of St. Wenceslaus is seen in the court-yard, to the right. Opposite, to the W., is the church of *St. James* (14th cent.), with its single tower, containing a carved relief of the legend of Zebedee, with the town of Kuttenberg in the background (2nd half of 17th cent.). We proceed W., then follow the Svato Barborská Ulice to the left to the (5 min.) loftily situated **Church of St. Barbara,* with double aisles, an ambulatory, radiating chapels, elaborate flying buttresses, and three towers over the nave, begun by Peter Parler (p. 443) in 1388 and completed in 1585. In the interior (the sacristan lives opposite, to the N.) the numerous coats-of-arms on the vault of the nave, the fine Gothic choir-stalls in the N. aisle, and the frescoes laid bare in the choir-chapels are interesting. About 4 min. W. of the Palackého Náměstí (viâ the Husova Třída) is a dodecagonal Gothic *Fountain,* in sandstone, dating from 1497. The *Kamenný Dům* ('stone house'; late 15th cent.), a little to the N.E., in the Svaty Václavské Náměstí, has an oriel and elaborately sculptured ornamentation; it houses the Municipal Museum (open daily).

187 M. *Kolin* (p. 430) is the junction of the line from Lundenburg to Prague (comp. R. 46a and b). — Our train crosses the Elbe and skirts it as far as Lissa. — 197¹ ₂ M. *Bad Poděbrad*, Czech *Poděbrady Lázně* (614 ft.; Lázeňský, 115 beds), a watering-place of 6000 inhab., with chalybeate springs and a château, is the birthplace of George Podiebrad (p. 442). — 202 M. *Nimburg*, Czech *Nymburk* (610 ft.; Grand-Hôtel Praha, 44 beds from 14Kč), a town of 11,100 inhab., has railway workshops and a Gothic Deanery Church of 1343. — Beyond (211¹ ₄ M.) *Lissa*, Czech *Lysá* (584 ft.), we cross the Elbe. — Finally we observe the Žižka Hill on the left and the Vltava on the right.

233 M. *Prague* (Denis-Bahnhof), see p. 437.

48. From Vienna viâ Gmünd to Prague.

Railway, 217¹/₂ M. Express in 6¹/₂ hrs. (71*S* 70*g*, 48*S*, 28*S* 80*g*).

Road, 190 M. From Vienna to (85 M.) *Heidenreichstein*, see p. 160. — We cross the Czechoslovakian frontier short of (98 M.) *Neu-Bistritz*, Czech *Nová Bystřice*. — 106 M. *Neuhaus*, Czech *Jindřichův Hradec* (1568 ft.). — 123 M. *Sobéslav* (1322 ft.). — 135 M. *Tábor* (1450 ft.; see below). — 168 M. *Benešov* (1224 ft.; see below). — 190 M. *Prague*, see p. 437.

From Vienna to (100 M.) *Gmünd*, see R. 4a. — 102 M. *České Velenice* (railway restaurant; Austrian and Czechoslovakian passport and customs examination). To Eger, see p. 466. — 136 M. *Weseli*, Czech *Mezimostí* (1368 ft.), junction for the Budweis line (p. 467).

152¹/₄ M. **Tábor** (1450 ft.; railway restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, Husovo Náměstí 505, 70 R. from 13¹/₂Kč), with 12,600 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a height between the *Lužnice* (S.) and the *Jordán Pond* (N.). On emerging from the station we proceed straight ahead by the Novoměstský Park, the Nádražní Třida, and the Husovo Náměstí to the (20 min.) Hlavní Náměstí, with a bronze statue of Žižká by Strachovski (1877). The gabled *Town Hall* (1521), on the W. side of the square, contains the Municipal Museum (open daily, 1Kč), with interesting Hussite collections. On the N. side of the Hlavní Náměstí is the *Deanery Church* (Kostel Děkanský), built in 1516, and (in front of the Ctibor House, No. 6) one of the simple stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. The massive tower of the former castle of *Kotnov* stands at the S.W. corner of the old town. The picturesque ruins of *Příběnice* lie 1¹/₂ hr. S.W. — To Iglau, see p. 435.

185 M. *Beneschau*, Czech *Benešov* (1224 ft.; railway restaurant; Na Knížeci, 18 R.), has a Gothic church of the 13-14th centuries. The château of *Konopiště*, ¹/₂ hr. W., with a large park, once belonged to Archduke Francis Ferdinand (comp. p. 112) but is now state property. — We cross the *Sazava*.

217¹/₂ M. *Prague* (Wilson-Bahnhof), see p. 437.

49. Prague and its Environs.

Czech Names of Streets, etc.: Náměstí (n., nám.; Ger. Platz) = square; trh = market-place; třída (tř.; Ger. Strasse), silnice = street; ulice (u., ul.; Ger. Gasse) = lane; nábřeží (náb.; Ger. Kai) = quay; most (Ger. Brücke) = bridge. 'Ulice' and 'třída' are often omitted in colloquial language. — Travellers who ask for information in German are nearly always answered in that language.

Railway Stations (cabs, see p. 438; tram No. 6 connects these three stations). 1. *Masaryk-Bahnhof (Nádraží Masarykovo;* Pl. G H 4; entrance Hybernská Ulice, exit Havlíčkova Ulice; good restaurant), for Dresden viâ Aussig and Bodenbach, for Vienna or Budapest viâ Lundenburg (Břeclav; some trains start from the Wilson-Bahnhof), and for Eger viâ Karlsbad. — 2. *Wilson-Bahnhof (Nádraží Wilsonovo;* Pl. H 5, 6; good restaurant), for Vienna viâ Gmünd, for Vienna or Budapest viâ Lundenburg (Břeclav; some trains start from the Masaryk-Bahnhof), for Linz viâ Budweis, for Paris and Munich viâ Pilsen (local trains start from the West-Bahnhof or Nádraží Západní at Smíchov, Pl. D 9), Marienbad, and Eger, for Brüx and Moldau, for Warsaw viâ Oderberg (Bohumín), and for Dresden and Berlin viâ Leitmeritz and Tetschen. — 3. *Denis-Bahnhof (Nádraží Denisovo;* Pl. H 3; to be closed), for Vienna viâ Znaim and for Breslau viâ Mittelwalde.

Porters (nosič zavazadel), for less than 5 kg. (11 lb.) 5Kč for the first kilometre (⅔ M.), each km. extra 2½Kč; for 5-20 kg. (11-44 lb.) 8 and 2½Kč, for 20-50 kg. (44-110 lb.) 14 and 3½Kč. At night the charge is half as much again.

Air Services (see p. xxii). The aerodrome, with a lighthouse 141 ft. high, is at *Kbely* (beyond Pl. A 3), ¼ hr. from the terminus of trams Nos. 5 and 10 (see p. 439). Special motor-cars for air-passengers start about 1 hr. before flying-time from the offices of the Czechoslovakian Air Service Co. (Československá Letecká Společnost), in the Skoda Palace, Charvátova Ulice 4 (Pl. F 5), of the Cidna (p. xxi), Národní Třída 6 (Pl. E F 6, 5), and of the State Airways (Československé Státní Aerolinie), Václavské Náměstí 72 (Pl. F G 5). Tickets are obtained at the above offices and at some of the Travel Bureaux mentioned on p. 410.

Hotels (nearly all with restaurants). **Ambassador* (Pl. b; F 5), Václavské Náměstí 11, 260 beds (80 bathrooms) from 45, B. 13, L. 22-32, D. 32-12Kč; **Esplanade* (Pl. c; G 5), Sady Vrchlického 17, near the Wilson-Bahnhof, 100 beds (30 bathrooms) from 80, B. 15, L. 45, D. 60Kč; **Steiner* (Pl. h; G 4), Královdorská Ulice 4, 300 beds (100 bathrooms) from 44, B. 12, L. 30, D. 45Kč; **Šroubek* (Pl. g; G 5), Václavské Náměstí 37, 300 beds (50 bathrooms) from 30, B. 10Kč; *Juliš* (Pl. o; F 5), Václavské Náměstí 22, 80 beds (50 bathrooms) from 30, B. 9, L. or D. 20-30Kč; *Palace* (Pl. l; G 5), Panská Ulice 16, 200 R. from 20Kč; *Wilson* (Pl. p; G H 6), Hooverova Ulice 8, near the Wilson-Bahnhof, 150 R. at 40-50 (50 with bath at 90-100), B. 12, L. 30, D. 35Kč; *Majestic* (Pl. q; F 5), Václavské Náměstí 16, 60 R.; *Hôtel de Saxe* (Pl. a; G 4), Hybernská Ulice 2, 100 R. at 30-60 (30 with bath at 68-95), B. 12, L. 20-30, D. 20-35Kč; *Paris* (Pl. i; G 4), U Obecního Domu 1, 180 beds (40 bathrooms) from 45, B. 12, L. 25, D. 35Kč; *Imperial* (Pl. r; G 4), Na Poříčí 13, near the Masaryk-Bahnhof, 210 R. at 30-40, B. 8, L. 10-15, D. 20Kč; *Pošta* (Pl. t; G 5), Jindřišská Ulice 7, 70 beds from 38, B. 10, L. 12-15, D. 30Kč; *Atlantic* (Pl. f; G 6), Škrétova Ulice 13, behind the National Museum, 70 beds (25 bathrooms) from 36, B. 7, L. or D. 30Kč, well spoken of; *U Zlaté Husy* (Goldene Gans; Pl. m, F 5), Václavské Náměstí 13, 90 R. at 30-45, B. 5½, L. or D. 15, P. 65Kč; *Park Terminus* (Pl. n; G 6), Hooverova Ulice 6, near the Wilson-Bahnhof, 56 R.; *Anglický Dvůr* (Pl. d; G 4), Na Poříčí 9, 63 R. — *Splendid* (Pl. s; F 1), Ovenecká Ulice 78, in the quiet neighbourhood of the Stromovka (p. 460).

Pensions. *Ametyst*, Polská Ulice 9 (Pl. H 7, 8), 70 beds at 18-25Kč; *Karl IV.*, Holečkova Třída 10 (Pl. C 6, 7), first floor, 11 R., P. from 65Kč; *Schleissner*, Josefovská Třída 1 (Pl. E 4); *Mottl*, Hooverova Ulice 9 (Pl. G H 5, 6).

Restaurants in most of the hotels mentioned on p. 437. The following are WINE RESTAURANTS: *Lippert*, Na Příkopě 39 (Pl. F G 5); *Zavřel*, Ovocný Trh (Pl. F 4, 5); *Hunèk*, Ulice 28. Října 15 (Pl. F 5); *Jäger*, Jungmannova Třída (Pl. F 5, 6), near the Maria-Schnee-Kirche. — BEER RESTAURANTS: *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. G 5), Na Příkopě 26, with garden-café; *Obecní Dům* (*Gemeindehaus*; Pl. G 4; p. 443), well spoken of; *Pískaček*, Na Příkopě 17 (Pl. F 5); *Chodèra*, Národní Třída 26; *Ca' d'Oro*, Národní Třída 40, in the building of the Riunione Adriatica (p. 452); *Savarin*, Na Příkopě 12, in the Sylva-Taroucca Palace (p. 443); *Grand Restaurant*, Celetná Ulice 13 (Pl. F G 4); *Národní Dům*, Mírové Náměstí 13 (Pl. H 7); *Sramota*, Na Příkopě 33; *Petzold*, Malostranské Náměstí 24 (Pl. C D 4); *Goldenes Kreuzl*, Nekázanka 7 (Pl. G 5), with garden; *U Hrada* (Zur Burg), Hradčanské Náměstí 11 (Pl. B C 4).

Wine Rooms. *J. Stádl*, Malostranské Náměstí 2 (Pl. C D 4); *Binder*, Velké Náměstí 29 (Pl. F 6). *Continental-Bodega* (Spanish and Portuguese wines), Nekázanka (Pl. G 5), near the Na Příkopě; *Tokajský Sklep* (Hungarian wines), in the building of the Riuni ne Adriatica (p. 452), Národní Třída corner of Jungmannova Třída (Pl. F 5).

Cafés. *Continental*, Na Příkopě 17 (Pl. F G 5), first floor; *Obecní Dům* (see p. 443; Pl. G 4); *Passage*, in the Hotel Ambassador (p. 437); *Rèunion*, Národní Třída, in the building of the Riunione Adriatica (p. 452); *Juliš*, in the hotel (p. 437); *Slavia*, Národní Třída 1, corner of Masarykovo Nábřeží (Pl. E 5); *Luxor*, Václavské Náměstí 19 (Pl. F G 5, 6); *Lloyd*, Na Příkopě 33, first floor; *Edison*, Na Příkopě 1, corner of Na Můstku, first floor; *Elektra*, Hooverova Ulice 9 (Pl. G H 5, 6), next to the National Museum. **Confectioners.** *F. Myšák*, *Berger*, Vodičkova Ulice 31 and 46 (Pl. F 6, 5); *Juliš*, see above; *Štěrba & Fišer*, Václavské Náměstí 4 (Pl. E G 5, 6).

Garden-Restaurants (often with music in summer). *Deutsches Haus* (see above); *Slovanský Ostrov* (Pl. D E 6); *Stromovka* (Baumgarten), see p. 460; *Belvedere Promenades*, see p. 459; *Střelecký Ostrov* (Schützen-Insel; Pl. D 5, 6); *Petřín*, on the left bank of the Vltava, see p. 459.

Baths. *Karlovy Lázně* (Karlsbad), Ulice Karoliny Světlé 39, near the Altstädter Brücken-Mühlen (Pl. E 5); *Slovanský Ostrov* (see above); *Koruna*, Václavské Náměstí 1 (Pl. F G 5, 6). — Numerous RIVER BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS by the Vltava.

General Post Office (Pl. G 5), Jindřišská Ulice 14 (8 a.m.-7 p.m.); for postal tariffs, see p. xxiii. — *Pneumatic Letter Boxes* are red; letters sent by pneumatic post cost 1Kč extra.

Theatres. *Národní Divadlo* (National-Theater; Pl. E 6; p. 452), Národní Třída 2, and *Stavovské Divadlo* (Stände-Theater; Pl. F 5; p. 443), Železná Ulice 13, both for operas and plays; *Neues Deutsches Theater* (*Nové Německé Divadlo*; Pl. G 6; p. 450), Hooverova Ulice 7, for operas and plays (German); *Kleine Bühne*, Havlíčkovo Náměstí 28 (Pl. G 5), near the Börse, for plays and light operas (German); *Městské Divadlo* (Stadt-Theater; Pl. H 7), Mírové Náměstí, for plays; *Arena* (Pl. D 8), Hořejší Nábřeží, for light operas and revues; *Variété* (Pl. I 4), Palackého Třída 6. — **Concerts.** In winter orchestral concerts are held in the *Neues Deutsches Theater* (see above) and in the *Obecní Dům* (Gemeindehaus; Pl. G 4; see p. 443); chamber music and recitals in the *Mozarteum*, Jungmannova Třída 31 (Pl. F 6, 5), the *Lucerna*, Vodičkova Ulice 44 (Pl. F 6), the *Plodinová Bursa* (Börse, i.e. produce exchange; Pl. G 5), etc. — Theatre and concert tickets are sold by the inquiry office (p. 440).

Motor Cabs. For the first kilometre (⅔ M.) 4, 6, or 8Kč, according to size of car; a charge of 2, 3, or 4Kč is made for each km. more, for 10 kg. (22 lb.) of small luggage, and for each trunk. Waiting 10, 20, or 20Kč per hour respectively.

Tramways (1Kč 20*h* per journey, after 10.30 p.m. 3Kč). **1.** From the *Hvězda Castle* (p. 461) viâ the Loretánské Náměstí (Pl. A B 4), Most Svatopluka Čecha (Pl. E 3), Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4), Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 6, 5), and Mírové Náměstí (Pl. H 7) to *Vršovice* (Čechovo Náměstí: beyond Pl. K 8). — **2.** From *Žižkov* (Flora; beyond Pl. K 5) viâ the Pulver-Turm (Pl. G 4), Most Štefánikův (Pl. G 3), Belcrediho Třída (Pl. D-G 2), Most Mánesův (Pl. D E 4), Národní Třída (Pl. E F 6, 5), Karlovo Náměstí (Pl. E F 7, 6), and Mírové Náměstí (Pl. H 7) back to *Žižkov* (Flora; beyond Pl. K 5). — **3.** From *Holešovice* (tramway power station; beyond Pl. H 1) viâ the Most Štefánikův (Pl. G 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F 5), Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F G 5, 6), Bělehradská Ulice (Pl. G 7, 8), and Vinohrady station (Pl. H 8) to *Michle* (beyond Pl. I 9). — **4.** From the *Čechova Třída* (Pl. F 1, 2) viâ the Most Svatopluka Čecha (Pl. E 3), National-Theater (Pl. E 6), Národní Třída (Pl. E F 6, 5), Karlovo Náměstí (Pl. E F 7, 6), Vyšehrad station (Pl. E F 8), and Třída Krále Jiřího (Pl. I K 9) to *Vršovice* (Čechovo Náměstí; beyond Pl. K 8). **5.** From *Vysočany* (beyond Pl. K 3) viâ the Denis-Bahnhof (Pl. H 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F G 5), Most Legií (Pl. D E 6), and Smichov (West-Bahnhof; Pl. D 9) to *Hlubočepy* (beyond Pl. D 9). — **6.** From the *Veletržní Třída* (Pl. G H 1) viâ the Denis-Bahnhof (Pl. H 3), Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4), Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 6, 5), and Palacký-Brücke (Pl. D E 7) to *Smichov* (West-Bahnhof; Pl. D 9). — **7.** From *Dejvice Station* (Pl. C 2) viâ the Choteks-Anlagen (Pl. D 3), Malostranské Náměstí (Pl. C 4), Most Legií (Pl. D 6), and Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 6, 5) to *Žižkov* (Radešinovo Náměstí; beyond Pl. K 5). — **8.** From *Holešovice* (Zátory; beyond Pl. H 1) viâ the Zentral-Schlachthalle (Central Slaughter House; Pl. I K 2), Denis-Bahnhof (Pl. H 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F 5), and Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F G 5, 6) to the *Dětská Nemocnice* (Kinder-Spital; Pl. G 8). — **9.** From *Žižkov* (tram-depot; beyond Pl. K 4) viâ the Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 6, 5), Most Legií (Pl. D 6), and Plzeňská Třída (Pl. A-C 7) to *Košíře* (tram-depot; beyond Pl. A 8).

10. From *Vysočany* (beyond Pl. K 3) viâ the Denis-Bahnhof (Pl. H 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F 5), and Třída Maršála Foche (Pl. H-K 6) to the *Crematorium* (beyond Pl. K 6). — **11.** From *Střešovice* (tram-depot; Pl. A 3) viâ the Belcrediho Třída (Pl. C-G 2), Most Štefánikův (Pl. G 3), Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F G 5, 6), and Crematorium (beyond Pl. K 6) to *Strašnice*. **12.** From *Urania* (beyond Pl. K 1) viâ the Pod Letnou (Pl. E F 3) to *Smichov* (West-Bahnhof; Pl. D 9). **13.** From *Žižkov* (tram-depot; beyond Pl. K 4) viâ the Na Příkopě (Pl. F 5), National-Theater (Pl. E 6), and Rašínovo Nábřeží (Pl. E 9) to *Michle* (beyond Pl. I 9). — **14.** From *Kobylisy* (beyond Pl. K 3) viâ the Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 1), Vodičkova Ulice (Pl. F 6), and Palacký-Brücke (Pl. D E 7) to *Košíře* (Pl. A 8). — **15.** From *Libeň* (Na Harfě; beyond Pl. K 3) viâ the Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4), Palacký-Brücke (Pl. D E 7), and Smichov (Radlická Třída; Pl. C D 8, 9) to *Radlice* (beyond Pl. C 9). — **16.** From *Žižkov* (Flora; beyond Pl. K 5) viâ the Koranni Třída (Pl. H-K 7) and Palacký-Brücke (Pl. D E 7) to *Santoška* (Pl. C 9). - **17.** From *Stromovka* (Pl. E 1) viâ the Most Štefánikův (Pl. G 3), National-Theater (Pl. E 6), and Podoli (beyond Pl. E 9) to *Braník*. — **18.** From *Urania* (beyond Pl. K 1) viâ the Hlávka-Brücke (Pl. H 2, 3), Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4), Karlovo Náměstí (Pl. E F 6, 7), and Vyšehrad (Pl. E F 9) to *Nusle* (Pl. I 9). — **19.** From *Libeň* (Prosecká Třída; beyond Pl. K 3) viâ the Na Příkopě (Pl. F 5), National Museum (Pl. G 6), and Riegrovo Náměstí (Pl. H 9) to *Pankrác* (beyond Pl. H 9).

20. From *Dejvice* (beyond Pl. A 2) viâ the Most Mánesův (Pl. D E 4), National-Theater (Pl. E 6), and Ječná Ulice (Pl. F 7) to *Vršovice* (Náměstí Svatopluka Čecha; beyond Pl. K 8). — **21.** From *Žižkov* (tram depot; beyond Pl. K 4) viâ the Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4) and Karlovo Náměstí (Pl. E F 6, 7) to *Podoli* (beyond Pl. E 9). **22.** From the *Hvězda Castle* (p. 461) viâ the Most Mánesův (Pl. D E 4), Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F G 5, 6), and Třída Maršala Foche (Pl. H-K 6) to the Crematorium (beyond Pl. K 6). —

23. From *Nusle Station* (Pl. I K 9) viâ the Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F G 5, 6) and Most Legií (Pl. D 6) to *Na Růžku* (near Dejvice Station, Pl. B C 2).

Motorbus Services (bearing the letters A-J) ply to and from the suburbs; fares 2-4Kč.

Circular Trips through the town by motorbus, twice daily (8.30 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.) from the Powder Tower (Pulver-Turm) in 3 hrs. (35Kč). Passengers inspect the Waldstein Palace, Loreto-Kapelle, castle and cathedral, Old Town Hall, and Jewish Burial Ground.

British Legation (p. 453), Thunovská Ulice 12 (Pl. C 4), in the Thun-Žehušický Palace; *Vice-Consulate*, Hybernská Ulice 5, in the building of the Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank. For visas apply to the passport officer at the British Legation. — **American Legation** (p. 454), Tržiště 15 (Pl. C 4), in the Schönborn Palace; *Consulate*, Na Poříčí 22 (Pl. G H 4), in the building of the Legio-Bank.

Banks. *Národní Banka Československá* (National Bank of Czechoslovakia), Bredovská Ulice 5 (Pl. G 5); *Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank*, Hybernská Ulice 5 (Pl. G H 4; London branch, 118 Old Broad, E.C. 2); *Commercial & Industrial Bank* (Banka pro Obchod a Průmysl; formerly Länderbank), Náměstí Republiky 6 (Pl. G 4); *Böhmische Escompte Bank und Credit-Anstalt*, *Böhmische Union Bank*, *Živnostenská Banka*, *American-Slovakian Bank*, Na Příkopě 10, 31, 28, and 12 (Pl. F G 5).

Sport. The *Stadium* (Pl. E 2, 3) comprises a trotting racecourse, a cycling track, football grounds, tennis courts, etc. The courts of the První Český Lawn Tennis Club are on the Velké Benátky Island (Pl. H I 2, 3). — *Horse Racing* at Chuchle, reached by railway from the Wilson-Bahnhof viâ the West-Bahnhof (Smichov, Pl. D 9; the local trains start from here) in 25 min., by steamer (see p. 461) in $^3/_4$ hr. — *Autoklub Republiky Československé*, Lützowova Ulice 29 (Pl. G 5, 6).

Travel Bureaux (open 8.30-12.30 & 3-5). *Čedok*, Hybernská Ulice 14 (Pl. G 4), Václavské Náměstí 63 (Pl. F G 5, 6) and at the Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. H 5, 6); *Cunard Line*, Václavské Náměstí 58 (Pl. F G 5, 6); *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Na Příkopě 26 (Pl. F 5); *Schenker & Co.*, Na Příkopě 34, corner of Hybernská Ulice (Pl. G 4); *Hamburg-America Line*, Hybernská Ulice 10 (Pl. G 4); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Hybernská Ulice 8.

Inquiry Office, on the ground-floor of the Pulver-Turm (Pl. G 4; week-days 8-6, Sun. 9-12).

Times of Admission.

Art Society, in the Künstlerhaus (p. 446), daily 9-5, 3Kč.
Belvedere (p. 458), daily 10-12 & 2-4, 1Kč.
Castle (p. 455). Visitors are shown Ladislaus's Hall and the German and Spanish Rooms daily, at 11, 12, 4, & 5 (2Kč).
Cathedral (p. 456). Visitors shown round daily, 8-12 & 2-5, 1Kč; 12-2 2Kč; treasury, daily, 9-11.30 (1Kč).
Ethnographical Museum (p. 459), daily 10-12 & 2 (3 on Sun.)-6, 1Kč.
Huss Museum (p. 451), on previous application at the municipal archives section in the Old Town Hall (fee); closed in winter.
Industrial Art, Museum of (p. 448), week-days (except Mon.) 9-2, Sun. & holidays 10-1, free; reading-room Tues.-Sat. 9-2, in winter 9-12 & 4-7.
Jewish Burial Ground (p. 448), daily, except Sat. & important Jewish holidays, 8-12.30 & 2-6.30, 2Kč.
Jewish Museum (p. 449), daily, except Sat. & important Jewish holidays, 8-12.30 & 2-6.30, 1Kč.
Karáskova Gallery (p. 454), Sun. & holidays 9-12, 2Kč; on week-days (free) apply to the custodian, to the left in the first court.
Künstlerhaus (p. 446). Adm. to the picture-gallery daily, except Mon., 9-1, 1Kč (free on Sun.).
Marien-Kirche (*Loreto-Kapelle*; p. 458), treasury open daily in summer, 9-12 & 2-5, in winter apply the day before at the Capuchin monastery.

Modern Gallery (p. 459), Thurs., Fri., & Sat. 10-4, Sun. 10-5, 1Kč.
Mozart Museum (Bertramka; p. 459), daily, fee.
Municipal Museum (p. 452), Sun. 9-1, Tues., Wed., Fri., & Sat. 2-6 (4 in winter), free.
Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum (p. 446), Sun. & holidays in summer 9-12, 1Kč; at other times on application.
National Museum (p. 449), week-days 10-4, Sun. 9-1, 1Kč; library and archives week-days 8-2, reading-room 8-2 & 3-6; cabinet of engravings week-days 8-2.
Old Town Hall (p. 444), week-days 8-6, Sun. & holidays 8-12, 1Kč.
Picture Gallery, see Künstlerhaus.
Post Museum (p. 443), Wed. 2-6, Sun. 10-1, 1Kč.
Rudolfinum, see Künstlerhaus.
Staronová Škola (Altneuschule; p. 449), daily, except Sat. & important Jewish holidays, 8-12 & 2-6, 2Kč.
Strahov (p. 458), picture-gallery daily, 10-12 (ladies not admitted), library on week-days in summer only, 10-12.
Technical Museum (p. 451), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (1Kč).
University Library (p. 445), week-days 8 (9 in winter)-1 & 2-7; inspection 11-12.
Waldes' Button Museum, Náměstí Svatopluka Čecha 20 (beyond Pl. K 8; trams Nos. 1, 4, and 20). Free on Sun. & holidays, 9-12; on week-days apply to the porter of the Waldes factory, opposite the museum.
Waldstein Palace (p. 453), adm. on application to the castellan (to the right in the first court); fee.

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day. Morning, *Powder Tower* (p. 413), *Staroměstské Náměstí* (p. 443), *Künstlerhaus* (p. 446), *Jewish Burial Ground* (p. 110), and *Staronová Škola* (p. 449); afternoon, *Petřín* (p. 459) and *Strahov* (p. 408) or *Stromovka* (p. 460) and *Modern Gallery* (p. 459). — 2nd Day. Morning, *Most Karlův* (p. 452), *Hradčany* (p. 454), *Belvedere* (p. 458), and *Waldstein Palace* (p. 453); afternoon, excursion to *Karlstein Castle* (see p. 461).

Prague (614 ft.), Czech *Praha*, Ger. *Prag*, capital of the republic of Czechoslovakia and the residence of a prince-archbishop, lies on both banks of the *Vltava* (pron. vultava), Ger. *Moldau*, on the bottom and up the slopes of a wide basin. Its numerous towers and baroque palaces, the broad river with its handsome bridges, and the heights on the left bank crowned by the Hradčany castle combine to form a singularly attractive picture, the interest of which is enhanced by its historical associations. In 1928 the city had 750,000 inhab., of whom over 30,000 were Germans. Prague is the most important junction of the Czechoslovakian Railways and a busy industrial city (numerous banks); the Prague international sample fair, which takes place in spring and in autumn, was started in 1920. The industrial quarters, chiefly to the N.E. and S.W., contain breweries, iron-foundries, and manufactories of machinery, textile goods, paper, etc. The educational institutions of Prague include a Czech and a German university, numbering 6000 and 3000 students respectively, and Czech and German technical academies.

Together with its suburbs, Prague is divided into nineteen districts. On the right bank of the Vltava are *Libeň-Troja-Podhoří* (District VIII), *Vysočany* (IX), *Karlín* (X), *Josefov* (Josephstadt;

V), *Staré Město* (Old Town or Altstadt; I), *Žižkov* (XI), *Nové Město* (New Town or Neustadt; II), *Vinohrady* (Vineyards or Weinberge; XII), *Vyšehrad* (VI), *Vršovice-Strašnice* (XIII), *Nusle-Pankrác-Michle* (XIV), and *Podoli-Bránik* (XV). On the left bank are *Holešovice-Bubny* (VII), *Dejvice-Bubeneč* (XIX), *Hradčany* (Hradschin; IV), *Břevnov-Střešovice* (XVIII), *Malá Strana* (Kleinseite or Little Town; III), *Smichov-Radlice* (XVI), and *Košíře* (XVII).

History. The foundation of Prague is ascribed to *Libuša*, the legendary ancestress of the House of Premysl (8th cent.), which reigned in Bohemia after 912. Towards the close of the 11th cent. a German colony was established at Prague and this was much fostered by Ottocar II. (1253-78). The Přemyslide kings were succeeded by the Luxemburgs (1310-1437). *Emperor Charles IV.* (1346-78) raised Prague to the rank of an archbishopric in 1344 and founded the university (1348; the earliest in the old German Empire). Charles's successor, *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419), at the instigation of the Bohemian reformer *John Huss* (p. 444), limited the privileges of the Germans in the university in favour of the Czechs, whereupon (in 1409) many professors and 2000 German students seceded and founded the university of Leipzig. The differences between Huss's disciples and Emperor Sigismund led in 1419 to the Hussite wars, in the course of which a mob led by Žižka stormed the New Town townhall (p. 451) and released the imprisoned Hussites. — After a short period during which Prague was ruled by the Habsburgs and by *George Podiebrad* (1458-71), a Bohemian Hussite, *Ladislaus II.* (1471-1516) of Poland ascended the throne. On being elected King of Hungary in 1490, however, Ladislaus took up his residence in Budapest. His son and successor, *Lewis* (1516-26), was killed in the battle against the Turks at Mohács, and the Estates elected his brother-in-law Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (afterwards Emperor Ferdinand I.), thus causing the house of Habsburg to gain possession of the Bohemian throne. The reign of *Maximilian II.* (1564-76) was especially beneficent. His son, *Rudolph II.* (1576-1611), lived on the Hradčany, absorbed in his art collections (comp. p. 455) and in his natural history and astrological studies, in which he was assisted by Tycho Brahe (p. 441) and Johann Kepler. Rudolph's signature of the 'Letter of Majesty' (1609), which granted freedom of worship to the Protestants, caused disputes in the reign of his brother and successor *Matthias* (1612-19), which finally led to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War ('defenestration', see p. 455). The battle of the White Hill (p. 461) decided the fate of the rising of the Bohemian Protestants under Count Matthias of Thurn, and the royal residence was removed from Prague to Vienna. The invading Saxons were quickly repelled by Wallenstein in 1631. In 1648 the Swedes captured the Little Town and were about to attack the Old Town, when news was brought that peace had been declared. — During the War of the Austrian Succession Prague was occupied by the Bavarians, Saxons, and French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744. In 1757, during the Seven Years' War, the city was bombarded by the Prussians for more than a fortnight, but was relieved by the Austrian victory over Frederick the Great at Kolín (p. 431). Under *Joseph II.*, who introduced German primary schools into Bohemia, the city was united under one magistracy (1784). Since the turn of the 18th cent. a revival of Czech nationalist feeling has gradually made itself felt, and since 1861, in spite of violent parliamentary opposition, has caused the use of the German language to become much less universal. The Peace of Prague (1866) put an end to the struggle between Prussia and Austria for the hegemony of Germany. After the termination of the Great War in 1918 Prague was made the capital of the republic of Czechoslovakia (p. lxi) and the seat of its first president, *Thomas Masaryk* (b. 1850).

Art in Prague. Most of the mediæval buildings are due to Emperor Charles IV. (see p. 412), who summoned French, Italian, and German artists to the city, including *Peter Parler*, the sculptor and architect from Schwäbisch-Gmünd in S. Germany. The 'Maler-Zeche', founded in Prague in 1348, is the oldest known painting school in German-speaking territory. The Belvedere (p. 458), built by King Ferdinand I., is one of the finest Italian Renaissance structures this side of the Alps. Thanks to the wealth of its clergy and noblesse Prague became one of the chief seats of the development of baroque art. In church-building the Jesuits led the way. In the sphere of secular architecture the magnificent Waldstein Palace (p. 453) may be mentioned as a harbinger of the new style. Towards the end of the 17th cent. and in the 18th cent. German architects began to hold their own with the Italians. Among the former were *J. B. Fischer von Erlach* (comp. pp. 115, 30) and the Franconian family of Dientzenhofer, the most distinguished member of which was *Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer* (1690-1752; pp. 450, 453), a pupil of Fischer. The buildings of this period still lend a characteristic air to the streets of Prague.

A. Quarters on the Right Bank of the Moldau.

The Graben (*Na Příkopě;* Pl. F G 4, 5), formerly the moat, on the S.E. margin of the Old Town, is the busiest street in Prague, containing attractive shops, large banks, and popular cafés. The *Sylva-Tarouca Palace*, on the E. side of the street (No. 12), with an arcaded passage and several court-yards (visitors allowed), was originally built for Count O. Piccolomini, in 1738 et seq., by K. I. Dientzenhofer (?). The late-Gothic **Powder Tower** or *Prašná Brána* (Pulver-Turm; Pl. G 4), at the N.E. end of the street, was erected as a gate-tower in 1475 et seq. (on the model of the Old Town Bridge Tower, p. 452). The building of the **City Council** (Obecní Dům or Gemeindehaus, Pl. G 4), adjacent to the N., with a banqueting hall, exhibition rooms, restaurant, and café, was designed by O. Polívka (1911).

From the Powder Tower we follow the quaint Celetná Ulice W. to enter the **Old Town** or *Staré Město* (Altstadt). In the Ovocný Trh (Fruit Market), which diverges to the left halfway, is the *Stavovské Divadlo* (Stände-Theater, Pl. F 5; p. 438), the German Theatre until 1920, built by Anton Hafenecker in 1781-83; the first performance of Mozart's 'Don Juan' was given here on Oct. 29th, 1787. Opposite, to the N., in the Železná Ulice (Eisengasse; No. 11), is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F 4, 5), the university after 1383, but now only used by the *German Faculties of Law and Philosophy;* it contains also the *Post Museum* (adm., see p. 441). Note the fine Gothic oriel on the side next the Fruit Market. John Huss (p. 444) held his 'disputations' in the hall where degrees are conferred. The *St. Galli-Kirche* (Sv. Havel; Pl. F 5), opposite, to the S.W., was remodelled in the 18th century.

The Celetná Ulice ends at the quaint Staroměstské Náměstí or Velké Náměstí (Altstädter Ring or Grosser Ring; Pl. F 4), the busiest point of this part of the city, with charming old houses on the S. and E. sides. The monument in the middle of the square,

designed by L. Saloun, was erected in 1915 in honour of *John Huss*, the Bohemian reformer who was burned to death at Constance on July 6th, 1415 (a national Czech holiday).

The ***Týn Church** (*Týnský Chrám* or *Teyn-Kirche*), on the E. side of the Velké Náměstí, formerly the chief church of the Prague Utraquists (comp. p. 431), is a Gothic basilica without transepts. The choir was completed in 1380, and the half-concealed *Façade, with a high-pitched gabled roof and two pointed towers (265 ft. high; each crowned by four graceful turrets), was constructed after 1460 under George Podiebrad (p. 442). After his coronation he caused the façade to be adorned with a gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds; comp. p. 462), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 461) the chalice was replaced by an image of the Virgin. The fine round-arched N. doorway has scenes from the Passion on its tympanum (early 15th cent.).

In the Interior (entrance in the arcades No. 18, where also the sacristan, Czech 'kostelník', to the left), on the fourth pillar to the right from the main entrance, is the red marble tombstone of the Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601; see p. 442). The Assumption on the high altar is by *Karel Škréta* (1649). The chapel to the left of the choir contains a Gothic Crucifixion (15th cent.) and the Lady Chapel, to the right of the high altar, has a Gothic pewter font (1414).

The *Kinsky Palace*, adjoining the Týn Church on the N. and now accommodating the Polish Legation, was built in the baroque style for Count Golz, probably by Anselm Luragho. Opposite, on the W. side of the Velké Náměstí, is the **Old Town Hall** or *Staroměstská Radnice* (Altes Rathaus, Pl. E F 4; adm., see p. 441), built by Joseph Bergmann in 1838-48 in a modern Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the picturesque projecting chapel (completed in 1381), the great tower of 1474, the S. side with its elaborate portal (entrance here), and the old council-chamber (see below) still exist. The *Clock* of 1490 on the S. side of the tower has figures of the Apostles which appear every astronomical hour, whereupon a cock crows; a tablet to the right indicates the hours when the clock strikes. The statues (by J. Max) on the balcony of the second floor represent rulers to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing are the *New Council Chamber* (1911), adorned with two colossal paintings by W. Brožík (l., Huss before the Council of Constance; r., Election of George Podiebrad; comp. p. 440), and the *Old Council Chamber* (15th cent.), with fine wood-carvings. The N. wing contains the municipal *Archives*. The spot in front of the Rathaus where the twenty-seven leaders of the Bohemian Protestant rising (p. 442) were executed in 1621 is indicated in the road.

The *St. Niklas-Kirche* (Chrám Sv. Mikuláš) or *Russische Kirche* (Pl. F 4), at the N.W. corner of the Velké Náměstí, with an imposing façade and an ornate interior, was built in 1732-37 by K. I. Dientzen-

hofer. It is used by the Russian Orthodox denomination and by the Czechoslovakian Catholic Church (founded 1920). A little to the W., at the corner of the Kaprová Ulice and Platnéřská Ulice, steps descend to the basement-story of a 12th cent. palace, with well-preserved Romanesque vaulting (for adm., 1Kč, apply to the porter of the New Town Hall, see below).

The *Týnský Dvůr* or *Theynhof* (entrance in the Týnská Ulice, Pl. F 4), behind the Týn Church, has a Renaissance façade and courtyard of 1560. The *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. F 4), farther E., was restored after 1689, and the N. aisle contains the marble monument of Count Vratislav Mitrovic, designed by J. B. Fischer von Erlach and executed by F. Brokoff in 1716.

The Malé Náměstí or Kleiner Ring (Pl. E F 4, 5), a little to the W. of the Old Town Hall, contains a fountain with an iron railing of 1560. The ***Clam-Gallas Palace** (Pl. E 4, 5), now the Ministry of Finance, at the corner of the Husova Třída and Mariánské Náměstí, was begun by *J. B. Fischer von Erlach* in 1707. The portal and the Hercules Fountain (in the first court) are by M. Braun. In the Mariánské Náměstí are the *New Town Hall* (1909-12), the façade of which is decorated with sculptures by L. Šaloun (by the right corner stands a figure of Rabbi Löw; comp. p. 449), and the new building of the *Municipal Library* (by F. Roith; 1928), in the top floor of which (entrance Valentinská Ulice No. 2) the Picture Gallery (p. 446) will be accomodated in 1929.

Farther on, in the Karlova Ulice (Karlsgasse), on the right, is the **Clementinum** (Pl. E 4, 5), an extensive block of buildings in the baroque style, erected by the Jesuits in 1653-1726, with several churches and chapels, three gateways, and four towers. It contains the *German Philosophical Faculty*, the University Library (see below), the Archæological Institute (with plaster casts), the observatory (with a collection of astronomical instruments), etc. The *Salvator-Kirche*, on the W. side, built by the Jesuits in 1578-1602, has a porch added by C. Luragho in 1649. In the first court from the Karls-Brücke, among the trees on the left, is a statue (by E. Max; 1864) of a *Prague Student*, in 17th cent. costume, commemorating the participation of the students in the defence of the city against the Swedes in 1648.

The *University Library* (adm., see p. 441), with frescoes by J. Hiebel (1727) in the main hall, contains 591,000 printed vols. and 4021 MSS. Among the most notable of the latter are the Vyšehrad Gospels (11th cent.), the Passionale of the Dominican Colda (written after 1312), and Thomas von Štitny's Christian Lesson Book (c. 1374; Czech).

Between the Clementinum and the Moldau is the *Monastery of the Bohemian Order of the Cross* or Kreuzherrenstift (Pl. E 4), with a church built by Carlo Luragho in 1679-87 (interior richly fitted up); the fresco on the dome is by V. V. Rainer. The bronze statue of *Charles IV.* (see p. 442), in front of the church, by

E. Hähnel, was erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the university. — Most Karlův, see p. 452.

Passing the *Old Town Mills* (Altstädter Brücken-Mühlen; Pl. E 5) and an old *Water Tower* said to date from the time of Ladislaus II., we reach the Masarykovo Nábřeží (Pl. E 5), leading to the *Most Legií* (Pl. D E 6, named after the Czechoslovakian Legions (p. 461), which crosses the *Střelecký Ostrov* (archer's island; restaurant, see p. 438) to the Little Town (p. 452). — In the Betlemská Ulice, which diverges to the E. nearly in the middle of the quay, is the *Heilig-Kreuz-Kapelle* (Sv. Kříž), a small circular Romanesque church restored in 1865. The house of *John Huss* (now No. 7; see p. 444) and the chapel in which he preached once stood at the E. end of the Betlemské Náměstí (Pl. E 5), close by. Náprstkova Ulice No. 14, to the W., is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum* (adm., see p. 441), established by a Bohemian patriot who spent many years in the United States and became an enthusiast for American ideas and institutions. Note the glass on the ground-floor and the Bohemian embroidery on the second floor.

Below the Karls-Brücke we follow the Křižovnická Ulice to the Smetanovo Náměstí (Pl. E 4), near which the *Most Manesův* crosses to the Little Town (p. 452). The square is bounded on the S. by the *Industrial Art School*, on the E. by the building of the *Czech Philosophical Faculty*, designed by Takař (1927), and on the N. by the Künstlerhaus.

The Künstlerhaus (formerly the *Rudolfinum*; Pl. E 4), built in 1884 by Joseph Zitek and Joseph Schulz, has been used by the *Parliament* as a session-hall since 1919. It also contains, on the ground-floor (entrance from the side next the Vltava), the exhibition rooms of the *Art Society* (adm., see p. 440) and on the upper floor a **Picture Gallery** (founded in 1796). This collection, in which the Dutch and Flemish, as well as the Bohemian Masters (in Rooms II and VI) are especially noteworthy, is to be removed to the Municipal Library (p. 445). Adm., see p. 440; catalogue lent.

Room I. In the middle, *203. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Virgin (on the wings, *M. van Coxie*, 201. Martyrdom of St. John, 205. St. John in Patmos); on the right wall, 44. *Dierick Bouts*, Madonna and Child; 194-196. *Geertgen tot Sint Jans*, Adoration of the Magi (a winged altar with portraits of the donors); by the window, 412. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi.

Room II. *Bohemian Masters.* Left, 130. Panel from Dubeček, with eight patron saints (c. 1400); 158. Votive picture of Archbishop Očko of Vlašim (c. 1370-78); no number, Predella with three saints (after 1350); no number, Crucifixion from the monastery of Emaus (last quarter of 14th cent.). — *127-129 and no number, Crucifixion, Gethsemane, Resurrection and Entombment (these four by the *Master of the Wittingau Altar*); no number, Epitaph of John of Jeřeň (d. 1395; late 14th cent.); no number, Triptych from Ottau with the Crucifixion (first quarter of 15th cent.). — 131. Visitation (c. 1420). — 141. Triptych with the Death of the Virgin (c. 1460-70); no number, SS. Catherine and Barbara (*Bohemian Master of 1482*).

Room III. Left, no number, *Leandro Bassano*, Autumn; 98. *G. Campi*, Madonna enthroned, with saints. — To the right of the entrance, no number, **Rembrandt*, Annunciation. — No number, *A. van Beijeren*, Fish; 171. *Gerbrandt van den Eeckhout*, Rebecca and Eleazer at the well; 632. *Jan Victors*, Stirrup-cup; 126. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait of a young lady; *522. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Thomas (1637-39); 92. *J. Bueckelaer*, Kitchen; 107. *Cornelis Cornelisz van Haarlem*, Conversion of Saul; 209. *Gillis Mostaert*, Church dedication in Holland. — 572. *Frans Snyders*, Still-life; 523. *Rubens*, St. Augustine (1637-39); 422. *Joos de Momper*, Mountain-landscape with hermits. — 570. *Frans Snyders*, Boar-hunting; 157. *F. Desportes*, Still-life; 123. *G. de Crayer*, Four Saints.

Room IV. Cabinet A (left): 107. *Cornelis Cornelisz van Haarlem*, Bacchanal; 26. *Antwerp Master* (c. 1520), Adoration of the Magi; 634. *David Vinckboons*, Convivial company by an ale-house; no number, *Hans Bol*, Kermis; 83. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish kermis; 87-90. *Pieter Brueghel the Younger*, Four landscapes; 25. *Hendrik de Bles*, Landscape with forges. — Cabinet B. No number, *Roelant Savery*, Orpheus; 525. *Rubens*, Expulsion from Paradise; 521. *Frans Luycx* (?), Annunciation; 600. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Two revellers; 621. *Lodewijk de Vadder*, Netherlandish landscape. — Cabinet D: *Pieter Molijn*, 414. Narrow road, 415. By the cottage; 577. *H. van Steenwijk the Younger*, Gothic church interior; 166. *G. Dou*, Young lady on a balcony. — Cabinet E: 473-476. *Adriaen van Ostade*, The senses; *Aert van der Neer*, 432. Afternoon chat in a village, 433. Fishing by moonlight; 125. *A. Cuyp*, Grazing cattle. — Cabinet F: 429. *Michiel van Musscher*, Portrait of a young man; 528. *Salomon van Ruysdael*, Road with ford; 408. *G. Metsu*, Woman selling fish. — Cabinet G: 409. *Michiel Jansz van Mierevelt*, Portrait of a young woman; no number, *Jakob van Ruisdael*, Waterfall; 404. *N. Maes*, Double portrait; *316. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum (1615); 607, 608. *G. Ter Borch*, Portraits of Willem Marienburg and his wife; 576. *Jan Steen*, Serenade.

Room V (entrance-room). Right, 425. *Rueland Frueauf*, Madonna and Child; no number, *S. German Master* (late 15th cent.), Coronation of the virgin; 617. *S. German Master* (late 15th cent.), Martyrdom of St. Barbara; 550. *Hans Schäufflein*, St. Jerome; *18. *Hans Baldung*, called *Grien*, Martyrdom of St. Dorothea; 438. *German Master* (c. 1524), Portrait. — *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 117. Portrait, 118. Foolish old man, 119. Amorous old man; 175. *Adam Elsheimer*, Landscape; *Hans Holbein the Elder*, 345 (l.). Death of the Virgin, 346 (r.). St. Ottilia (altar wings); 347. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Elizabeth, Lady Vaux of Harrowden (replica at Hampton Court). — 991. *Hans Schwab von Wertingen*, The sick prince.

Room VI. Section 1: left, 587. *Karel Škréta* (?), Portrait of a lapidary with his family; no number, *Michael Willmann* (1630-1706), St. Jerome; 581. *Karel Škréta* (1610-74), St. Martin; 69. *Johann Peter Brandl* (1668-1735), Healing of the blind Tobias; 591, 592. Portraits by *K. Škréta*. — Section 2: left, no number, *M. Willmann*, Andromeda; *V. V. Rainer* (1689-1743), Cavalry engagement; *J. P. Brandl*, Portrait of a man in a blue cloak; 324, 325. *J. Hartmann*, Landscapes; no number, *J. Kupecky* (1667-1740), Portrait of a girl; 70-76. *J. P. Brandl*, Religious pieces and portraits.

Room VII. Pictures of the 17-18th cent., including works by *G. Dughet*, *Millet*, *J. Ribera*, *Christian* and *Johann Brand*, *Seekatz*, *Palcko*, and *N. Grund* (1714-67).

The following recent acquisitions, may be mentioned: *Cornelis Engebrechtsz*, Madonna and Child; *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna and Child; *A. Magnasco*, Campagna landscape with soldiers; **Rembrandt*, Annunciation; *J. van Ruisdael*, Landscape; *Jan van de Velde*, Still-life; *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *Matteo Civitali*, Ecce Homo (terracotta); *Adriaen de Vries*, Neptune (bronze studio piece); also Bohemian sculptures of the 14-18th centuries.

Opposite the Künstlerhaus (p. 446), to the E., is the **Museum of Industrial Art** or *Uměleckо-Průmyslové Museum* (Kunstgewerbe-Museum; Pl. E 4, built by Joseph Schulz in 1899, with excellent specimens of glass and porcelain and rich industrial art collections. Adm., see p. 440; catalogue for the porcelain, 65Kč.

At the foot of the steps are two sandstone statues (Venus and Mercury) by *Matthias Braun* (d. 1738).

Entresol. To the left are the library and reading-room, to the right the porcelain collection. The N. wall-cases contain E. Asiatic porcelain; in the central cabinets, Dresden Böttger ware and porcelain from Dresden, Vienna, Nymphenburg, Thuringia, and Sèvres; by the window, paintings on porcelain (some by *Zacharias Quast*, 1814-91) and models of Nymphenburg animal-groups by *Dominik Auliček* (1731-1804); by the door, porcelain of Bohemian manufacture, chiefly of the 19th century.

First Floor. To the left is Room I: ecclesiastical antiquities, including wooden sculptures of the 15-18th cent., altar-furniture (especially of the baroque period), vestments, and choir-stalls (17th cent.); the large carved altar at the end of the room dates from the 15th cent. (restored in 1696). — Room II. The **Lanna Glass Collection* begins here: Roman and mediæval glass, notably Venetian (opal and filigree), enamelled, and Schaper specimens, double glasses with gilding, and cut and engraved glass (Bohemia, Silesia). — Room III. Glass collection continued: antique glass, specimens from the Erzgebirge, silhouettes and gems, double glass with gold-leaf; in the corner by the window (r.), a painted aquarium (1820). — Room IV (central room). Several bronze busts of benefactors of the museum; in the middle, small *Bronze Horse by *A. de Vries* (1610) and a bronze fountain-group (Venus and Cupid) by *B. Wurzelbauer* (1599); in glass cases, enamel works (12-18th cent.) and objects in ivory and horn (14-18th cent.). — Room V. Italian and Spanish majolica, Dutch and French faience, Bohemian and Slovakian majolica (some from Holicz, which belonged to Hungary until 1919), Rhenish and Saxon stoneware, Wedgwood ware. — Room VI. Tanagra figures, tiles and earthenware models, glazed stoves of the 18-19th centuries.

Second Floor. To the left is Room I: specimens of industrial art of the 15-18th cent., including objects in wood, fans, and wax portraits. — Room II is divided into several sections containing admirable furniture of the 16-19th centuries. — Room III. MSS. and books (right, illuminated parchments of the 15-16th cent.), several incunabula. — Rooms IV and V are two rooms fitted up for the Paris exhibition of 1900 by Bohemian artists. — Room VI. Ornaments, ecclesiastical furniture, goldsmiths' work (15-19th cent.). — Room VII. Objects in wrought-iron and pewter, weapons, small bronzes, coins and plaquettes. — Room VIII. Textiles and costumes.

To the E. of the Künsterhaus lies the **Josephtown** or *Josefov* (Josephstadt), the former ghetto, but since the end of the 19th cent. almost completely occupied by new buildings. Following the Josefovská Třída, S. of the Industrial Art Museum, we reach (No. 36, to the left, at the corner of Maislova Ulice) the entrance to the characteristic old **Jewish Burial Ground*, Hebrew *Beth-Chajim* (i.e. House of Life; Pl. E 4). Adm., see p. 440.

Many thousands of moss-grown stones, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, stand here under the elder-trees, packed close together, because, owing to the lack of space, interments had to be made one above another. The oldest dated tomb is that of Rabbi Avigdor Karo (d. 1439), while the latest dates from 1787. Many of them bear the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, two hands in the posture of blessing mark the descendants of Aaron, a pitcher the tribe of Levi,

a bunch of grapes the house of Israel, and so forth. A sarcophagus on which a lion is chiselled distinguishes the grave of Rabbi Jehuda ben Bezalel Löw (d. 1609), famed for his learning and his power for miracle-working. Family names such as Löw (lion), Hahn (cock), Hirsch (stag), Karpeles (carp), and Fischl (fish) are also indicated by appropriate figures. The small stones piled on the graves have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives or friends as a token of regard. — The N. part of the cemetery contains the *Jewish Museum* (adm., see p. 440; catalogue 5Kč), with documents, valuable ancient embroidery, etc.

The Maislova Ulice diverges to the left from the Josefovská Třída. In it stands (r.) the *Jewish Town Hall* (Židovská Radnice), built in the 16th cent. and remodelled in the baroque style by J. Schlesinger (1765), with a clock whose hands turn in the reverse direction on a dial with Hebrew characters. To the N. is the **Staronová Škola** or *Altneuschule* (Pl. E 4; adm., see p. 441), the oldest synagogue in Prague, an unpretentious edifice rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the ghetto in 1338. The flag suspended from the ceiling was presented by Emperor Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews in the Swedish siege of 1648. — At the N. end of the Pařížská Ulice (Pl. E 3, 4), on the right, is the house of the *Czech Faculty of Law*, built by Kotěra (1928).

Around the Old Town, on the E. and S., lies the **New Town** or *Nové Město*. The S.W. end of the Graben (p. 443) is adjoined by the busy Václavské Náměstí or *Wenzels-Platz* (Pl. F G 5, 6), 740 yds. long, with numerous hotels, cafés, and banks. The part ascending S.E. contains a bronze equestrian statue of *St. Wenceslaus* (Svatý Václav; p. 456), on a lofty pedestal, by J. V. Myslbek (1912).

The upper end of the Wenzels-Platz is bounded by the **National Museum** or *Národní Museum* (Pl. G 6), built in 1885-90 by Joseph Schulz. The basement-floor houses the national archives. Adm., see p. 441; catalogue (Czech; 1924) 10Kč.

The **Ground Floor** contains (r.) the Library, with 400,000 volumes, including 7136 MSS. (adm., see p. 441), and (l.) the rich Archives (2127 parchment documents). Straight on is the Cabinet of Engravings (adm., see p. 441), with the Hollareum, 157 plates by *Václav Hollar*, a native of Prague (b. 1607). Hollar spent a large part of his life in England, where he became court engraver to Charles II., and he died in London in 1677. There is a large collection of his prints in Windsor Castle.

First Floor. In the centre, facing the Václavské Náměstí, is the Pantheon, a domed hall two stories high, with numerous bronze statues and busts of Bohemian worthies and several frescoes. — To the right begin the *Historical Collections*. Room I. MSS. and printed works of the 12-19th centuries. In Case 7 is the 'Mater Verborum' (13th cent.), with celebrated miniatures, a facsimile of the Universal Lexicon by Abbot Salomo of St. Gall; Case 8, Fragments of the Nibelungen-Lied; Case 15, Orationale of Arnestus of Pardubitz, first Archbishop of Prague (d. 1364); Cases 25 and 26, MSS. and printed works by and concerning John Huss (before 1548); Case 27, Letter of Žižka (1422); Case 53, Chief works of Comenius, documents of Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, and Tilly. The last cases contain MSS. of more modern writers and composers (Smetana, Dvořák, Fibich). — Rooms II-VI contain prehistoric finds from

Bohemia: Room II, Stone Age; Rooms III and IV, Bronze Age (in R. IV, to the left by the window, Bronze cart with cauldrons); Rooms V and VI, Iron Age (in R. V, objects of the late iron age from the Celtic mound near Stradonice). – Corner Room VII. Bohemian coins of the 10-20th cent., Greek and Roman coins, coins found in earthenware vessels, stamps, Bohemian medals and plaquettes of the 16-20th centuries. — Room VIII. In wall-cabinets (l.) and on the partition-walls (r.), Mediæval pictures and sculptures; by the S. wall, Large carved wooden balustrade of 1617; various glass-cases contain weapons, earthenware vessels, Gothic tiles, goldsmiths' work, etc. (Case 10, Mitre of St. Eligius, dating from 1378, presented by Emperor Charles IV. to the Prague goldsmiths' guild; Case 16, Venetian glass goblet of the 15th cent.). — Room IX. Ecclesiastical vestments, Bohemian glass, musical instruments, weapons, ornaments, and works in ivory. A glass-case by the middle window (l.) contains the crown and crosiers of the abbesses of the old Benedictine nunnery of St. Georg (p. 457), of 1553. Room IXa. Two Bohemian druggist's shops (17-18th cent.). — Room X. To the right, rococo organ (1750); celestial globe of 1724 from the Clementinum (p. 445); between partition-walls, to the right, Bohemian furniture of the 17-18th cent.; in cases, glass and majolica, goldsmiths' work, costumes, church furniture, locks, weapons, etc. — Next come the *Natural History Collections* (r.). Room XI contains the Herbarium Universale, with 500,000 specimens of dried plants (adm. for botanists only). — Room XII. Botanical collection. — Room XIII. Bohemian minerals, arranged according to geological formation; Bohemian rock-specimens. — Room XIV. Bohemian ore-beds. — Room XV. Precious stones and building materials. — Room XVI. Meteorites and rock-specimens. — Room XVII. Collection of minerals, arranged systematically.

Second Floor. Continuation of the Natural History Collections. We turn to the right and enter R. I. — Rooms I-VIII. Palæontological and geological collections. R. I ('Barrandeum'): Cases 1-3, 61-66. Specimens of Bohemian archæan rock; Cases 4-63. Specimens of the Silurian formation. R. II ('Sternbergeum'): Plants and arthropoda of the carboniferous formation. — Room IX. Bohemian fauna. Room IXa is devoted to insects and specimens illustrating the history of evolution. — Room X. General collection of mammalia. — Room XI. Herbarium of Czechoslovakia (adm. for botanists only). — Rooms XII and XIII. Birds. — Room XIV. Reptiles, amphibia, and fish. — Room XVII. Shell-fish, crayfish, insects, etc.

To the N.E. of the National Museum, below the Wilson Station, in front of which is a statue of *President Wilson*, by Albin Polášek (1928), presented by American citizens of Czechoslovak origin, is the *Vrchlický Park* or Vrchlického Sady. At its S. end stands the *Neues Deutsches Theater* (Pl. G 6), by Fellner and Helmer (1887). — A *Victory Monument* by L. Saloun is being erected in the Mírové Náměstí (Pl. II 7), 10 min. S.E. of the National Museum. About $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the National Museum is the former monastery of **Karlov** (*Karlshof;* Pl. G 8), now an infirmary, with the Gothic **Mariä-Himmelfahrt-Kirche* (Church of the Assumption), an octagonal building designed by *Peter Parler* (1351-77). The interior was modernized after 1720 by *K. I. Dientzenhofer*. The dome ($74^1/_2$ ft. in diameter), with its superb star-vaulting, ranks among the most brilliant achievements of mediæval builders.

The **Vyšehrad** (Pl. E F 9; trams Nos. 4, 18, and 21, see p. 439), occupying the site of the castle of Libuša (p. 442), forms the S. extremity of Prague. Fortifications occupy the top of the hill (pretty views from the N. and S. bastions). The circular Romanesque

Martins-Kapelle (Kaple Sv. Martina) dates from the mid-12th century. The collegiate church of *SS. Peter and Paul*, originally Romanesque (c. 1070), was transformed into a late-Gothic basilica in the 15th cent., and restored in 1885-87. The surrounding cemetery contains the graves of many famous Czechs, among them the composers Smetana (d. 1884) and Dvořák (d. 1904).

The Benedictine **Monastery of Emaus** (Na Slovanech; Pl. E 7), N. of the Vyšehrad, in the Vyšehradská Třida, dates from the time of Charles IV.; the Gothic *Mariä-Himmelfahrt-Kirche* (1348-72; Gregorian chants on week-days at 9 and Sun. at 10 a.m.) was restored and repainted by the Beuron Benedictines in 1880-89. Twenty-six panels in the walls of the cloisters are embellished with a series of 14th cent. frescoes (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testaments after the style of the so-called Biblia Pauperum), which, though much spoilt by repeated retouching, are the chief memorial of the old Prague school of painting. The monastery also accommodates the state *School of Music*, with a small museum. — Opposite, to the E., is the church of *St. Johann von Nepomuk am Felsen* (Sv. Jana na Skalce), a centralized structure, completed by K. I. Dientzenhofer in 1730 and approached by two flights of steps. — An imposing monument to the historian *František Palacký* (d. 1876), by S. Sucharda (1912), stands in front of the Palacký-Brücke (Pl. D E 7). A *War Monument* designed by Hübschmann and Maťatka is to be erected a short distance to the S.

The Vyšehradská Třida runs into the Karlovo Náměstí (Karls-Platz; Pl. F 6, 7), the largest square in Prague, 580 yds. long and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and monuments. On the W. side is the *Czech Technical Academy* (Česká Technika), with the *Karl-Borromäus-Kirche*, built by K. I. Dientzenhofer in 1730-36. The *Ignatius-Kirche* (1678) lies on the E. side. In the N.E. corner of the square is the slender tower (begun in 1451) of the New Town *Town Hall* (Novoměstská Radnice; p. 442), which was incorporated in 1806 with the new building of the *Criminal Court* (Zemský Trestní Soud; Pl. F 6). The S. façade has been restored to its original appearance.

The lecture-rooms and institutes of the *Medical Faculties* of universities, various hospitals, etc., lie on the S.E. of the Karlovo both Náměstí. In the U Karlova (No. 30; Pl. F G 7) is the former *Villa Amerika*, a pretty baroque edifice erected in 1715-20 by K. I. Dientzenhofer and now housing the *Huss Museum* with a collection referring to the Czech Reformation (adm., see p. 440). A little to the N. we reach the Štěpánská Ulice, which contains the Gothic *St. Stephans-Kirche* (Sv. Štěpán; Pl. F 6, 7), built in the second half of the 14th cent. and restored in 1866-78, with a late-Gothic font of 1462. Behind the church is the *St. Longinus-Kapelle*, a circular Romanesque building of the 12th century.

From the Karlovo Náměstí the Jungmannova Třída leads N. to the Franciscan *Maria-Schnee-Kirche* (Chrám Panny Marie Sněžné; Pl. F 5; r.), built after 1347 and restored in 1611, with an imposing high altar of 1625. A bronze statue of the Czech philologist *J. Jungmann* (1773-1847), by L. Šimel (1878), stands in front of the church. Opposite, at the corner of Národní Třída, is the building of the *Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà*, by P. Janák and A. Kraupa, with sculptures by J. Štursa (1925).

The Národní Třída, the continuation of the Ulice 28. Října (Street of October 28th; coming from the Graben, p. 443), here leads W. to the Vltava, past (l.) the *Ursuline Convent*, with a church of 1704. At the end of the street (l.) is the **National Theatre** (*Národní Divadlo*; see p. 438), built in the Renaissance style from plans by Zítek (1868-81) and remodelled after a fire in 1881 by Joseph Schulz. — Most Legií and Masarykovo Nábřeží, see p. 446.

— — —

From the Powder Tower (p. 443) we follow the Na Poříčí (Pl. G H 4) N.E. to a little park, with a monument for 1848 and 1849. On the S. side of the park is the **Municipal Museum** or *Městské Museum* (Pl. H 4), built in 1898 from plans by Balšánek, with industrial-art and historical collections. Adm., see p. 441.

First Floor. In the vestibule, guild-flags and gold and silver loving-cups of the 19th century. Room I (r.). Porcelain and faience, ornaments, glass, etc., chiefly of the 19th century. — Room II. Wrought-iron and pewter from the 16th cent. onwards, chests. — Room III. Ecclesiastical objects, notably wooden sculptures, vestments, altar-furniture, souvenirs of Huss, and two carved bishops' thrones (2nd half of 17th cent.). — Room IV. Furniture.

Second Floor. On the landing is a bronze statue of Hercules, by *Adriaen de Vries* (1626), from the Waldstein Palace (p. 453); a large panorama of Prague, by *Antonio Sacchetti* (1819-22), hangs on the wall above. — Room V (l.). Views of Prague from the 16th cent. onwards, documents, coins. — Room VI. Pamphlets and printed works. — Room VII. Weapons of the 15-19th centuries. — Room VIII. Plans of Prague, costumes, etc. — Room IX. Prague guild-antiquities.

A *Liberation Monument* (Památník Odboje), by Zázvorka, is being erected to the S.E. of the Municipal Museum, on the S.W. slope of the *Žižka Hill* (Pl. I K 4).

B. Quarters on the Left Bank of the Vltava (Little Town).

The chief means of access to the **Little Town** or *Malá Strana* (Kleinseite) is afforded by the ***Most Karlův** (*Karls-Brücke*; Pl. D E 4, 5), the oldest bridge over the Vltava, with sixteen arches, 550 yds. in length and 10 yds. broad. Begun in 1357 under Charles IV. by *Peter Parler* (p. 443), it was not completed until c. 1500, under Wenceslaus IV. (monument to Charles IV., see pp. 445, 446). The approaches to the bridge are guarded by two stately Gothic towers, restored in 1874-79: the **Old Town Bridge Tower*, on the right bank, is the finest in the city; the tower on the left bank (Little

Town) dates from the time of Charles IV. (the smaller one is a relic of the old Judith Bridge).

The Old Town Bridge Tower is adorned on the E. side with the armorial bearings of the lands once united by the crown of Bohemia. Over the gateway, to the right and left of the statue of St. Sigismund, are the seated figures of Charles IV. and Wenceslaus IV.; higher up are SS. Wenceslaus and Adalbert.

The picturesque appearance of the bridge is chiefly due to the bronze crucifix by *Johann Hilger* (1606) and the twenty-eight Statues and Groups of saints with which it is adorned. Some of the latter are in the baroque style of the early 18th cent. (by Matthias Braun and others), while a few are modern (by Joseph and Emil Max). The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuk (p. 457), in the middle of the bridge (r.), was executed after the design of Johann Brokoff in Nuremberg (1683). A small marble tablet with a cross on the right parapet of the bridge, between the sixth and seventh pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung into the river in 1393 by order of Wenceslaus IV. Since 1729, when St. John Nepomuk was canonized, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on May 16th.

On the left bank, close by the bridge, a copy (1884) of the late-Gothic Roland Column stands on the Kampa Island. Farther S., on the dam above the Most Legií (p. 446), is the *Vltava Monument*, by Sander and Pekárek (1927).

From the W. end of the Most Karlův the Mostecká Ulice leads to the Malostranské Náměstí (Kleinseitner Ring; Pl. C 4), a square partly surrounded by arcades. In the middle is the former Jesuit church of ***St. Nikolaus** (Sv. Mikuláš; Pl. C 4), begun by *Christoph Dientzenhofer* in 1673 and completed by *Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer* in 1752, with a magnificent dome and a lofty baroque tower (completed by A. Luragho in 1756 and restored after a fire in 1925). The richly fitted up interior is adorned with vault-paintings by J. L. Kracker (1760-61) and dome-frescoes by F. X. Palko. To the E. of the church stands a monument to *Ernest Denis* (1849-1921), the French historian who wrote about Bohemian history, by W. Hoffmann and K. Dvořák (1928). Opposite the W. front of the church stands a Column of the Trinity, by J. B. Aliprandi (1715).

Near the N.E. angle of the Malostranské Náměstí stands the Gothic *St. Thomas-Kirche* (Pl. C D 4; 14th cent., remodelled by K. I. Dientzenhofer), with ceiling-frescoes by V. V. Rainer; in the cloisters is the tomb of Elizabeth Jane Weston, the Latin poetess (b. in London 1582, d. 1612). To the W. is the building of the *Senate* (Landtag; Pl. C 4), erected in 1696, in which the independence of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed on Oct. 28th, 1918. Proceeding W. by the Thunovská Ulice, with (No. 12) the palace of Count Thun Žehušický, now accommodating the *British Legation*, then along the Schody Zámecké (205 steps), we reach the Hradčanské Náměstí (see p. 454). — From the Thomas-Kirche the Tomášská Ulice leads N. to —

Count Waldstein's Palace (*Palác Valdštýnský*; Pl. D 4; adm., see p. 441; entrance by the porter's, to the left in the passage), built in 1623-30 (from plans by Andrea Spezza) by Giovanni Marini

of Milan for Albrecht von Wallenstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. It is now occupied by the Ministry of Commerce. At the back, adjoining the large garden, are a former bathing grotto, a **Loggia* (Sala Terrena) with stucco-work by Baccio del Bianco (?) and frescoes, and an old riding hall for knightly sports, with an ancient portrait and the horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen. On the first floor are the audience-chamber, with ceiling-frescoes by Bianco, and Wallenstein's three living-rooms, containing beautiful furniture.

The Valdštýnská Ulice leads hence past *Prince Fürstenberg's Palace* (No. 10; l.; Pl. D 3, 4), with a beautiful terraced garden.

A little to the S. of the Mostecká Ulice (p. 453) stands the *Malteser-Kirche* (Pl. D 4), founded in the 12th cent. for the Knights of St. John but repeatedly altered. The Maltézské Náměstí, a few paces W. of the main church-entrance, is bounded on the S. by the **Palace of Count Nostic** (Pl. D 5), now housing the Dutch Legation, part of the Ministry of Education, and the Nostic Gallery and Library.

The Nostic Gallery (closed at present) comprises over 300 pictures. Among the best works are: **Rembrandt*, Rabbi (1634); **Rubens*, General Spinola in full armour; 163. *Jan van Ravesteyn* (or *F. Pourbus* ?), Man and wife; 48. *G. Mostaert*, Market; 53. *N. Knüpfer*, Diana bathing; *160. *J. van Ruisdael*, Forest scene (an early work); 275. *G. Dou*, Savant; 171. *A. van Dyck*, St. Bruno (early work); 215. *J. C. Verspronck*, Portrait; 212. *D. Teniers*, Rustic tavern. — The Library (closed at present) contains the MS. of 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium', by Copernicus (1530), enunciating the theory that the sun is the centre of the planetary system.

A little W. of the Nostic Palace, Tržiště No. 10 (Pl. C 4) is the Schönborn Palace (17-18th cent.), now the *American Legation*, with a beautiful terraced garden. The *Tyršův Dům* (Pl. D 5), a little S. of the Nostic Palace, is a 17th cent. palace, now the property of the Sokol gymnastic club; in the second court is the *Karáskova Gallery* (adm., see p. 440; entrance Újezd 26), with pictures by modern Bohemian and Polish artists and old Italian, Spanish, and German masters.

The Hradčany Hill is reached in 10 min. from the N.W. corner of the Malostranské Náměstí (p. 453) by proceeding W. through the old, gently ascending Neruda Ulice, past *Count Morzin's Palace* (No. 5, to the left; now the Rumanian Legation), dating from 1670, with Atlantes on the façade by F. M. Brokoff (1714), and *Count Thun Děčinský's Palace* (No. 20, to the right; Pl. C 4), now the Italian Legation, whose baroque doorway, with two eagles, is by Matthias Braun, and finally up to the right.

The nucleus of the **Hradčany** (*Hradschin;* Pl. B C 3, 4) is formed by the Hradčanské Náměstí, a quadrangle with a Column of the Virgin by F. M. Brokoff (1725). It is bounded on the N. by the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Arcibiskupstvi), remodelled in 1765; on the S. by *Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace*, erected in 1545-63, with graffito decoration on the façade and a *Technical Museum*

(adm., see p. 441), and by a *Carmelite Nunnery;* and on the W. by the former *Toscana Palace* (1690).

The extensive buildings of the **Castle** (*Královský Hrad;* Pl. C 4) occupy the E. side of the square. The oldest part, burned down in 1303, was restored after 1333 for the future Emperor Charles IV. by *Matthias of Arras,* an Avignon architect (d. 1352). Other building operations were carried on under Ladislaus II. (from the plans of Benedikt Rieth), Lewis of Hungary, and Ferdinand I., who entrusted the restoration of the castle after a fire in 1541 to *Bonifaz Wohlmuet* of Constance. The portal was designed by *Vincenzo Scamozzi* (1614). The final enlargement of the palace, which contains 711 rooms, was accomplished under Maria Theresa in 1756-74, by Anselm Luragho and other architects, working from plans by *N. Pacassi.*

From the forecourt we proceed straight on through the archway, whence steps ascend on the right to the old royal apartments, now occupied by President Masaryk. The second court contains (r.) the *Castle Chapel,* a small aisleless building by A. Luragho, with frescoes by W. Kandler. Farther on we pass through another archway into the third court, with the cathedral (p. 456). Those wishing to be shown round the castle ($^3/_4$ hr.) obtain tickets of admission (see p. 440) in the building to the right, at the base of the cathedral-tower.

The most striking room in the palace is *Ladislaus's Hall, or the Hall of Homage (203 ft. long, 52 ft. wide, and 43 ft. high), constructed by *B. Rieth* in 1484-1502 and incorporating earlier Romanesque parts, with rich late-Gothic vaulting. Behind this is the Judgment Hall, also in the Gothic style, completed by *B. Wohlmuet* in 1563 and restored in 1926, where the Bohemian Diet met up to 1847. From Ladislaus's Hall a winding staircase ascends to the former Aulic Council Chamber, with its ancient fittings; fine view of Prague from the window. The Bohemian Government Office, one floor lower down, was the scene (May 23rd, 1618) of the bitter controversy between Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Estates, and the Imperial Councillors, which ended in Martinic and Slavata, the two most hated of the councillors, and the secretary Fabricius being thrown out of the window. This act of violence is known as the 'Defenestration of Prague'. A cross under the window commemorates the event. — The N. part of the castle, adjoining the second court, contains two magnificent apartments, restored in 1865-68 and 1926: the German Room (formerly the art cabinet of Rudolph II.) and the Spanish Room (52 ft. long, 26 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high), designed by *Horatio Fontana de Brussato* (1601). Both are now used on festive occasions.

The small equestrian statue of **St. George* on the fountain in the third court was cast in bronze by Martin and Georg von Klausenburg in 1373, and the horse was restored in 1562. There is a cast of this statue in the South Kensington Museum. Extensive excavations (since 1920) in the same court have brought to light the foundations of the two first Romanesque churches on the castle-hill (see below). A granite column (53 ft. high), close by, commemorates the tenth anniversary of the Republic (Oct. 28th, 1928). — A gallery in the N. corner of the court connects the castle with the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom*; Pl. C 4; adm., see p. 440; illustrated German guide, 1925, 4Kč., the *Metropolitan Church of St. Veit* (Sv. Vit), occupies the site of a small circular building, begun in 935 by St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia, which was replaced in the second half of the 11th cent. by a basilica with two choirs. The E. part of the present building was begun in 1344 by *Matthias of Arras* (p. 455), who drew his inspiration from the cathedral of Narbonne. The spacious choir (243 ft. long and 130 ft. high), the upper part of which was left unfinished at his death, was completed by *Peter Parler* (p. 453) in 1356-85, in an elaborate German-Gothic style. The nave was begun in 1392, but after the Hussite wars building was discontinued. The choir was restored by *Bonifaz Wohlmuet* (p. 455) after the fire of 1541, and the Renaissance top of the main S. tower (330 ft. high) was completed by the same architect in 1563. In 1862 the task of completing the cathedral was resumed. The exterior, with the two slender W. towers (completed in 1892), is now quite finished, and the interior nearly so. — Over the S. portal is a mosaic representing the Last Judgment (1370-71) and farther E., outside the choir, a statue of St. John Nepomuk (1763).

The *Choir, entered from the N. portal, has two aisles and is surrounded by an ambulatory and a chevet of chapels. The triforium is adorned with 21 busts of benefactors of the cathedral (14th cent.), probably by *Peter Parler*. — In the centre, within a fine Renaissance railing by *Jörg Schmidthammer*, is the large marble *Tomb of the Kings, begun by *Alexander Colin* in Innsbruck (p. 369) in 1564-89, as a monument to Ferdinand I. (1556-64) and his consort Queen Anna (d. 1547), and simultaneously utilized in 1585-89, as a monument to Maximilian II. (1564-76). The recumbent figures on the top are Ferdinand I., Anna (r.), and Maximilian II. (l.). The medallion-portraits on the sides represent Charles IV. (d. 1378) and his four wives, Wenceslaus IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1458), and George Podiebrad (d. 1471), who, like Rudolph II. (d. 1612), are buried in the vault below.

Choir Chapels. The ***Wenzel Chapel** or Kaple Sv. Václava (first to the right, beginning from the W.) contains the reliquary of Duke Wenceslaus (Czech Václav, Ger. Wenzel), the patron-saint of Bohemia and the 'good King Wenceslas' of the English Christmas carol, murdered by his brother in 935. The chapel, built in 1347-67 on the site of the circular Romanesque building mentioned above, has its lower part inlaid with Bohemian semi-precious stones and is decorated with frescoes, the lower row of which (scenes from the Passion) are by *Meister Oswald* of Prague (1373). The frescoes above (16th cent.) depict the legend of St. Wenceslaus. On the E. wall, below the window, is a statue of the saint by *Peter Parler* (1373). The candelabrum in the corner, also with a statue of St. Wenceslaus, is by *Hans Vischer* of Nuremberg (1532). — The Crown Chamber (no adm.) above the Wenzel Chapel has contained the Bohemian regalia since 1625 (comp. p. 461). — On the first pillar, opposite the chapel, is the baroque monument of Field-Marshal Schlick (d. 1723), by M. Braun.

The St. Andreas or Martinic Chapel, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains (to the left, under the window) the tomb of the imperial councillor Jaroslav Martinic (d. 1649; see p. 455). — In the Chapel of the Holy Rood (Kreuzkapelle), to the left, hangs a painting of 1369 (Head of Christ on the napkin; on the margin, the six national saints of Bohemia). — The Royal Oratory, farther on, is an elaborate late-Gothic structure by *Benedikt Rieth* (1493), with bold vaulting.

In the Ambulatory, to the left, is the silver *Tomb of St. John Nepomuk (p. 153), executed in Vienna in 1736 from designs by *J. E. Fischer*.

Opposite, on the altar of the Chapel of St. Adalbert or St. John Nepomuk, are silver busts of SS. Adalbert, Wenceslaus, Veit, and Cyril (1699). — The Reliquary or Saxon Chapel has the Gothic tombs of Kings Ottocar I. (1197-1230; r.) and Ottocar II. (1253-78; l.), by *Peter Parler*. — The Lady Chapel contains the tombs of Dukes Břetislav I. (d. 1055; r.) and Spitihněw II. (d. 1061; l.), probably from the workshop of *Peter Parler*. — Opposite, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of St. Veit (St. Vitus), with a statue by *Joseph Max* (1840). — The Chapel of St. John the Baptist has the tombs of Dukes Břetislav II. (d. 1100; l.) and Bořivoj II. (d. 1124) and a bronze candelabrum (l.), the Romanesque base of which was among the booty brought from Milan in 1158 (the upper part dates from 1641). — Below the Archiepiscopal Chapel is the burial-vault of the Archbishops of Prague. — The kneeling figure opposite, by *J. Myslbek* (1904), represents Cardinal Friedrich von Schwarzenberg (d. 1885). Behind and opposite St. Anna's Chapel is a wooden relief in two parts by *G. Bendel* (c. 1630; Flight of Frederick V. through Prague in 1620; see p. 461).

The Treasury, above the sacristy, contains a Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., a reliquary of 1266 from the Abbey of St. Maximin at Trier, an Italian cross-reliquary presented to Charles IV. by Pope Urban V., and other objects of value. Tickets of adm. (see p. 440) are obtained in the sacristy.

The Nave contains the tomb of St. Adalbert (d. 997), bishop of Prague, the apostle of Prussia. In the N. transept is the two-storied organ-loft, erected in 1557-61 by *Bonifaz Wohlmuet*, and in the S. transept a monument to soldiers killed in the Great War, by *K. Pokorný* (1921).

The Main Tower is ascended from the nave (fee). On the first floor is a bell 7 ft. high ('Sigismund'), cast at Brünn in 1549, by *T. Jaroš*.

Behind the cathedral, in the U Svatého Jiří, is the Romanesque **St. Georgs-Kirche** (Sv. Jiří; Pl. C 3) of an old Benedictine nunnery, founded in 912 and rebuilt in 1142-50, with a baroque façade and a Renaissance side-portal. The harmoniously proportioned interior (entered through the chapel on the right of the central portal; apply to the sacristan, fee) contains interesting wall-paintings (13-14th cent.). The tomb of St. Ludmilla (d. 927), restored in the 15th cent., is in the raised choir. — To the right is the *Theresa Home*, founded in 1755 by Maria Theresa for spinsters of noble family, but now the *Ministry of the Interior* (entered by the temple-like portico). The adjacent Gothic *Allerheiligen-Kirche* (Kostel Všech Svatých; 14th cent.) contains the tomb of St. Procopius (d. 1053). The balcony of the Theresa Home commands an admirable view (fee).

The Jiřská Ulice descends on the right near the Georgs-Kirche, passing (r.) the *Lobkovic Palace* (1700). Opposite the palace the U Daliborky leads to the Zlatá Ulička (Goldenes Gässchen), a quaint old cul-de-sac, with little houses said to have been occupied by Rudolph II.'s alchemists (see p. 442). At the end of the Jiřská Ulice a gate adjoining the so-called *Black Tower* and the *Daliborka*, a round tower built in the 13th and 15th cent., with three oubliettes one above the other (entrance to the left, short of the gate), leads to the right to the *Bastion*, a good point of view. The Staré Zámecké Schody (98 steps) descends hence to the Pod Bruskou (Pl. D 3, 4).

Keeping to the N. from the second castle court (p. 455), we cross the Jelení Příkop (stag moat; in the grounds on the left is a bear-pit) and follow the U Prašného Mostu. We then proceed to the right, between the former Imperial Gardens (no adm.), with the bronze 'Singing Fountain', cast by T. Jaroš in 1568, and the old cadet school (now the Ministry of Justice; Pl. C 3), to the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C 3; adm., see p. 440), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style. It was erected in 1536-52 by Ferdinand I. for his consort Anna, from designs by Paolo della Stella, a pupil of Jacopo Sansovino; the upper story, however, by Bonifaz Wohlmuet and others, was not completed until 1558. The colonnade on the ground-floor is decorated with a frieze of foliage and mythological reliefs; the old decorations of the great hall were replaced in 1850-66 by frescoes from the history of Bohemia from cartoons by C. Ruben. *View of the Hradschin and the town from the balcony. — Behind the Belvedere are the *Chotek Grounds* (Pl. D 3), with monuments to the writer *Julius Zeyer* (d. 1901), by J. Mauder (1913), and to *J. A. Comenius* (1592-1670), the educational reformer, by F. Bílek (1926).

From the Hradčany Square the Loretánská Ulice leads S.W. to the Loretánské Náměstí (Pl. A B 4), with the huge *Černín Palace*, built by Francesco Caratti after 1670 and now to be restored for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The **Capuchin Monastery** (Pl. A B 4), opposite, on the N. side of the square, was begun in 1602; passing through the main wing, by K. I. Dientzenhofer, we reach the cloisters, in the centre of which stands the *Loreto-Kapelle* (Pl. B 4; 1626-64), an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loreto, with numerous reliefs on the outer walls. Behind the chapel is the church of *Maria Himmelskönigin*, built in 1661 and enlarged in 1718. The chapel treasury (adm., see p. 440) contains several monstrances of the 17-18th cent., including one in the form of rays, set with 6222 diamonds (Viennese work, 1699). The monastery tower has a carillon dating from 1694.

A little to the S.W. of the Loretánské Náměstí, on the highest site in the town, stands the Premonstratensian abbey of **Strahov** (Pl. A 4, 5), founded in 1140, but dating in its present form mainly from 1746. Adm., see p. 441; we enter by Portal No. 1.

Pappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632, is buried in the Mariä Himmelfahrt-Kirche (r.), dating from the early 17th century. — The chief work in the Picture Gallery (ladies not admitted) is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels (the so-called Festival of the Rosary or 'Rosenkranzfest'), painted by *Albrecht Dürer* in 1506 in Venice (partly retouched in 1841). It shows the Pope (Julius II.) and the Emperor (Maximilian I.) kneeling before the Virgin and Child, and contains portraits of the painter himself and several Venetians. — The Library (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring) contains 113,000 printed vols. (including over 1200 incunabula), 2000 MSS., old Bohemian maps, autographs of Tycho Brahe (p. 441), etc. The main room has a ceiling-painting by A. F. Maulpertsch (1794). — Superb view of Prague from the abbey-garden.

From Strahov Abbey the Strahovská Ulice leads S.E. to the (10 min.) **Petřín** (*Laurenzibery;* Pl. B 5). The hill is also reached from the Újezd (Pl. C 5; branching off opposite the Všehrdova Ulice) in ½ hr., through ornamental grounds, past a memorial to the Czech poet *K. H. Mácha* (1810-36), by J. Myslbek (1912), and a garden-restaurant (Pl. C 5). On the top is an iron view-tower 200 ft. high (open till 8 p.m.; 300 steps; ascent 1Kč, lift 2Kč 60*h*). The upper gallery commands an extensive *View. Close by are the *St. Laurentius-Kirche* (Sv. Vavrinec; 1735-70) and a pavilion with a panorama representing the battle between the Prague students and the Swedes in 1648, by Liebscher (1898; adm. 1Kč).

To the S. of the Petřín, beyond the *Hunger Wall*, built in 1360-61 to provide work for the unemployed, are the large *Sokolský Stadium* (Pl. A 6) of the Sokol Gymnastic Clubs and the beautiful *Kinsky Garden* (Pl. C 6; restaurant). The former villa of Count Kinsky now accommodates the Czechoslovakian **Ethnographical Museum** (adm., see p. 440). On the ground-floor are models of peasants' houses, interior of peasants' rooms, and furniture, and on the first floor interesting embroideries, costumes, and ceramics. A greenhouse to the N.W., above the museum, contains a small *Aquarium* (adm. 2Kč). Another greenhouse, near the E. entrance of the garden, contains the *Agricultural Museum* (to be transferred to a site N. of the Belvedere Promenades, see below). - To the S. of the Kinsky Garden is the house called *Bertramka* (Mozartova Ulice 169; Pl. B 8), in which Mozart wrote 'Don Giovanni' in 1787 (entrance-fee).

Farther down-stream, on the steep bank of the Vltava, between the Most Svatopluka Čecha and Most Štefánikův, are the *Belvedere Promenades* (Sady Letenské; Pl. E F 3), with fine views and a restaurant, to which a moving staircase (Pohyblivý Chodník; 130 yds. long; ½Kč) ascends from the Most Štefánikův. A large *Stadium* (comp. p. 440) crowns the top. Farther N.E. is the *Exhibition Ground* or *Výstaviště* (Pl. G 1), on which the Prague Fairs are held (see p. 442; trams Nos. 3 and 17, see p. 439); the chief building was erected in 1926-28.

The **Modern Gallery** (*Moderní Galerie;* Pl. G 1) lies a little to the W., next to the main entrance to the exhibition-ground. Founded in 1901, it contains pictures and sculptures by Czech and German artists of the 19-20th cent., Czechoslovakian either by birth or residence, and French masters. Adm., see p. 441; illustrated catalogue (1926), German or Czech, 12Kč.

The Garden in front has several large sculptures, including: *A. L. Barye*, Lion and snake fighting (1832; bronze cast of 1925); *A. Bourdelle*, Heracles (1909); *J. V. Myslbek*, Equestrian statue of St. Wenceslaus (bronze cast of the model finally used for the monument mentioned on p. 419).

Room I. Right, 705. *Oscar Moll.* Still-life. — *Max Pechstein*, 718. Winter landscape, 719. Bridge; between, 593. *W. Bondy*, Girl resting. —

57. *O. Blažíček*, Garden-restaurant. — In the middle, 506. *Jan Štursa*, Head of a woman (terracotta).

Room II. Right, 646. *W. F. Jäger*, Winter in the Iser-Gebirge; 717. *Emil Orlik*, Still-life. — 687. *G. Klimt*, Flower-garden; *Max Liebermann*, 696. House and garden (1923), 695 (above), Portrait. 715. *E. Orlik*, The model; 708. *Edvard Munch*, Coast-scenery near Lübeck. — *Jan Preisler*, 316. Girl bathing, 314. Spring. — *Otakar Coubine*, 173. Still-life, 174 (above), Herdsman. — In the middle, 702. *F. Metzner*, Mother (bronze).

Room III. Pictures by *Anton Slavíček* (1870-1910), including: 399. On the hill, 395. Glimpse of Prague, 389. Rain. — On the E. wall, *J. V. Myslbek*, 261. Crucifix (bronze), 260 (r.). Bronze bust, 267 (l.). Self-portrait (bronze). — From Room IV we turn to the right to enter —

Room V. Works by *J. Čermák*, *A. Kosárek*, *A. Kitussi*, and others. Above, to the right, *Josef Mánes*, 230. Club-banner with the figure of St. George, 232 (opposite), Dial-plate of the clock on the Old Town-Hall (see p. 441). — In the middle, 266. *J. V. Myslbek*, Bronze figure of Cardinal von Schwarzenberg (more than life-size; 1914).

Room VI. Right, 324. *J. Průcha*, Spring landscape. — 563. *J. Uprka*, Ave Maria; 292. *O. Nejedlý*, Sunday. — 288. *V. Nechleba*, Portrait. — 518. *M. Švabinský*, Family portrait; 297. *J. Obrovský*, Gipsy Madonna. — Returning to Room IV, we proceed straight on into —

Room VII. Left, 89. *Eugène Delacroix*, Study for the 'Massacre of Chios' (in the Louvre). — 94. *Delacroix*, Portrait of a young man; 77, 76, 75. *Corot*, Landscapes; 78. *G. Courbet*, Woodland gorge; 87. *Honoré Daumier*, On the Barricades; 348. *T. Rousseau*, Bridge near Meudon. — 88. *Daumier*, Burden; above, *G. Courbet*, 79. Study, 80. Jura landscape. — Pictures by *Paris de Chavannes*, *A. Sisley*, *G. Seurat*, *C. Pissarro*, and *H. Toulouse-Lautrec* (Moulin Rouge); 105. *Paul Gauguin*, Flight; 107. *V. van Gogh*, Landscape; *338. *A. Renoir*, Lovers; *Paul Cézanne*, 74. Fruit, 73. House at Aix; 257. *Claude Monet*, Ladies and flowers; 95. *André Dérain*, Portrait; 65. *Georges Braque*, Still-life; 256. *H. Matisse*, Joaquina; 98, 97, 96. *Dérain*, Still life. — In the middle, 115. *J.-A. Houdon*, Diana (plaster); also 345. *Rodin*, Man with the broken nose (bronze mask), 68. *J.-B. Carpeaux*, Ugolino, and several bronze busts by Rodin and Houdon.

Room VIII. Right, 773. *F. Rumpler*, Still-life. — 698. *Gabriel Max*, Judas; *K. Krattner*, Crucifixion. — *Emanuel Hegenbarth*, 620. Horses watering, 621. Age and Youth; 707. *Richard Müller*, Man in fur cap. — Sculptures by *Franz Metzner* (1870-1919): No. 699. Head of an old man, 703. Abbess; 701. Melancholy) and *Anton Hanak* (603. Girl rising).

Room IX. Section 1: left, 688. *G. Klimt*, The virgin; 712. *Max Oppenheimer*, Self-portrait; 690. *M. Kopf*, Pilgrim; 591, 592. *F. Barwig*, Peasant scenes (wooden reliefs). Section 2: prints. — Section 3: paintings and water-colours by *Wilhelm Riedel* (1833-76). — Section 4: left, *Lovis Corinth*, 601. Flowers (1922), 600. Odysseus fighting the beggar; 743. *F. von Rayski*, Portrait; 789. *F. G. Waldmüller*, Portrait of a young man.

Room X. Left, 212-226. *Josef Mánes*, Life at a country-house (a series of coloured drawings). — 519. *M. Švabinský*, Wife of the artist. — In the middle, 52. *F. Bílek*, Horror (wood). — We return to Room IX and turn to the right in Section 2 to enter —

Room XI (pillared hall). Cartoons by *M. Aleš* (1881). In the middle, bronze sculptures: *Jan Štursa*, 513. Half-figure of President Masaryk, 515. Gift of heaven and earth, 512. Victory, 514. Wounded man; *Rodin*, 341. Martyr, 342. Meditation, 344. John the Baptist; *180. *Aristide Maillol*, Pomona; 693. *Hugo Lederer*, Fencer.

The *__Stromovka__* or *Královská Obora* (Ger. Baumgarten; Pl. E 1), farther N., is a magnificent public park with a château and restaurant (military band).

C. Environs of Prague.

To Karlstein Castle, interesting. We first take train from the Wilson-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 5, 6) viâ the West-Bahnhof (Pl. D 9) to (22 M. in 1 hr.) *Karlštejn* (309 ft.; inn). From the station we turn right, cross the Beroun (l.), traverse the village of *Budňany*, and at its upper end ascend to the left to (35 min.) ***Karlstein Castle** (*Karlštejn:* 1045 ft.; inn by the entrance), erected in 1348-65 by Matthias of Arras (p. 455) for Emperor Charles IV. as a depository for the Imperial regalia and numerous reliquaries. The castle, partly remodelled in the 15-16th cent., was restored and slightly altered in 1888-97. Parties shown round daily, 9-12 & 1-6 (3 in winter). A visit takes $^3/_4$ hr. (2Kč).

Passing through two gateways, we enter the lower castle, with a well 300 ft. deep; the lower part of the Burgrave's House dates from the 15th century. A gate leads hence to the upper castle. To the right are the *Palas* ('living-rooms') of Charles IV., with the Nikolaus-Kapelle (Sv. Mikuláš) and the adjacent *Domherrenhaus* ('canons' house'). A covered passage leads to the *Frauen-Turm* ('Our Lady's Tower'), containing the Marien-Kirche (mural paintings of the Apocalypse, by Tommaso da Modena?) and the Katharinen-Kapelle, the walls of which are inlaid with over 1000 semi-precious stones. On the highest level of the rocky platform is the massive *Citadel* (120 ft. high), on the third floor of which is the *Kreuz-Kapelle* (Sv. Kříž). The chapel, consecrated in 1365, is divided in two by a gilded iron screen, and the walls above the candle-bracket (for 1330 wax candles) are adorned with 2267 semi-precious stones set in gilded plaster and 132 paintings by Meister Theodorich. The Imperial regalia (now in Vienna, see p. 43) and later the Bohemian regalia (now in Prague cathedral, see p. 456) were kept in a niche behind the altar.

On the **White Hill** or Weisser Berg (Bílá Hora; 1215 ft.), $1^1/_4$ hr. W. of Strahov (Pl. A 4; not worth an excursion), the Maria de Victoria-Kirche (Panna Maria Vítězná) commemorates the battle of Nov. 8th, 1620 (see p. 442). The Bohemians under their 'Winter King', Frederick V. of the Palatinate, son in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up entrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and imperial troops, were so irresistible that Frederick was routed in less than an hour. — Near by, on the N.W. slope of the White Hill, is the *Hvězda* (i.e. 'Star'), formerly a game preserve and now a resort of the Prague citizens (10 min. from *Liboc* station, p. 175). The **Hvězda Castle,** at the end of the park, built after 1555 in the form of a six-rayed star from designs by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was originally an imposing imperial château in the Italian Renaissance style. It still contains charming stucco reliefs on the ground-floor and now houses a museum of the Czechoslovakian Legions (founded during the Great War; open daily 9-6, 3Kč); trams Nos. 1 and 22, comp. p. 439.

Steamer on the Vltava up-stream to *Štěchovice* several times daily in 4 hrs. (9Kč 50*h*, 6Kč 80*h*, there and back 17Kč and 12Kč), starting from the Palackého Nábřeží (Pl. E 7) and touching at *Chuchle* (racecourse, see p. 440). Above Štěchovice are the rapids called *Svatojanské Proudy* (power-station projected), which may be descended in a punt (inquire at Štěchovice). — Steamer down the Vltava to *Mělník* (p. 462) thrice weekly in $5^1/_4$ hrs. (12Kč 50*h*, there and back 19Kč), starting in the early morning from the Most Palacký (Pl. D E 7) and calling at the Most Svatopluka Čecha (Pl. E 3).

Railway from Prague to *Brüx*, see pp. 479, 478; to *Dresden*, see R. 50a and b; to *Eger* (Karlsbad), see R. 52a; to *Pilsen*, see p. 469.

50. From Prague to Dresden.

Between Lobositz and Bodenbach the Elbe, has worn its way through the **Böhmisches Mittelgebirge** (Milleschauer, 2710 ft., see p. 461), the domes and cones of which are covered with trees. The picturesque valley is flanked by dark basaltic rocks, while fruit-trees (blossoming in May) and wine are grown on the lower slopes. — For additional details concerning the sections from Tetschen and from Bodenbach to Dresden and for steamers on the Elbe, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

A. Viâ Leitmeritz and Tetschen.

Railway, 123 M. in 4¼-7 hrs. (expresses 193Kč 70*h*, 118Kč 20*h*, 76Kč 70*h*; Czechoslovakian State Railway as far as Tetschen, then German Railway).

Road, 101 M. — We leave *Prague* (614 ft.; p. 437) by the Královská Třída (Pl. I K 3) and, farther on, by the Primatorská Třída. — 8 M. *Zdiby* (981 ft.). — Beyond (18 M.) *Veltrusy* (548 ft.) we cross the Vltava. — 39¾ M. *Theresienstadt* (192 ft.; p. 461; to Lobositz and Bodenbach, see p. 461). — 41¾ M. *Leitmeritz* (561 ft.; see below). — 51 M. *Schreckenstein* (172 ft.; p. 463). — 69 M. *Tetschen* (433 ft.; p. 463). — We cross the Elbe; to the left lies *Bodenbach* (p. 465). Beyond the bridge we keep to the right (N.) for ¼ M., then, beyond *Kalmswicse*, skirt the N. base of the Hoher Schneeberg (p. 466). — 77 M. Custom-house; we cross the German frontier. — 87½ M. *Krietzschwitz* (right for Königstein, p. 463, 4¼ M.). — 104 M. *Dresden*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

Prague (Wilson-Bahnhof), see p. 437. — Soon after starting we see on the left the Žižka Hill (p. 452), which is pierced by a tunnel. — Beyond (21¼ M.) *Neratovice* we cross the *Elbe*. — 31 M. *Mělník* (728 ft.; Vykysal Inn, 14 R.), a little town on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite the mouth of the *Vltava*, is overlooked by a château of Prince Lobkovic. Good wine is grown on the hills on the right bank. — Farther on we enter German-speaking territory. The railway skirts the Elbe, and we enjoy a splendid view of the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge (see above).

54¾ M. **Leitmeritz**, Czech **Litoměřice** (Stadt-Bahnhof, 492 ft.). — Hotels. *Zum Schwane*, Stradalgasse, 80 beds at 16-28Kč, with restaurant; *Roter Krebs*, Stadt Platz, 30 R., well spoken of; *Stephan*, Lange Gasse 4, 22 R. at 12-14Kč. — Restaurants. *Elbschloss-Brauerei*, at the W. end of the town, with garden; *Elb-Restaurant*, near the steamer-pier. — Wine at *Schustermannl's*, Johannes-Stiege, and in the *Rathauskeller*, Stadt-Platz. — Cafés. *Kutscha*, *Corso*, both Stadt-Platz.

Leitmeritz (560 ft.), a pleasant town of 17,000 inhab. situated amid fertile environs, has been an episcopal see since 1655. On emerging from the station we turn to the right, skirting the building, and ascend the Johannes-Stiege to reach the *Cathedral* (1664-81). Beyond it we bear to the right by the Domgasse and Michaelsgasse to the large Stadt-Platz, in the centre of which rises a Column of the Virgin (1681). The *Kelchhaus*, to the right, on the S. side of the square, was originally built by a Utraquist citizen in 1584 and named from its conspicuous cup-shaped tower (Kelch = cup or chalice; Utraquist was the name given to the more moderate Hussites, who received the Eucharist in both kinds, 'sub utraque specie'). On the

1 Bahnhof Aussig-Stadt
2 Aussig-Haltestelle
3 Dominik. Kirche
4 Evangel. Kirche
Elektr. Bahn
5 Ferdinandshöhe
6 Hauptpost
7 Stadthaus
8 Stadtkirche
9 Stadttheater
AUSSIG
Marien-Bg.
SCHÖNPRIESEN
Hafen
ELBE
Kramme
Steinberg
Wolfsschlinge
Galgen-Bg.
Ziegelberg
Ob. Sedlitz
Bhf. Schreckenstein
Gerichts-Bg.
Neudörfel
Schauzenberg
Ruine Schreckenstein
Hohe Wostrey
Schreckenstein
Pressberg
Elbeberge
Mittel-grund
Rosenkamm
Sandberg
Lachenberg
Laube
Papert
Spitzhäuel
Leopolds-Höhe
Peiperz
Rothberg
Quadrberg
TETSCHEN
Schloß
Gomplitz
Bahnhöfe
Altstadt
RÖHRSBACH
Herrensignal
Liebwerd
Polzen
Dresden

E. side of the square is the *Rathaus,* built after 1400, remodelled in 1539, and restored in 1916, it contains a municipal museum.

If time permits a *Steamer Trip* on the *Elbe* is recommended: from Leitmeritz to Tetschen, 31½ M. in 4-4½ hrs. (8Kč 40*h*).

Railway to *Lobositz* (p. 464), 3¾ M. in ¼-½ hr.

Beyond (57¼ M.) *Gross-Tschernosek,* Czech *Velké Žernoseky,* a prettily situated wine-growing village, the train hugs the right bank of the Elbe for the most part and enters the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge. The scenery between Gross-Tschernosek and Schreckenstein is the finest on the line. — 69 M. *Schreckenstein,* Czech *Střekov* (472 ft.; railway restaurant). About 20 min. S., on a phonolite rock rising 280 ft. above the river, are the considerable remains of ***Burg Schreckenstein** (806 ft.; inn; excellent view), built c. 1318 and abandoned in the 18th century. To Aussig, see p. 465.

84½ M. **Tetschen,** Czech **Děčín** (lower station, 433 ft.; passport and customs examination; Silberner Stern, 25 R. at 15-20Kč, Krone, 23 R., Café Grüner Baum, all in the market-place), a busy town of 11,000 inhab. on the right bank of the river, opposite Bodenbach (p. 465; suspension-bridge), is one of the most charming spots in the Elbe valley. The large, plainly built castle (no adm.) of Prince Thun, to the S., above the suspension-bridge, is situated on a sandstone rock. About 35 min. N. of the station is the **Quaderberg* (Kaiser-Aussicht; 925 ft.; rfmts.), commanding a splendid view of Tetschen, Bodenbach, and the Elbe valley.

For the *Steamer Trip* from Tetschen or Bodenbach to Dresden, a fine journey through Saxon Switzerland (5-5½ hrs.; 2Kč 80*h* and 3*M* 60pf.), see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

The railway passes through a tunnel and crosses the Elbe, which flows through a narrow valley in the sandstone district of *Saxon Switzerland;* it hugs the left bank as far as Pirna (see below). Beyond the bridge we are joined on the left by the line from Aussig and Bodenbach (see R. 50 b). — Beyond (92½ M.) *Schöna-Herrnskretschen* we cross the German frontier. — On the right bank is the broad *Grosser Winterberg* (1808 ft.), and farther on, close to the river, the *Schrammsteine,* a savagely fissured rock-ledge.

98¼ M. *Bad Schandau,* on the right bank, is a favourite summer resort. — 101¼ M. (l.) *Königstein* (420 ft.) is overlooked by the fortress of that name (1184 ft.). Opposite rises the flat *Lilienstein* (1365 ft.). — Near (105 M.) *Rathen,* on the right bank, is the **Bastei* (1040 ft.), one of the finest points in Saxon Switzerland, a rock with several peaks rising precipitously 666 ft. above the river. — 112½ M. (l.) *Pirna,* an industrial town of 30,600 inhab., is dominated by the old stronghold of Sonnenstein, now a lunatic asylum. — The Elbe valley widens into the fertile, much-populated Dresden basin, and the railway quits the river.

123 M. *Dresden,* see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

B. Viâ Aussig and Bodenbach.

Railway, 119 M. in 4-7 hrs. (expresses 193Kč 70*h*, 118Kč 20*h*, 76Kč 70*h*; Czechoslovakian State Railway as far as Bodenbach, then German Railway).
Road, 109 M. — From Prague to *Theresienstadt*, 38$^{3}/_{4}$ M., see p. 462. — 44 M. *Lobositz* (502 ft.; see below). — 57$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Aussig* (433 ft.; p. 465). — 73$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Bodenbach* (430 ft.; p. 465); thence to (109 M.) *Dresden*, see p. 462.

Prague, see p. 437. We start from the Masaryk-Bahnhof (Pl. G H 4), and soon observe the Žižka Hill (p. 452) on the right. The line is carried over the *Vltava* and its arms by a viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long, and soon enters the narrow winding rock-valley of the Vltava. — Beyond (16$^{3}{}_{4}$ M.) *Kralupy* (591 ft.; railway restaurant; branch-line to Kladno, see p. 475), with factories and railway workshops, we pass through a tunnel and several galleries. — Quitting the river at (25$^{1}{}_{2}$ M.) *Vraňany*, we traverse a wide plain, and at (29$^{3}{}_{4}$ M.) *Dolní Beřkovice* approach the *Elbe*. 41$^{3}{}_{4}$ M. (l.) *Raudnitz*, Czech *Roudnice* (574 ft.; Koruna, 24 R.), a town of 8900 inhab., is prettily situated on the left bank of the Elbe. The castle of the Princes of Lobkowicz, Dukes of Raudnitz, by the market-place, was built by Antonio Porta in 1668-84. — Short of (49 M.) *Terezín-Bohušovice* we cross the *Eger*, near the former fortress of *Theresienstadt*, and enter German-speaking territory. Hops are much cultivated here. Leitmeritz (p. 462) appears on the right bank of the Elbe.

53$^{1}{}_{2}$ M. **Lobositz**, Czech **Lovosice** (502 ft.; Schwarzes Ross, Haupt-Str. 44; Eisenbahn, Kubitschkagasse), a pleasant little town, on the left bank of the Elbe, has a 17th cent. château and the Wenzels-Kirche (1733-43) and carries on a busy trade in fruit. The battlefield where in 1756 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Field-Marshal Ulysses Maximilian Browne (1705-1757; a baron of Irish extraction) lies to the W. of the town.

From Lobositz to Teplitz-Schönau, 24$^{3}/_{4}$ M., railway in 1$^{3}/_{4}$ hr. (best views to the right; the Milleschauer is visible on the left between Boreslau and Ratsch). — 6$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Milleschau-Kottomirsch* (997 ft.), 2 hrs. S.E. of the Milleschauer (see below). — 12$^{1}{}_{2}$ M. *Boreslau*, Czech *Bořislav* (1007 ft.), is the starting-point for the (1$^{3}/_{4}$ hr.) ***Milleschauer** or **Donnersberg** (2740 ft.), a phonolite cone, the highest summit of the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge (p. 462). Bearing to the S. from the station, we pass through the (10 min.) village of Boreslau (1175 ft.), and 10 min. beyond it take a footpath to the right to (25 min.) *Pilkau* (1503 ft.; Zum Milleschauer Inn). Hence we mount through steep woods to the (1 hr.) summit of the Milleschauer, with a meteorological station and an inn. The tower commands an interesting and extensive view. — Beyond (15$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Ratsch*, the train threads a tunnel to emerge in the Biela valley. — 16$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Auperschin*: 21$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Teplitz-Schlossgarten* (505 ft.; p. 479); 23 M. *Settenz* (p. 478); 24$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Teplitz-Schönau* (p. 479).
Railway from Lobositz to *Leitmeritz*, see p. 463.

Farther on the railway follows the picturesque valley of the Elbe, hemmed in by wooded mountains. — 61 M. *Salesel*, Czech *Zálezly*, is a summer resort charmingly situated at the foot of a high hill. — Farther on the Schreckenstein (p. 463) appears to the right.

66½ M. **Aussig,** Czech **Ústí** (Stadt-Bahnhof, with restaurant). — Hotels. *Hohes Haus*, 67 beds from 20, L. 12Kč, *Palace*, 40 R., both in the Linden-Str., a little W. of the Stadt-Bahnhof; *Goldener Schwan*, Kleine Wall-Str. 5, 38 R. at 15-17, L. 10Kč; *Dampfschiff*, near the steamer-pier.

Restaurants. *Ressource*, Materni-Platz 8; *London*, Markt 31. — Cafés. *Post*, Teplitzer Strasse; *Wien*, Markt 42.

Tramways from the Stadt-Bahnhof N.W. to Tellnitz (50 min.; p. 466) and W. to Türmitz (10 min.; see below).

Travel Bureau. *Aussiger Speditions-Gesellschaft*, in the market-place.

Aussig (433 ft.), a town of 43,000 inhab. (mostly Germans) on the Elbe, is important as a loading station, especially for the extensive brown-coal districts of N. Bohemia, lying to the W. It has busy industries (large chemical and soap factories) and also exports fruit. — From the station we follow the Gerbergasse N., then the Töpfergasse to the left to the (3 min.) market-place. Thence the Töpfergasse leads E. in 20 min. (tram in 10 min.) to the *Lumpe Park* (open during the day in summer; 3Kč), a native bird sanctuary (over 80 species living in freedom), prettily situated on the E. slopes of the Marienberg. Following the Bielagasse S. from the S.W. corner of the market-place, we very soon reach the *Dekanal-Kirche*, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426 and afterwards several times restored. Crossing the Biela at the S. end of the Bielagasse, we go on to the railway-bridge across the Elbe (passage for pedestrians), leading to Schreckenstein station, on the right bank, 20 min. N. of the ruins (p. 463). About 2 min. short of the bridge the Gerichts-Steig ascends to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Ferdinandshöhe* (682 ft.; good inn, with bedrooms), which commands a pretty view.

Türmitz (518 ft.) lies 3 M. to the S.W. of Aussig (tram, see above; railway, see p. 177). The château, built in 1856, contains the Aussig Municipal Museum (open in summer on Sun., Tues., & Sat., 2-5, also Sun. 9-12, in winter Sun. 1-4 only; 2Kč), with souvenirs of Ulrike von Levetzow (Goethe's last love), etc.

Railway from Aussig viâ *Komotau* and *Karlsbad* to *Eger*, see R. 52 b.

Our train continues to skirt the left bank of the Elbe.

80¾ M. **Bodenbach,** Czech **Podmokly** (430 ft.; Töpfer, 70 R., 10 with bath, beds from 18, L. from 12Kč, Forstner, 40 R. at 20-25, B. 8Kč, Post, 32 R. at 16½-25Kč, all three near the station; Wettiner Hof, Post-Str. 37; Restaurant Bräustübl, Zeughaus-Str.; Café Wien, near the station; German and Czechoslovakian custom-house), an important industrial town, with 20,000 inhab. (mostly Germans), is situated on the left bank of the Elbe. About 25 min. N. of the station rises the steep wooded **Schäferwand* (727 ft.; hotel-restaurant, with view-terrace, 6 R.), with a fine view of Tetschen and the Elbe valley. — To reach Tetschen (p. 463; motorbus every 10 min.) from Bodenbach we turn to the right from the station and cross the suspension bridge (r.) after ¼ hr.

From Bodenbach to Komotau, 55¼ M., railway (no expresses) in 3¼ hrs. — The train traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the Eulau; on the right rises the Hoher Schneeberg (see p. 466). — 7½ M.

Eulau, Czech *Jílové* (906 ft.; Deutsche Turnhalle Inn). About 1¼ hr. N., beyond the village of *Schneeberg*, is the ***Hoher Schneeberg** (2366 ft.; good inn, 35 beds at 10Kč), a broad, flat mountain 1¼ M. long and ½ M. wide, the highest summit in Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland. Interesting panorama from the view-tower. — 18 M. *Tellnitz*, Czech *Telnice* (1168 ft.), a village of 500 inhabitants. Tramway to Aussig, see p. 465. At *Nollendorf*, 2½ M. to the N., the battle of Kulm (see below) took place on Aug. 30th, 1813, when the Germans took 10,000 French prisoners. The *Nollendorfer Höhe* (2300 ft.; stone view-tower), 7 min. E., commands a magnificent view. — 20½ M. *Kulm*, Czech *Chlumec* (1024 ft.), with several monuments commemorating the battle of Kulm (comp. above). — 23 M. *Mariaschein*, Czech *Bohosudov* (comp. p. 177), with a famous pilgrimage-church, rebuilt in 1702-6. — 24¼ M. *Rosenthal-Graupen*, Czech *Vrchoslav-Krupka*. The mining-town of Graupen (Hotel Stadt Dresden), to the right of the railway, founded in the 13th cent., is situated in an Erzgebirge valley ascending N. — 27¼ M. *Teplitz Waldtor*, see p. 479. — 33½ M. *Ossegg*, see p. 479. — 55¼ M. *Komotau*, see p. 475.

Beyond two short tunnels the Dresden railway joins the Tetschen line; thence to (119 M.) *Dresden*, see p. 463.

51. From Vienna viâ Gmünd, Pilsen, and Marienbad to Eger. Franzensbad.

Railway, 284 M. Express in 8¼-9¼ hrs. (85*S* 60*g*, 56*S* 30*g*, 31*S* 30*g*).

Road, 282 M. From Vienna to (47 M.) *Krems*, see p. 200; thence to (83 M.) *Zwettl-Stadt* and to (103 M.) *Weitra*, on the same road as the motor-posts, comp. p. 163. We cross the Czechoslovakian frontier this side of (112 M.) *Gratzen* (see below). — 134 M. *Budweis* (1280 ft.; see below). 153 M. *Wodnan*, Czech *Vodňany*. 170 M. *Strakonitz* (1303 ft.; p. 467). 180 M. *Horažďovice* (1417 ft.; p. 467). 195 M. *Nepomuk* (1410 ft.; p. 467). — 217 M. *Pilsen*, Czech *Plzeň* (1056 ft.; p. 468). — 237 M. *Mies*, Czech *Stříbro* (1296 ft.; p. 469). — 253 M. *Plan* (1673 ft.). — 262 M. *Marienbad* (2060 ft.; p. 493). — 272 M. *Unter-Sandau*, Czech *Dolní Žandov*. — 282 M. *Eger* (1470 ft.), see p. 470.

From Vienna to *Gmünd*, 100 M., see R. 4 a. — 102 M. *České Velenice* (railway restaurant; Austrian and Czechoslovakian passport and customs examination). To Prague, see R. 48. — 111½ M. *Gratzen*, Czech *Nové Hrady*. The little town, with a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3¾ M. to the S. — 120½ M. *Borovany-Trhové Sviny* (1562 ft.). *Trocnov*, 1¾ M. to the W., was the birthplace of the Hussite leader Žižka (1360-1424).

133 M. **Budweis**, Czech **České Budějovice**. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Imperial*, opposite the station, 150 R. at 9-17Kč, good; *Stříbrny Zvon* or *Silberne Glocke*, Náměstí Svobody, E. side, 40 R. at 8-16½Kč, B. 3½-9, L. or D. 8-10Kč, good; *Zlatý Slunce* or *Goldene Sonne*. — Restaurant in the Deutsches Haus, near the museum, with garden. — Cafés. *Zentral*, Rašínova Ulice, near the Náměstí Svobody, first floor; *Corso*. — Tramway from the station to the Náměstí Svobody and thence either N. or S. to the suburbs. — Post Office, Náměstí Svobody, S. side.

Budweis (1280 ft.), a town of 44,000 inhab. on the *Vltava*, has an important lumber trade and considerable industries (metal goods, breweries, and the factory of the 'Koh-i-noor' pencils). Bearing to

the left from the station, we turn right at the Hotel Imperial by the Sokolská Třída, and follow the tram lines to the (18 min.) Náměstí Svobody, in the centre of which stands a fountain with a statue of Samson (1727). The *Town Hall*, with its three towers, on the W. side of the arcaded square, dates from 1730. The *Cathedral*, near the N.E. corner, erected in 1649, has a campanile (1550-77) 235 ft. high. About 3 min N.W. of the square by the Piaristká Ulice we reach the *Kostel Panny Marie*, a Gothic church founded in 1265, with partly restored cloisters; an old fortified tower stands close by, to the N. The *Municipal Museum* (daily, except Mon. 9-12 & 2-5; free on Sat. afternoon and Sun., at other times 2Kč) is 4 min. S. of the square.

A railways runs S. from Budweis to *Summerau* (39 M.; thence to Linz, see p. 223) viâ (31 M.) *Zartlesdorf*, Czech *Čertlov*. Hence an electric railway follows the narrow valley of the Vltava to the W. to (17½ M.) *Lippen*, Czech *Lipno*, viâ (6¼ M.) *Rosenberg*, Czech *Rožmberk* (motorbus N. in 10 min. to the little town, with its picturesque old castle; visitors admitted to the latter in summer) and (9½ M.) *Hohenfurth*, Czech *Vyšší Brod* (1808 ft.), with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1259 and still possessing remains of fortifications (visitors admitted on week-days in summer).

From Budweis a branch-line runs S.W. to (55 M.) *Schwarzes Kreuz*, Czech *Černý Kříž* (see below) in the Böhmer Wald, viâ (19 M.) *Krumau*, Czech *Krumlov* (1670 ft.; Stadthof, 30 R.), a quaint little town overlooked by the Gothic church of St. Veit and a large castle (visitors admitted in summer), and (29 M.) *Höritz*, Czech *Hořice* (2228 ft.), where well-known Passion plays are acted.

Another branch-railway from Budweis runs N.E. to *Weseli* (23½ M.; p. 436), viâ *Hluboká* or *Frauenberg*, with a large castle belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, built in 1825-47 on the model of Windsor Castle.

Our train crosses the Vltava and passes between large fish-ponds (carp). — 151 M. *Čičenice* (1283 ft.).

From Čičenice a branch-line runs S.W. to *Haidmühle* (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), viâ (15½ M.) *Husinec*, where John Huss (comp. p. 444) was born in 1369, (19 M.) *Prachatice* (1817 ft.), a picturesque and ancient little town, and (17 M.) *Schwarzes Kreuz* (see above).

At (155¼ M.) *Protivín* (1260 ft.) a line diverges N. for Písek, Zdice, and Prague. — Beyond (161 M.) *Ražice* (1227 ft.; railway restaurant), junction for a line running viâ Tabor (p. 436) and Iglau (p. 435) to Brünn (p. 425; 170 M.), stands (l.) a large monument to Žižka (p. 466). — We traverse the pretty valley of the *Otava*. — 169¾ M. *Strakonice* (1303 ft.; railway restaurant), a town of 5400 inhab., has a large and ancient castle of the Knights of St. John. — Farther on we bend N.W. into the wooded *Uslava Valley*. — 195 M. *Nepomuk* (1440 ft.). The little town, ¾ hr. W., is the birthplace of St. John Nepomuk (p. 453), and the church of St. John, consecrated in 1686, with an altar indicating the spot where the saint was born in 1340, occupies the site of his parents' house. — *Schloss Grünberg* (1749 ft.) is seen on a wooded hill to the left. — 202½ M. *Blowitz*, Czech *Blovice*, a town of 2300 inhab., was the birthplace (in 1832) of Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Opper de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the 'Times' in 1871-1903; the house in

which he was born is indicated by a tablet. — The ruins of *Radina* (1854 ft.) crown a hill on the left.

217½ M. **Pilsen**, Czech **Plzeň**. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Smitka*, Smetanovy Sady 1, 120 R. at 14-30Kč, *Continental*, Zbrojnická Ulice 8, 60 R. at 14-25, B. 5, L. 20, S. 12Kč, both well spoken of; *Metropol*, Jungmannova Třída, 27 R. at 13-19Kč; *Bristol*, Mikulášska Třída 14, near the station; *Central*, Náměstí Republiky 33, 34 R.

Restaurants in the hotels. Also *Deutsches Haus*, corner of Kopeckého Sady and Goetheova Ulice; *Měšťanská Beseda*, Kopeckého Sady 13; *Salzmann*, Pražská Ulice 8. — Cafés in the two first-mentioned hotels and in the Restaurant Měšťanská.

Tramway from the station to the Náměstí Republiky, whence other lines run to the various suburbs. — Theatres. *Městské Divadlo* (Municipal Theatre), in the Smetanovy Sady; *Deutsches Theater*, Goetheova Ulice. — Post Office, Kramářovy Sady. — Inquiry Office ('Čedok'), Kramářovy Sady 14. — A brief inspection of the town takes 3 hrs.

Pilsen (1056 ft.), an industrial town of 115,000 inhab., famous for its beer, lies at the confluence of the *Mies* (Czech Mže) and *Radbuza*. It was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed.

From the station (tramway, see above) we follow at first a straight direction and then turn to the right, under the railway-viaduct. We then follow the Nádražní Třída and the Poděbradova Třída, cross the U Zvonu Square (l.), and take the Zbrojnická Ulice to the (¼ hr.) *Náměstí Republiky*. In the middle stands the Gothic church of *St. Bartholomew*, completed in the early 15th cent., with a tower 335 ft. high. The high altar has a Madonna statue of the late 14th century. On the N. side is the *Town Hall*, built in 1558, with frescoes in the anteroom of the burgomaster's office; the municipal picture gallery on the third floor contains works by modern Czech artists. No. 4 (r.) in the Mansfeldova Ulice, which leads from the E. side of the square, is the *Folklore Museum* (Národopisné Museum; daily, 8-6, 1Kč), in a house of 1575, with municipal souvenirs, implements connected with handicrafts and agriculture, costumes, old household utensils and fittings, and glass and pottery.

From the S.E. corner of the Náměstí Republiky we follow the Františkánská Ulice to the S. On the left is the *Franciscan Convent*, with late-15th cent. frescoes in the chapel of St. Barbara (locked; entrance in the E. cloister). The Františkánská Ulice leads to the Ring Promenade, which encircles the old town under various sectional names. The *Industrial Art Museum* or Průmyslové Museum (Wed. & Sat. 2-5, Sun. 9-12, free; also daily, 8-12 & 2-5, on application at the office) is on the left, at the corner of Kopeckého Sady and Šafaříkovy Sady.

First Floor. Room II (to the left of the staircase) contains glass and miniatures of the 19-20th cent.; in glass-cases by the windows, precious stones. — Room III. Drawings and water-colours by Bohemian masters of the 18-20th centuries. — Room IV. Modern pottery. — The *Historical Section* (1Kč; removal to the Rathaus projected), to the right of the staircase, contains weapons, documents, old Pilsen printed works, etc.

Second Floor. Room VI has glass and miniatures of the 17-18th cent., antique glass, and Russian icons. — Room VII. Specimens of bookbinding, printed works and MSS., wrought iron from the mediæval to the baroque period, weapons and ornaments from the Orient. — Room VIII. Works of art from Pilsen churches. — We return to Room VI and enter Gallery X (I.), with 17th cent. furniture, wood-carvings, and engravings. Adjacent is Room XI, containing porcelain. — Room XIV. Pottery; also a copy of the equestrian statue of St. George on the Hradčany in Prague (p. 455). — Room XV. Embroideries from Czechoslovakia, Russia, and the Balkans; gold and silver ornaments. — Room XVI. Costumes, pottery, and bronzes from China and Japan.

To the N. of the station is the *Měštansky Pivovar* or *Bürgerliches Bräuhaus* (Mon.-Fri. 9-11 & 2-4), founded in 1842, with rock-cellars, the largest brewery at Pilsen. On the W. side of the town (tram) are the *Škoda Works*, for machinery, steel, and ordnance, now French property.

Branch-railways run S. from Pilsen to (70 M.) *Eisenstein*, Czech *Železná Ruda* (comp. Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), S.W. to (50 M.) *Furth* (Nuremberg, comp. Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), N. to (66 M.) *Saaz*, Czech *Zatec*, and *Dux* (94 M.; see p. 478), and N.W. to (39 M.) *Zdice* and *Prague* (71 M.; p. 437).

Our train crosses the Radbuza (to the right, the Škoda Works, see above) and enters the pretty valley of the *Mies* (views to the right). — 223½ M. *Neuhof*, Czech *Nový Dvůr*.

From Neuhof a branch-line runs N.W. to (20 M.) *Weseritz*, Czech *Bezdružice* viâ (17 M.) *Konstantinsbad*, Czech *Konstantinovy Lázně* (Kurhaus, 46 R.), a little spa with seven sulphureous and chalybeate springs; hence a motorbus runs N.W. to (16 M.) Marienbad (p. 493).

238½ M. *Mies-Kladrau*, Czech *Stříbro-Kladruby*. About 1¼ M. to the N. is *Mies* (1296 ft.; Wiesinger, 30 R. at 10-15, B. 5, L. or D. 12Kč), a town of 4900 inhab., with a Renaissance town hall (1543; restored in 1589), a baroque church (1754-57), and the 16th cent. Prager Tor, a fine gateway. The old Benedictine abbey of *Kladrau*, now a brewery, 2½ M. to the S., has a fine church consecrated in 1233 and remodelled in 1714-26. — We pass through three short tunnels and, beyond (251¾ M.) *Josefihütte*, Czech *Josefova Hut'*, quit the Mies valley and turn N.

264¾ M. **Marienbad,** Czech **Mariánské Lázně,** see p. 493.

269¾ M. *Bad Königswart*, Czech *Lázně Kynžvart* (1975 ft.; Grand-Hôtel; omnibus to the Bad 10Kč). *Königswart Castle*, surrounded by pretty grounds, 20 min. N.W. of the station, is the property of Prince Metternich; the museum (open daily; fee) in the right wing contains a collection of minerals, family souvenirs, and a library. About ½ hr. higher up is **Bad Königswart** (2372 ft.; Palace Hotel Beer, 42 R., P. from 50Kč; Metternich, Waldheim, 22 R., both with café-restaurant; visitors' tax 60Kč or 40Kč), visited for its chalybeate and peat baths and also as a summer resort. A well-shaded road leads to Marienbad (p. 493; 5 M.; motorbus in ¼ hr., 10Kč). — 273½ M. *Sandau*, Czech *Žandov*, is famous for its snuff-boxes and is also visited as a spa.

284 M. **Eger**, Czech **Cheb**. — Hotels. **Welzel's Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; D 4), opposite the station, 95 beds (8 bathrooms) at 15-60, B. 8Kč; *Neuberger* (Pl. b; D 4), Bahnhof-Str. 49, 30 R. at 14½-16½Kč, B. 2-3½, L. 10Kč; *Esplanade* (Pl. f; D 1), Bayern-Str. 7. *Stingl*, Pograther Strasse (Pl. D 4), both near the station; *Frisch* (Pl. d; C 2), Markt 21, with café-restaurant; *Continental* (Pl. c; C 3), Bahnhof-Str. 32, 28 R. at 12-15, B. 6, L. 12Kč.

Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, at the post office (see below); *Karg*, Bahnhof-Str. 1 (Pl. C D 3, 4), with café; *Lohr's Egerer Bierstübl*, Bahnhof-Str. 7. — Cafés. *Wallenstein*, Bahnhof-Str. 31; *Astoria*, Markt 30, first floor; *Reinl*, Bahnhof-Str. 26, with confectionery.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), Judengasse, corner of the market-place. — Inquiry Office & Travel Bureau. *Schreiter & Pohl*, Bahnhof-Strasse 60.

Eger (1470 ft.), an industrial old town numbering 28,000 inhab. situated on a height on the right bank of the Eger, is the capital of the Egerland.

Eger was built around a castle of the Bavarian Margraves of Vohburg and is first mentioned in a document of 1061. Acquired by King Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, it became a free imperial town and in 1167 passed to Emperor Frederick I., who had married Countess Adelheid of Vohburg in Eger in 1149. King Ottocar II. of Bohemia took possession of the Egerland in 1265. In 1279 King Rudolph of Habsburg granted the town a special municipal charter, and in 1349 it received the right to coin money from Emperor Charles IV. Wallenstein was murdered at Eger in 1634 (see below). The fortifications were razed at the beginning of the 19th century.

From the station (Pl. E 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads N.W. to the (¼ hr.) straggling Market Place (Pl. B C 2), in which are two fountains, one with a figure of a landsknecht ('Wastl') of 1584 (base of 1524) and the other with a figure of Christ dating from 1738. No. 17, on the E. side, is *Schiller's House*, where the poet lived in 1791. No. 16 is the old *Rathaus*, built in 1722-28, and No. 7 the so-called *Schirndinger-Haus* (15th cent.), with a fine interior courtyard. — A quaint group of houses known as the *Stöckl* stands at the lower end of the market-place.

The *Town Hall* (Pl. B 2), beyond the Stöckl, dating from the early 17th cent., was the scene of Wallenstein's assassination on Feb. 25th, 1634, by the Irishman Devereux. The courtyard contains tombstones and has an old wooden gallery. On the first floor is the **Municipal Museum** (open daily, 8-12 & 2-6, closed on Sun. afternoons in winter; 3Kč). Catalogue (1927) 3Kč.

From the entrance-hall we may enter either (r.) Room I, with views and plans of the town from 1480 onwards, coins, etc., or (l.) Room II (Wallenstein Room), in which Wallenstein died; on the right long wall are the partisan (No. 381) with which he is said to have been slain, his portrait (No. 301), and a picture of his assassination (1736; No. 304). A cabinet (No. 3740) to the left of the exit contains 17th cent. ivory carvings. — Room III (Guild Room). On the window-wall, municipal seals; to the left, caps embroidered in gold and silver. — Room IV (Egerland Burgher's Room). Furniture and household requisites. — Room V. Views of the town, ecclesiastical art, embroidery, weapons. The wall-cabinet to the left contains (No. 1786) an altar-frontal embroidered with beads (13th cent.). — Rooms VI & VII. Ecclesiastical art: 2911. Carved altar

Geogr Anst v Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von

1:10.800

0 100 200 300 Meter

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

of 1198; 2916. Lady altar of 1520. — Room VIII. Natural history collections. — From Room VIII we descend to the mezzanine, with three Egerland peasants' rooms. Quitting the last of these, we come to the ground-floor, with a collection of old Egerland household utensils.

From the N.W. corner of the market we follow the Brudergasse to the Rosengasse, then the Staufengasse to the (5 min.) **Kaiserburg** (Pl. A B 1; adm. 2Kč), or Imperial Castle, situated on a rock above the Eger. It was built by Emperor Frederick I. (p. 470) between 1167 and 1175, remained uninhabited after 1634, and has been a ruin since 1742. It is now the property of the town.

The square *Keep* ('Black Tower'), 69 ft. high, to the left of the entrance, built of blocks of lava, belonged to an earlier castle of the Margraves of Vohburg (p. 470); it has a 15th cent. brick superstructure and is incorporated in the old casemates (1673). — A little to the right of the entrance is the double **Chapel* (12-13th cent.), externally a rectangular building of little charm. Four massive granite columns support the round-arched vaulting of the lower chapel, with its octagonal opening, while the pointed vaults of the upper chapel are borne by four slender marble columns. The choir has a white marble pillar with zigzag ornament. — The *Living Rooms*, behind the chapel, were constructed in the late 12th cent. by Frederick I. Here Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general. Two outside walls are in a good state of preservation; by the long wall of the banquet-hall are three Romanesque window-arches separated by four colonnettes. — The terrace, 82 ft. above the Eger, affords a pretty view.

Crowning the Spittelberg, opposite the Kaiserburg to the N.W., is a conspicuous monument (boulder surrounded by three eagles) to *F. L. Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics', by R. Zenker (1913).

The deanery church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. B C 1), a little N. of the town hall (p. 470), is a fine Gothic building with nave and aisles of equal height. The W. portal and the lower parts of the E. towers are relics of the earliest, transitional building of the early 13th cent.; the early-Gothic choir was added after 1270. — The *Dominican Church* (Pl. B 2), W. of St. Nicholas, in the Steingasse, was founded in 1294 and rebuilt in 1674-88; the *Kreuzherren-Kirche* (Pl. B 1) or Church of the Bohemian Order of the Cross, to the N.W., dates from 1414. — The *Franciscan Church* (Pl. B 2), with beautiful cloisters, was consecrated in 1285. — The former convent of St. Clara (Pl. B 3), with a church converted into a war memorial in 1927, contains the comprehensive *Municipal Archives*, with valuable documents.

Pleasant Walks up-stream on both banks of the *Eger*. On the right bank we may go viâ the *Siechenhaus Restaurant* to the *Mühlerl Restaurant* (¾ hr.; to Franzensbad, see p. 474), on a wooded island in the river. *St. Anna*, a loftily situated little church commanding a good panorama, is ½ hr. S.W. of the Mühlerl, and 12 min. farther on is the *Grünberg Warte* (2060 ft.), with an extensive view also. — Following the left bank we reach the (20 min.) Spring-Brunnen, thence we ascend (r.) to the (25 min.)

Spittelberg (1673 ft.), with the *Eger-Warte* (restaurant). — A motor-boat trip from the Schützenhaus (Pl. A 2) to the Mühlerl (½ hr.; p. 471) is attractive.

Excursions from Eger. *Kammerbühl* (p. 474), 1¼ hr. N.W., viâ Stein. — *Kinsberg Château*, 1½ hr. S., with pretty view. — *Waldsassen Abbey*, in Bavaria, founded in 1132, later immediately subject to the Empire, and secularized in 1803 (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), is 6¾ M. to the S.W., and is reached either by the 'Reichsstrasse' (Pl. A 3, 4), or by the Wiesau railway (see below) in 20 minutes.

From Eger to Hof, 38 M. to the N.W., railway in 2¼ hrs. — 4¼ M. *Franzensbad* (see below). — 7½ M. *Asch*, Czech *Aš*. Hence a branch-line runs N. to (8 M.) *Adorf* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany') viâ (13¾ M.) **Asch** *Town Station*, Czech **Aš** *Město* (1989 ft.; Löw, 65 R.), a town of 19,500 inhab. with a textile industry; fine panorama from the view-tower (112 ft. high) on the *Hainberg* (2467 ft.; restaurant), ½ hr. N. — Beyond Asch we cross the Bavarian frontier. — 38 M. *Hof*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

From Eger viâ Plauen to Leipzig, 122 M. to the N., railway in 1¾-7 hrs. (comp. Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'), viâ (4¼ M.) *Franzensbad* (see below), crossing the Saxon frontier beyond (9¼ M.) *Voitersreuth*, Czech *Vojtanov* (1667 ft.).

Railway from Eger viâ *Karlsbad* and *Komotau* to *Prague* or *Aussig*, see R. 52a and b. — To the W. to (94½ M.) *Nuremberg* and to the S.W. to (163¾ M.) *Wiesau* (Munich), see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

Roads from Eger to the W. (leaving by the Nürnberger Str., Pl. A 3, 4), to (15¼ M.) *Bayreuth* and (95¾ M.) *Nuremberg*, and to the S. (leaving by the Reichs-Str., Pl. A 3, 4), to (82¾ M.) *Ratisbon* and (165¼ M.) *Munich*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

From Eger to Franzensbad, either by railway (Plauen or Hof line, see above), 4¼ M. in 10 min. (view of Eger to the left), or by road (3 M.; leaving by the Steingasse, Pl. B 1; motorbus from Eger station to the Franzens-Quelle at Franzensbad).

Franzensbad, Czech **Františkovy Lázně** (see the plan, p. 471). — Hotels (nearly all closed in winter). **Königsvilla* (Pl. a; D 4), Dr.-Cartellieri-Str., 110 beds (30 bathrooms) at 25-200, B. 12, L. 30, S. 25, P. from 85Kč, with restaurant; **Imperial* (Pl. C 4), Salzquell-Promenade 151, 130 beds (10 bathrooms) at 40-100, B. 15, L. 30, S. 25, P. from 100Kč; **Belvédère-Bellevue* (Pl. m; C 4), Morgenzeile, 150 beds (15 bathrooms) from 50, B. 12, L. 30, S. 25Kč, with restaurant; **Post* (Pl. e; B 3), Goethe-Str. 12, 90 beds (10 bathrooms) at 35-200, B. 12, L. or S. 25, P. from 85Kč, with restaurant; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; D 4), Dr.-Cartellieri-Str., 130 beds (10 bathrooms) at 25-120, P. from 70Kč; *Holzer* (Pl. h; C 3), Kulmer Str. 64, 55 beds (8 bathrooms) at 25-60, L. 25, S. 20, P. from 70Kč, *Bristol* (Pl. c; B 2), Park-Str. 83, 60 beds (4 bathrooms) from 25, P. from 70Kč, both good; *Palace* (Pl. l; B 4), Goethe-Str. 15, 93 beds at 25-45, P. 75-90Kč; *Hübner* (Pl. n; B 4), Kirchen-Str., with the annexe Stadt Dresden, Goethe-Str.; *Savoy* (Pl. k; B 3), with the annexe Stadt Leipzig, Kulmer Str. 9, 95 beds at 30-70, P. from 80Kč, with restaurant and wine-room; *Spiegl's Hotel Atlantis* (Pl. g; B 3), Louisen-Str. 38, 32 R., with restaurant, Jewish; *Kreuz* (Pl. i; C 3), Kulmer Str., 60 R., open all the year; *Park* (Pl. d; C 2), Hufeland-Str., corner of Park-Str., 30 R., with restaurant; *Roth* (Pl. f; C 1), opposite the station,

60 beds at 16-21, B. 2-6, L. 8-16, D. 10-16, P. 16-54Kč, open all the year. — Numerous furnished APARTMENTS (Kurhäuser; for prolonged stays the municipal regulations should be studied).

RESTAURANTS (besides those in the hotels mentioned on p. 472). *Kurhaus* (see below); *Biedermeier*, Fichte-Str. (Pl. B 1, 2); *Goethe*, Kirchen-Str. (Pl. C 3, 1); etc. — CAFÉS. *Kurhaus-Café, Dörfler*, both Goethe Str., with music; *Park-Café*, in the Kur-Park.

CABS. From and to the station, with one horse 12Kč, two horses 18Kč (at night, 15 or 24Kč); drives in the town 15 or 20Kč.

BATHS. Peat 25-33, carbonic acid or chalybeate 17-25Kč. — BATHING BEACH.

VISITORS' & MUSIC TAX (for a stay of more than 6 days), 70 300 Kč (six classes). — BANDS: 7-8 a.m. at the Salz-Quelle, 8-9 a.m. at the Franzens-Quelle, 4-6 p.m. in the Kur-Park, and (on Tues.) 4-6 p.m. in the Städtischer Kaffeegarten (Pl. A 4). — MUNICIPAL THEATRE (Pl. C 3), for operettas, dramas, and comedies (May 15th-Sept. 15th).

INQUIRY OFFICE & TRAVEL BUREAU. *Čedok*, Neue Kolonnade 5 (open in summer only; 8-12 & 2-6). — *Baths Management* in the town hall (Pl. B 3; 10-12). — POST OFFICE (Pl. C 4), Dr. Frerich-Strasse.

Golf Course (nine holes) and *Tennis Courts* in the Westend Park (Pl. A 3, 4).

Franzensbad (1476 ft.), a spa founded in 1793 under Emperor Francis I., with 3100 inhab., is surrounded by pleasant parks and gardens. It lies on the plateau between the outliers of the Böhmer-Wald, Fichtel-Gebirge, and Erzgebirge, and possesses twenty-seven mineral springs (alkaline-saline, alkaline and chalybeate-saline, and chalybeate; 50-55° Fahr.), used both for bathing and drinking, and it also has peat, carbonic acid, and radio-active gas baths. Women's diseases, disorders of the heart and blood-vessels, chlorosis, rheumatism, and dyspepsia are treated here. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th, and some 17,000 patients visit Franzensbad annually.

From the station (Pl. C D 1) we follow the Hufeland-Str. to the (3 min.) shady *Kur-Park* (Pl. B C 2), with a *War Memorial* in the shape of a bronze figure of a warrior by J. A. Mayerl (1927), and the *Esperanto Monument* (Pl. C 2), with a bronze relief of the founder of the international language, L. Zamenhof, by K. Wilfert (1914). The *Park Café*, near the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C 3), is in the S. part of the Kur-Park.

To the S. from the Park Café runs the Goethe-Strasse, the main street of the town, on the right side of which is the *Kurhaus* (Pl. B 4; restaurant, see above; chamber music on Wed. at 8 p.m.; reading-room on the first floor, open 9 a.m.-9 p.m.) and on the left the *Gas Baths*, with rooms for radium emanation treatment and colonnades. Straight ahead are the *Franzens-Quelle* (Pl. 1), the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda (1832), and the *Second Baths*. The bitter waters, first used in 1920, and the *Sprudel-Quelle* or 'Kirchenspringer' (Pl. 10) rise behind the Second Bath House. — To the W. of the Kurhaus are the *First Baths* (Pl. B 4), close to which are the *Louisen-Quelle* (Pl. 2) and the *Kalter Sprudel* (Pl. 3).

The Salzquell-Promenade leads S.E. from the Franzens-Quelle to the *Salz-Quelle* (Pl. 5) and the *Wiesen-Quelle* (Pl. 6), with the *Fourth Baths* on the N.E. and the *Third Baths* on the S. A bust (1902) of *Dr. Bernhard Adler*, who discovered the medicinal properties of the Franzensbad springs, stands in front of the well-house. — The Morgenzeile Park, adjoining the Salzquelle Park to the N., contains the *Goethe Fountain* (Pl. D 4), by K. Wilfert (1906), and the *Theatre* (Pl. C 3).

In the Schiller-Str., which skirts the Kur-Park on the W., is the Haus Aesculap (No. 131), which accommodates the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. A 2; daily, 9-11.30, free).

Excursions (comp. the inset map on the plan of Eger, p. 470). Walking S. viâ Schlada to the (1¼ hr.) *Café Miramonti* (with camera obscura), we next follow a maple avenue, turning right at the Restaurant Kammerbühl, to reach the (½ hr.) **Kammerbühl** (1640 ft.), a lava cone described by Goethe. A shadeless high-road leads hence to the S. through the village of *Stein*, beyond which we cross the Eger to the *Mühlerl Restaurant* (p. 471; ½ hr.; two-horse cab from Franzensbad 60Kč). Thence viâ *Siechenhaus* to Eger, see p. 471. — Other excursions are E. by the Kulmer Str. to the *Dankwarte* (¼ hr.; view-tower); W. to the (¾ hr.; two-horse cab 40Kč) *Stadtwald* (Café-Restaurant Amerika; view from the tower); N.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1624 ft.; restaurant), with a view, whence we may go on to the N.E. to the (6 min.) *Stockermühle Restaurant*, in a pretty wooded valley; N. by the Plauen high-road (see below) to *Schönberg* (5 M.; Deutsches Haus Inn), ¾ hr. N.W. of Voitersreuth station, and thence N. again to the (½ hr.) granite *Kapellenberg* (2490 ft.; attractive view); W. by a high-road, diverging to the left from the Asch road (see below) after 3 M., to the villages of (4¼ M.) *Seeberg* and (6¼ M.) *Liebenstein*, both with old castles and pretty views.

Roads from Franzensbad lead N. (leaving by the Schiller-Str., Pl. A B 1, 2), crossing the Saxon frontier beyond (3¾ M.) *Voitersreuth*, to (32¼ M.) *Plauen* and *Leipzig* (106¼ M.; see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'); and N.W., diverging to the left from the road just mentioned after 1 M., viâ *Asch* (11¼ M.; p. 472) to *Hof* (26¾ M.; see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany').

Railway to *Tirschnitz* (Karlsbad), see p. 477; to *Eger*, *Plauen*, or *Hof*, see p. 472.

52. From Prague or Aussig viâ Komotau and Karlsbad to Eger.

A. From Prague viâ Komotau to Eger.

Railway, 150½ M. in 5¾-8½ hrs. (express fare 177½Kč, 106½Kč, 71Kč); to (118 M.) *Karlsbad*, express in 4-4½ hrs. (144Kč 50, 86Kč 70, 57Kč 80*h*).

Road. *A.* From Prague viâ Komotau and Karlsbad to Eger, 120½ M. We leave *Prague* (614 ft.; see p. 437) by the Úvoz (Pl. B 4), and 1¼ M. beyond the *White Hill* (3¾ M.; p. 461) bear to the right (straight on for Buchau and Karlsbad, see p. 475). — 11¼ M. *Středokluk* (1060 ft.). — 21¾ M. *Schlan*, Czech *Slaný* (820 ft.). — 37¼ M. *Louny* (659 ft.; p. 479). — 56½ M. *Komotau* (1083 ft.; p. 475). To Aussig or Bodenbach, see p. 477. — 68¼ M. *Klösterle* (1034 ft.; p. 475). — 84 M. *Schlackenwerth* (1312 ft.; p. 476). — 91¼ M. *Karlsbad* (1227 ft.; p. 483). — 99½ M. *Elbogen* (1293 ft.; p. 491). — 120½ M. *Eger* (1470 ft.; p. 470).

B. Road from Prague viâ Buchau and Karlsbad to Eger, 108 M. We keep straight on at the (5 M.) fork mentioned on p. 474 beyond the White Hill. — 15 M. *Unhošt'* (1276 ft.). — 55¼ M. *Lubenz*, Czech *Lubenec* (1214 ft.). — 68¼ M. *Buchau*, Czech *Bochov*. — 79 M. *Karlsbad* (1227 ft.; p. 483). Thence to (108 M.) *Eger*, see p. 474.

Prague (Masaryk-Bahnhof), see p. 437. — The train crosses the Vltava and turns W. to reach (3¾ M.) *Dejvice* (Pl. C 2 on the plan, p. 437). On our left we observe the Hradčany (p. 454) and, near (8¾ M.) *Liboc*, the White Hill with the Hvězda (p. 461)). — 20 M. *Kladno* (1260 ft.), a mining town of 19,100 inhabitants. Hence a branch-line runs N.E. through the Kladno coal district to Kralupy (17½ M.; p. 464). — Our train winds over several wooded ridges and crosses the *Eger* this side of Saaz.

65¾ M. **Saaz** (Town Station), Czech **Žadec** *Město* (764 ft.; railway restaurant; Hanslík, 55 R. at 17-40, 10 with bathroom at 56-70, B. 7Kč, Goldener Engel, 28 R., both Ring-Platz; Café Rathaus, in the town hall), a town of 17,000 inhab. (mostly Germans), lies on a ridge on the right bank of the Eger. Saaz is the centre of the Bohemian trade in hops. Keeping straight ahead from the station, we cross the Eger and in 8 min., just beyond the Mühlbach, ascend to the right and then go straight on to the (7 min.) Ring-Platz. Thence to the right again, past the town hall (1559), to the (3 min.) town church, rebuilt after a fire in 1383. Railway to Dux or Pilsen, see p. 478.

80¼ M. **Komotau,** Czech **Chomutov** (main station, with restaurant). — Hotels. *Scherber*, 60 R. at 16-30Kč, *Reiter*, 40 R. at 15-25Kč, both in the market-place; *Albert*, 10 R., near the main station. — Café. *Central*, Weingasse. — Inquiry Office in the Hotel Scherber.

Komotau (1083 ft.), an old town with 31,000 inhab., is situated at the base of the Erzgebirge. The market-place (25 min. from the station), which is surrounded by arcades, contains the town hall (1520), once a château, with the Municipal Museum (Sun. 9-12, Tues. & Fri. 9-12 & 2-5; 2 Kč), and the 16th cent. Deanery Church. The Town Park (restaurant), with rose-gardens, lies a little to the N.

Railway to *Bodenbach*, see pp. 466, 465; to *Aussig*, see R. 52 b.

88¼ M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf*, Czech *Kadaň-Prunéřov* (1066 ft.; railway restaurant). About 1½ hr. N. of the station, viâ the long village of Brunnersdorf, lies the large ruined castle of *Hassenstein* (1804 ft.; inn). **Kaaden** (974 ft.; Gangl, 20 R.), an old town of 8600 inhab. on the left bank of the Eger, is 2½ M. to the S. of the station (branch-line in 10 min.). Note the town hall (15th cent.) and an old gate ('Heiligentor'). Outside the town, to the W., is a Franciscan convent with a late-Gothic church. The dam of the Eger electricity works is 1¼ M. to the S.E.

92½ M. *Klösterle*, Czech *Klášterec* (1034 ft.; Langhammer, P. 27-30Kč). The little town, with a mineral spring, a porcelain factory, and a château surrounded by a park, lies 25 min. W. The

remains of the *Schönburg* crown a basaltic cone $^3/_4$ hr. S.W., and *Leskau*, $^3/_4$ hr. S., is overlooked by the ruined castle of *Egerberg*. — The train crosses the *Eger* and follows its picturesque, narrow valley, skirting the right bank (views to the right). — 97 M. *Pürstein*, Czech *Peršteju* (1020 ft.). The town (1152 ft.; Hotel Schlossberg), with 900 inhab. and the remnants of a castle, is 25 min. N., on the left bank of the Eger. — $100^3/_4$ M. *Krondorf-Warta* (1073 ft.). About 20 min. N.E. of the station is *Krondorf* (Restaurant Panorama), with an alkaline spring. — $104^1/_2$ M. *Wickwitz* or *Vojkovice* (1102 ft.). Branch-line to Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn ($5^1/_2$ M.; p. 491). — We cross the Eger and then turn to the right, ascending along the *Wistritzbach*, to (108 M.) **Schlackenwerth,** Czech **Ostrov** (1312 ft.; Renthaus, 18 min. from the station, 22 R.), a town of 2700 inhab. with a château and park.

From Schlackenwerth to St. Joachimsthal, $7^1/_2$ M., railway in $^1/_2$ hr.; rail-motors from Karlsbad, see p. 491. – 5 M. *Oberbrand*, Czech *Horní Brand*.

$7^1/_2$ M. **St. Joachimsthal,** Czech **Jáchymov.** — Hotels. *Radium Palace Hotel* (Jubiläumsbad; owned by the state; see below), with annexe, 300 beds at 25-50, B. 8, L. or D. 18, P. from 45Kč; *Terminus*, 35 R. at 15-35, B. 8, L. 15, P. 50-70Kč, *Miracle* (owned by the state), 45 R. at 15-30, B. 5, L. or D. 14, P. 45-65Kč, both near the station; *Erlbeck*, 15 R. at 12-15, B. 4, L. 12, S. 10, P. 35-40Kč, in the market-place. — Post Office, in the market-place. — Motorbus from the station to the town.

St. Joachimsthal (station 1985 ft., market-place 2559 ft.), a straggling town of 7100 inhab., lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Weseritzbach*. It is an old mining centre, which acquired new fame through Mme. Curie's discovery of radium in its uranium ore (1898; p. 114) and through the powerful radio-activity emitted by the springs which rise in the mines. The production of silver, extremely lucrative in the 16th cent., was abandoned in 1900. The word 'dollar' is derived from 'thaler', so called from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') first struck here in 1520 by Count Schlick (see below). In the Zeileissengrund, 10 min. N. of the station, is a government tobacco factory (visitors allowed). — Descending straight ahead from the station, we bear to the left to the (3 min.) high-road. Here we either keep to the left, past the *Bath House* (bath 10-25Kč) and the government *Institute of Radiotherapy* (l.), to the (7 min.; r.) large *Radium Palace Hotel*, built in 1911, or ascend the Gabelsberger-Str. to the right and pass the Gabelsberger Fountain (l.; 1925) to reach the (25 min.) market-place. Here are the *Town Church*, built in 1876, and a Trinity Column of 1703. No. 73, on the W. side of the market-place, is the *Municipal Museum* (week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12), with a valuable library. The *Castle Tower* (2671 ft.), 20 min. above the town to the W., is a relic of the château of Freudenstein, built by Count Schlick in 1517. Fine panorama.

The **Keilberg** or *Sonnenwirbel* (4081 ft.), N. of St. Joachimsthal, the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, with a good inn (95 beds at 20-40, L. 12-24, P. 50-80Kč) and a tower (fine view), may be ascended in 2 hrs. (comp. Baedeker's 'Northern Germany').

The Eger train runs S.W. from Schlackenwerth to (116¼ M.) *Dallwitz*, Czech *Dalovice* (see p. 490).

118 M. **Karlsbad** or **Karlovy Vary** (upper station), see p. 483.

124¼ M. *Chodau* (1424 ft.), with coal-mines. — From (127½ M.) *Neusattl*, Czech *Nové Sedlo* (1480 ft.), a branch-line runs to (1¼ M.) *Helenenschacht*, with large glass-works, and Elbogen (3¾ M.; p. 491). — The line returns to the Eger.

131¾ M. *Falkenau*, Czech *Falknov* (1316 ft.; Herrnhaus, 14 R.), an industrial town with 10,300 inhab., has a château with four towers.

From Falkenau to Klingenthal, 18¾ M., branch-railway in 1¼ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Zwodau* N.W. to (5 M.) *Hartenberg* (1427 ft.; Schlossberg Inn). The château, belonging to Baroness Kopal, high up on the left, has a park (parts of which are open to visitors) with a stone commemorating Goethe's visits in 1821-23. — 8 M. *Bleistadt*, Czech *Olovi* (1476 ft.). The ancient little mining town (1896 ft.), with a large plate-glass factory, is situated higher up, to the left. — 15½ M. *Graslitz* (upper station), Czech *Kraslice* (1673 ft.; Weisser Schwan, 35 R.; Kohlert, 40 R.), is an industrial town with 13,000 inhabitants. — We cross the Saxon frontier before reaching (18¾ M.) *Klingenthal* (1811 ft.; Brauner Hirsch, 25 R., well spoken of; winter sports), a town of 6400 inhab. with an important musical instrument industry. Comp. Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

138 M. *Dassnitz-Maria-Kulm*. About ½ hr. N. is the old provostry of *Maria-Kulm* (1775 ft.), with a double-towered pilgrimage church built in the baroque style in 1691-1701. — From (146¾ M.) *Tirschnitz*, Czech *Tršnice* (1407 ft.; railway restaurant), a branch-line runs to Franzensbad (3 M.; p. 472). — We cross the Eger.

150½ M. *Eger*, see p. 470.

B. From Aussig to Eger.

State Railway, 112½ M. in 4-6 hrs. (express fare 144Kč 50, 86Kč 70, 57Kč 80*h*, ordinary train 62Kč 70, 41Kč 80*h*). — The line runs for the most part through a continuous German-speaking region.

Road, 102 M. — *Aussig* (433 ft.), see p. 465. — 6¼ M. *Priesten*. We keep to the left (right for Bodenbach, see p. 465). — 11¾ M. *Teplitz-Schönau* (755 ft.; p. 479). — 17½ M. *Dux* (712 ft.; p. 478). — 24¾ M. *Brüx* (781 ft.; p. 478). — 38 M. *Komotau* (1083 ft.; p. 475). Thence to (102 M.) *Eger* (1470 ft.), see p. 474.

Aussig (Stadt-Bahnhof), see p. 465. — 4¼ M. *Türmitz*, see p. 465. We go on to the N.W., passing lignite mines. — Beyond (6¾ M.) *Karbitz*, Czech *Chabařovice* (614 ft.; railway restaurant), the cones of the *Böhmisches Mittel-Gebirge* (p. 462) appear on the left. — About ¼ hr. N. of (9¼ M.) *Mariaschein*, Czech *Bohosudov*, lies the church mentioned on p. 466. — 11¾ M. *Turn-Probstau*, Czech *Trnovany-Proboštov*. The town of *Turn*, with 16,000 inhab., to the left (S. of the station), has porcelain and other factories.

13 M. **Teplitz-Schönau** or **Teplice-Šanov**, see p. 479. — The line, passing numerous mines, soon comes to (14¼ M.) *Settenz*, Czech *Retenice* (771 ft.; p. 464).

19¼ M. **Dux**, Czech **Duchcov** (712 ft.; railway restaurant; Stadt-Hotel, in the Republik-Platz, 30 R. at 10-14Kč; Merkur, near the station), is a town of 13,500 inhab., with lignite mines, glass-works, etc. Bearing to the right from the station, we follow the station road to the left, then, after 5 min., take the Museumsgasse to the right. On the left is the *Municipal Museum* (daily, 9-12 & 2-6). We turn to the left by the Huss-Str. and beyond the 'Stadt-Graben' (close by, to the right, the 'Barbara Pond', see below) reach the (4 min.) market-place (Republik-Platz). On the W. side of the square are the baroque town church (consecrated in 1722) and the former *Waldstein Château* (18th cent.), with a small museum containing souvenirs of Wallenstein (comp. pp. 470, 454), a collection of fire-arms, etc. Giovanni Jacopo *Casanova* de Seingalt (1725-98), the adventurer, who was castle librarian from 1785 until his death, wrote his famous memoirs here. On the W. side of the 'Barbara Pond' is a bronze figure of the minnesinger *Walther von der Vogelweide* (c. 1165-1230), by Scholz (1911); Dux is one of the places which claim the honour of being the poet's birthplace.

From Dux to Pilsen, 91½ M., railway in 3-5¾ hrs. — 3¾ M. **Bilin** (Town Station), Czech **Bilina** *Město* (652 ft.; Hohes Haus, 20 beds, in the market-place), an industrial town of 9800 inhab., has a château of Prince Lobkovic. — 5 M. *Bilin-Sauerbrunn*, Czech *Bilina Kyselka* (Hotel Kurhaus; Bellevue), a spa. The *Borschen* (1765 ft.; shelter-hut, with inn), ¾ hr. S. by a red-marked path, is a phonolite rock with rare flora and a fine view. — 10 M. *Obernitz*, Czech *Obrnice* (696 ft.). To Brüx or Prague, see p. 479. — 28 M. *Saaz* (Town Station), see p. 475. — 94½ M. *Pilsen*, see p. 468.

21¾ M. *Preschen*, Czech *Břešťany* (761 ft.; railway restaurant). — Short of Brüx, to the left, are several basaltic domes, and in the distance the Borschen (see above); to the right, Ossegg Abbey (p. 479) backed by the ruined Riesenburg.

28½ M. **Brüx**, Czech **Most** 784 ft.; railway restaurant; Ross, in the market-place, 32 R.; Goldenes Kreuz, Teplitzer Str., 20 R. at 15Kč), a town of 27,300 inhab., is dominated by the Schlossberg (1348 ft.; Restaurant Landeswart, with view-tower, 40 min. from the market-place). Quitting the station, we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right, past the municipal theatre (1911), to the (10 min.) market-place. The Municipal Museum (week-days 9-12 & 1-4, Sun. & holidays 9-12; 2Kč), close by, to the E. (l.), in the Fleischbankgasse, contains Gothic paintings and a prehistoric collection. A little S. stands the Deanery Church, built in the late-Gothic style in 1517-32. The *Rösselwald* (Rösselberg 1348 ft.), with walks, is 1¾ M. to the S.W. of Brüx (tram from the station to the crematorium, built in 1923).

From Brüx to Prague, 74 M. or 81½ M., railway in 2½-4¾ hrs. Express (viâ Kralupy, comp. p. 479) 63Kč 60, 42Kč 40*h* (2nd and 3rd

class), ordinary train 46Kč 20, 30Kč 80*h*. — 4¼ M. *Obernitz* (p. 478). — 8¾ M. *Hochpetsch*, Czech *Bečov u Mostu* (771 ft.). *Saidschitz*, with a mineral spring of bitter water, lies ¼ hr. N. — 18¾ M. *Louny* (659 ft.; railway restaurant), a quaint little town with 11,700 inhab., is situated on the Eger. — 44 M. *Slaný* (981 ft.; railway restaurant). Hence the expresses run viâ *Kralupy* (57¼ M.; p. 464) to (74 M.) *Prague* (Masaryk-Bahnhof; see p. 437), while the ordinary trains go on to the S. to (68¼ M.) *Dušníky*, then E. viâ (78¼ M.) *Smichov* to (81½ M.) *Prague* (Wilson-Bahnhof; see p. 437).

From Brüx to Moldau, 24¼ M., railway (N.) in 2 hrs. — Our train crosses the line from Bodenbach to Komotau (see p. 465) at (4¾ M.) *Wiesa-Oberleutensdorf*. — 8 M. *Ossegg-Riesenburg*, Czech *Osek-Rýzmburk* (1142 ft.; Stifts-Hotel). **Ossegg** is a town of 5000 inhabitants. A visit should be paid to the famous Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th cent., with a 17th cent. church, a library, a collection of pictures, and a pleasant garden in the baroque style. Fine view from the refectory windows of the fertile and industrial neighbourhood. The station of the Bodenbach-Komotau line (p. 466) is ¼ hr. S. of the town. — Beyond (11¼ M.) *Klostergrab*, Czech *Hrob* (1290 ft.), a small and ancient mining town at the foot of the Erzgebirge, the line ascends viâ (16¾ M.) *Eichwald*, Czech *Dubí* (1870 ft.), ½ hr. N. of the village (see p. 482), to (24¼ M.) *Moldau*, Czech *Moldava* (2595 ft.; Fischerhaus Inn; passport and customs examination). Thence across the Saxon frontier to Freiberg, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

Quitting Brüx, our train runs S.W. to (36 M.) *Wurzmes*, Czech *Vrskmaň* (971 ft.). On the slope to the right is the château of *Rotenhaus*.

42¼ M. *Komotau* (main station), and thence to (112½ M.) *Eger*, see R. 52a.

53. Teplitz-Schönau (Teplice-Šanov) and its Environs.

Plan, see p. 482.

Stations. *State Railway Station* (Pl. D 1; restaurant), 10 min. N. of the market-place (carriages and tramway, see p. 480), for the Aussig-Komotau line (p. 479) and that to Lobositz (p. 461). — *Schlossgarten Station* (Pl. A 4), 20 min. S.W. of the market-place (tramway, see p. 480), also for the Lobositz line (p. 464). — *Waldtor Station* (beyond Pl. B 1), 20 min. N.W. of the market-place (carriages, see p. 480), for the Bodenbach-Komotau line (p. 466).

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Rathaus* (Pl. a; C 3), Markt-Platz 9, 80 beds at 25-10 (8 with bath at 50-60), B. 8, P. 60-90Kč; *Hôtel de Saxe* (Pl. c; D 2), corner of Bahnhof-Str. and Nord-Str., 80 beds at 21-60, B. 3½, D. from 12, P. from 60Kč; *Dittrich* (Pl. d; D 2, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 1, 60 beds at 16-35, B. 6, L. 15, P. 50-70Kč; *Europe* (Pl. e; D 2), Bahnhof-Str. 38, 43 R. at 18-30, B. 3-8, L. 10-30, S. 8-18, P. 40-60Kč; *Eilzer* (Pl. f; F 3), Schlangenbad-Str. 56, 21 R. at 10-20, P. 40 60Kč; *Post* (Pl. b; C 3), Langegasse 24, 25 R. at 14-16, L. or D. 10Kč; *Zauner* (Pl. i; D 3), Edmund-Str. 16.

Furnished Apartments. The best are in the municipal bath establishments of *Steinbad*, *Kurhaus*, *Stadtbad*, *Neubad* and *Schlangenbad* (300 beds at 30-50, P. from 65Kč, 85 private bathrooms) and in the *Vereinigte Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder* (two houses) and the *Deutsches Haus*, these three the property of Prince Clary-Aldringen (300 beds, 50 private bathrooms, same prices). There are also numerous lodging-houses in the E. part of the town, most of them with gardens. Visitors should consult the municipal regulations for the letting of lodgings.

Restaurants in the hotels. Also *Kurhaus Restaurant* (Pl. 4; D 3); *Theater-Restaurant*, in the theatre (Pl. D 3); *Seumepark* (Pl. D 3), Postgasse, between the post office and the Seume Park; *Zinke*, Graupner Gasse 35 (Pl. C D 3); *Goldenes Schiff*, Seume-Str. 7 (Pl. D 3); *Lindenhof*, *Weilburg*, both at the E. end of the Linden-Str. (Pl. D E 3); *Zur Schiefen Ecke*, Schul-Platz, corner of Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C 2); *Drei Rosen*, Mühl-Str. 2 (Pl. D E 3); *Höhen-Warte*, see p. 481.

Cafés. *Theater-Café*, in the theatre (Pl. D 3), with terrace; *Schlossgartensaal*, W. of the château (Pl. C 4); *Central*, corner of Langegasse and Fleischbankgasse (Pl. C 3), first floor; *Bauer*, Graupner Gasse 20 (Pl. C D 3), first floor; *Kreuz*, Meissner Str. (Pl. D 2).

Baths. Thermal 12, aerated water 20, peat 27Kč. — **Swimming Bath** (Pl. 8; E 3) in the Kaiser-Park, with vapour baths.

Visitors' Tax (including 'music tax'), for a stay of more than a week, 30-150Kč (5 classes). For a stay of 3-8 days 5Kč. — **Bands** in the *Kur-Garten* on Tues., Thurs., & Fri., 3.30-5.30; in the *Schloss-Garten* on Tues. & Thurs., 11-12, and Sun., 12-12.30; and at *Schönau* on Mon. & Sat., 4-6. — **Theatre** (Pl. D 3) in the Kur-Garten (comedies and operettas in summer, plays and operas in winter).

Inquiry Office ('Čedok'), Schiller-Platz 1 (Pl. D 3). — Baths Management in the savings bank building (Pl. 19), entered from the Kapellengasse.

Post Office (Pl. 24; D 3), Schiller-Platz.

Carriages. To or from the State Railway Station, with hand-luggage, one-horse carriage 12, two-horse 15, with trunk 15 and 20Kč; to Waldtor station, with or without luggage, 20Kč; per $^1/_2$ hr. within the town, 25 and 30Kč; double fare at night (10-5 in summer, 9-7 in winter). To Eichwald (p. 482), 60Kč.

Tramway from *Settenz* (p. 478) viâ Schlossgarten Station (Pl. A 4), the market-place (Pl. C 3), and the State Railway Station (Pl. D 1) to *Eichwald* (p. 482) in 55 min.; also from the Schul-Platz (Pl. C D 2) viâ the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D 3) to the Park-Strasse (Pl. E F 1).

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day: in the morning, Kur-Garten, Schloss-Garten (band, see above), Königshöhe, and Höhenwarte; in the afternoon, Eichwald (tram, see above). 2nd Day: Milleschauer (p. 464). — Walkers are advised to obtain a copy of the pathfinder issued by the *Teplitz Mountain Club*.

Teplitz-Schönau, Czech *Teplice-Šanov* (755 ft.), a spa with 29,000 inhab., lies between the Erzgebirge on the N. and the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge (p. 462) on the S. and E., on a bed of porphyry in a broad and undulating basin, $3^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the river *Biela*. The alkaline and saline radio-active springs (temperature 82-115° Fahr.) are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, etc. There are over 7500 annual visitors, and the season lasts all the year round. To the N. are lignite mines and the neighbouring town of *Turn* (p. 477).

The Teplitz springs were known to the Celts and the Germans in the first centuries of the Christian era. A Benedictine convent was founded here c. 1156 by Judith, consort of King Ladislaus II. of the Přemyslide house (comp. p. 442). The Hussites pillaged the town in 1421 and subsequently occupied it for a long period. About the middle of the 16th cent. the German element again grew strong, but the Thirty Years' War, from which the town but slowly recovered, prevented it from becoming prosperous. In 1666 the château and town together were acquired by the Counts (later Princes) of Clary and Aldringen. Teplitz began to be famous as a spa at the beginning of the 18th cent.; in 1702 the inhabitants numbered 1131. The rulers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria concluded an alliance against Napoleon in this town on Sept. 9th, 1813. Teplitz and Schönau were made one community in 1894.

The chief spring is the *Urquelle* in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 6), whose waters (500,000-550,000 gal. per day) are raised by pump. It supplies the Steinbad, the Kurhaus, the Schlangenbad, and the Sophienbad (Pl. 5). The Herrenhaus-Fürstenbad and Neubad have their own springs.

The pretty **Kur-Garten** (Pl. D 3), the rallying point of visitors, is enclosed by the *Herrenhaus-Fürstenbad* (Pl. 2 and 3), the *Kurhaus* (Pl. 4), and the *Theatre*, rebuilt by R. Bitzan and A. Linnebach in 1924, after a fire.

A little higher up, in the Linden-Str., is the little *Seume Park*, with the marble bust (Pl. 17; 1895) and the tomb (Pl. 18; near the chapel) of the poet Johann Gottfried Seume, who died at Teplitz in 1810. The *Steinbad* (Pl. 7), built in 1911, and *Pump Room* (Pl. 15) stand at the end of the Linden-Strasse. Farther on are the *Military Baths* (Pl. F 3; l.), the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. F 3; r.), and (directly before us) the *Neubad* (Pl. F 3), built in 1839 and restored in 1927.

We return by the Frauengasse, on the right side of which are the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Elizabeth* (Pl. F 3), by Ferstel (1877), and the *Kaiser-Park*, with the swimming bath (Pl. 8); on the left, farther on, are the *Synagogue* (Pl. E 3), with a lofty dome, and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D 3), with its slender tower. — Schulgasse No. 8 accommodates the *Museum* (Pl. 14; week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12, 2Kč; illustrated guide, 1926, 3Kč), with prehistoric finds, folklore, natural history, and local collections, and pottery and glass.

A handsome monument to *Mozart* (Pl. 13), by F. Metzner (1925), stands on the N. side of the market-place (Pl. C 3). Behind it, to the right, is the municipal *Savings Bank* (Pl. 19), with the offices of the town authorities. The Schloss-Platz (Pl. C 4), with a baroque Trinity Column by M. Braun (1718), lies to the S. of the market-place. On the E. side of the square is the Rom. Cath. *Deanery Church* (Pl. C 4), and on the S. side the *Château*, rebuilt in 1751 and belonging to the Prince of Clary and Aldringen. The ***Schloss-Garten** (Pl. B C 4; entrance through the chief portal of the château or next to the Café Schlossgartensaal mentioned on p. 480), behind the château, contains old trees and two large ponds. Milk and coffee may be obtained from the dairy (Pl. C 4) on the E. side.

To the S.E. of the town rises the **Königshöhe** (866 ft.; Pl. D 4), named after King Frederick William III. of Prussia, who was a frequent visitor at Teplitz. We follow a path with 230 steps from the S. side of the Schiller-Platz, then take the first turning to the right. On the (5 min.) top is a monument (1841) to King Frederick William. A little farther on are the *Höhenwarte* (café-restaurant; view-tower, 90 steps; 1Kč), commanding a magnificent panorama of the town, the castle-like café-restaurant *Schlackenburg*, and the café-restaurant *Schützenhaus*.

Another good vantage-ground is the **Stephanshöhe** (837 ft.; Pl. E F 3, 4), to the E., ascended in 1/4 hr. by turning to the right from the Schlossberg-Str. or to the left from the Prager Strasse. — Schlossberg, see below.

Environs of Teplitz.

From the Neubad (Pl. F 3) we may either follow the Schlossberg-Str. E. in 1 hr. or we may descend the N.E. slope of the Stephanshöhe (see above), then turn right by the lime avenue and once again to the right, ascending in easy windings through woods, in 3/4 hr. to the **Schlossberg** (1286 ft.). On the top are a ruined fortress, partly restored, with a restaurant and view-tower (adm. 1Kč).

The **Wachholderberg** (1253 ft.), 3/4 hr. S. of Teplitz, has a monument (1898) in honour of Hans Kudlich (comp. p. 53), a popular leader prominent in the disturbances of 1848-49, and commands an admirable view. It is reached by ascending the Wolfram-Str. (Pl. B 4), passing behind the Schloss-Garten, then bearing to the right by the 'Galgenbusch'. Halfway up is the Restaurant Bergschlösschen.

A high-road (tramway, see p. 480) leads N.W. in 1 3/4 hr. to ***Eichwald** (1175 ft.; Waldesruh, 14 R.; Märchenschloss, Bellevue, both with café-restaurants), a favourite summer and winter resort situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, amid magnificent woods of firs and deciduous trees. At Ober-Eichwald (1408 ft.) are a brick church, modelled on that of Madonna dell' Orto in Venice and consecrated in 1906, and the Sanatorium Theresienbad (90 R., P. 70-110Kč). Eichwald station, see p. 479. — The much visited *Tuppelburg*, a hunting-box of 1795, with a forester's house (rfmts.) and deer-enclosures, is reached in 25 min. by taking a woodland-path from the Theresienbad (to the left in coming from Teplitz) and then following the road to the right.

From Eichwald a road and several footpaths (beginning opposite the waiting room of the tramway) ascend in 20 min. to the forester's house of *Schweissjäger* (1575; café-restaurant), with a view across the plain of the Schlossberg and Milleschauer and of Teplitz. Hence a road runs through woods to the (1 3/4 hr.) ***Mückentürmchen** (2631 ft.; inn, 25 beds; tower 55 ft. high), a favourite goal for excursionists, on the crest of the Erzgebirge, which fall away precipitously towards Bohemia. Extensive view (best early in the morning) of the Teplitz valley and the Böhmisches Mittelgebirge (p. 462) to the S. and the Riesen-Gebirge to the E. From the Mückentürmchen we may go on to the W. to (1 1/4 hr.) *Zinnwald*, a straggling village with tin-mines lying on both sides of the Saxon frontier (motorbus, see below).

Motorbus from Teplitz (starting from the market-place, Pl. C 3) to *Zinnwald* (see above) in 50 min. (12Kč); thence by motor post (two routes, 26 3/4 or 33 1/2 M.; 2-3 1/4 hrs.; 3 1/2 M.) to *Dresden* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany').

From Teplitz viâ *Boreslau* to the *Milleschauer*, see p. 464.

Railway from Teplitz to *Aussig* or viâ *Komotau* to *Karlsbad* and *Eger*, see R. 52b; to *Bodenbach*, see pp. 466, 465; to *Lobositz*, see p. 464.

TEPLITZ-
SCHÖNAU
1 : 16.675
0 100 200 400 m
1. Deutsches Haus (Bad) D.3.
2. Fürstenbad D.3.
3. Herrenhaus (Bad) D.3.
4. Kurhaus D.3.
5. Soffenbad D.3.
6. Stadtbad D.4.
7. Steinbad E.3.
8. Hallenschwimmbad E.3.
9. Hochbehälter F.4.
10. Israelitisches Spital E.3.
11. Johnsches Spital E.3.
12. Kriegerdenkmal E. F.3.
13. Mozartdenkmal C. 2.3.
14. Museum C.2.
15. Radium-Emanatorium F.3.
16. Schulkapelle C.2.
17. Seumedenkmal D.3.
18. Seumegrab D.3.
19. Sparkasse & Magistrat C.2.
20. Stadtquelle (Trinkanstalt) D.3.
21. Waisenhaus C.2.
22. Zollamt E.1.
23. Bezirksverwaltung D.1.
24. Post & Telegraph D.3.
25. Schulen C.2. C.3. F.3.
Bahnhof Walltor 500 Meter
Eichwald 5 Kilom
Aussig
Turn
Staatsbahnhof
Restaur. Turner-Park
Sportplatz
Feuerwehrst.
Friedhofstrasse
Komotau
St. El. Werk
Schulhaus
Wasser-Reservoir
Auferstehungs-Kapelle
Köpfhügel
Markt-Pl.
Graupner Gasse
Theater
Kolonnade
Kur-Garten
Bezirksgericht
Frauen-Kloster
Krankenhaus
Schloss
Garten-Saal
Forsthaus
Schlossgarten
Bahnhof Teplitz Schlossgarten
Oberes Teich
Unteres Teich
Schlackenburg
Meieren
Lobositz
Synagoge
Elisabeth
Neubad
Mineralbadeanst.
Schlangenbad
Payer-Anlagen
Gymnas.
Zeidler-Anlagen
Die Nase
Kuhteichhöhe
Hohe Warte
Malzmühle
Millesch
Schlossberg
Dammstr.
Hauptstrasse
Hohenzollernstr.
Kaiserstr.
Elisabethstr.
Schillerstr.
Seumeplatz
Lindenstr.
Bergstr.
Karlsbaderstr.
Schlossgasse
Jägerstr.
Wolfrahmstr.
Seltenz.
Lobositzerstr.
Schulstr.
Tischlerg.
Johnstr.
Schmeykalplatz
Weissenbergerstr.
Hans-Heilingstr.
Sellerstr.
Schulhausstr.
Kapellenstr.
Marktstr.
Theaterstr.
Karlsbaderstr.
Schillerstr.
Seumeplatz
Lindenstr.
Berg

KARLSBAD
1 : 14300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1. Bezirksverwaltung C.5.
2. Evangel. Kirche D.6.
3. St. Andreas-K. D.3.
4. St. Magdalena-K. D.4.
5. Goethe-Denkm. C.6.
6. Stadthaus D.4.
Quellen:
7. Bernhardsbrunn D.4.
8. Elisabethquelle D.4.
9. Felsenquelle D.3.
10. Parkbrunnen C.3.
11. Karls IV.-Quelle D.4.
12. Kurhaus-Qu. C.D.3.
13. Marktbrunnen D.4.
14. Mühlbrunnen D.4.
15. Neubrunnen D.4.
17. Schlossbrunnen D.4.
18. Spitalquelle C.3.4.
19. Sprudel D.4.
20. Theresienbr. D.4.
Schiffhäuser
Drahowitz
Fischern-Neustadt
Oberer Bahnhof
Unterer Bahnhof
Eger
Tunnel
Schlachthof
Armenbierhäuschen
Kränzchenhaus
Sprudel Salzquelle
Markthalle
Elisabeth Bad
Elisabeth Park
Hauptpost
Post Amt
Kurhaus
Stadt Park
Mühlbrunnen Heilanst.
Kur Haus
Sprudel
Kreuzbrunnen
Kaiserbad
Kaiserbrunnen
Kaiserbrunnen Heilanst.
Cafe Egerländer
Restaur. Dreikreuzbg.
Dreikreuzberg
Ottos Höhe
Hubertusburg
Armenhaus Anna Pezentia
Panorama
Friedhof
Alt. Friedhof
Adalbert Stifter-Weg
Stiftswarte
Fischerknock
Wilhelmshöhe
Rohankreuz
Hühner-Wasser
Hochbehälter
Wasser-Hochbehälter
Wasser-Hochbehälter
Evang. Kapelle
Kath. Hochkreuz
Englische Kirche
Hofienbr.
Schule
Amtsgebäude
Bauernhof
Kurhaus
Kurhaus
Kurhaus

Drahtseilbahnen

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

54. Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) and its Environs.

Railway Stations (1/2 hr. and 20 min. walk from the market-place). *Upper Station* (Pl. A 1; 1355 ft.; restaurant), for Prague, Eger, and Johann-Georgenstadt; *Lower Station* (Pl. A 2), for Marienbad and Johann-Georgenstadt. Cabs, see p. 484. — *Custom Houses* at both stations. — *Outside Porters.* For hand-luggage from the Upper Station to the lower town 10, to the upper town 12Kč, from the Lower Station 8 and 10Kč; heavier luggage (up to 50 kg. or 110 lb.) from the Upper Station 12 and 16, from the Lower Station 8 and 12Kč.

Air Services. An aerodrome is under construction 2 1/2 M. to the S.E. of the market-place (1 M. to the S. of the Bergwirtshaus, p. 489).

Hotels (most of them closed in winter; omnibuses at the station; advisable to order rooms in advance). **Pupp* (Pl. C 5), Alte Wiese, in the busiest part of the town, 400 beds (100 bathrooms) from 60Kč; **Imperial* (Pl. D E 5), in a lofty and open situation (two cable railways, see p. 484), 300 beds (100 bathrooms) from 80, B. 15Kč; **Savoy Westend* (Pl. a; C 4), Ludwig-Schäffler-Str., quietly situated, with the Villas Cleopatra and Carlton, 170 beds (60 bathrooms) from 100, B. 15, L. 35, D. 45Kč; **Bristol* (Pl. d; C 4), Westend-Str., 120 beds (25 bathrooms), from 70, B. 12, L. or D. 35Kč; **Olympic Palace* (Pl. g; C 4), Schloss-Str. 11, 100 beds at 100-150 (30 with bath at 150-250), L. 40, D. 50, P. 200-250 Kč; **Königsvilla* (Pl. q; C 4), Schloss-Str. 12, 50 R. at 50-80 (20 with bath at 150-200), B. 10, L. or D. 30Kč; *Regina-Palast* (Pl. c; D 5), Neue Wiese 3, 120 beds at 60-120 (22 R. with bath at 110-180). L. 22Kč; *Künzel's Central-Hotel Loib* (Pl. x; D 5), Dr.-David-Becher-Platz 19, 70 R. at 45-80 (16 with bath at 80-100) Kč; *Kroh* (Pl. h; C 3), Park-Str. 5, 100 beds (10 bathrooms) from 30, P. from 75Kč; *Goldener Schild* (Pl. b; D 5), Dr.-David-Becher-Platz 7, 30 R. at 35-100, L. 20Kč; *British* (Pl. n; C 4), Park-Str. 51; *Grand-Hôtel Bad* (Pl. z; D 5), Luther-Str., 60 R. at 50 90, L. 14-25, S. 12-20Kč; *Residenz-Hotel* (Pl. i; D 4), Kirchengasse 10, 45 R. at 40-100, L. or D. 20, P. 100-140Kč; *Post* (Pl. m; C 3), Eger-Str. 30, 200 beds (20 bathrooms), open in winter; *Russie-Brüder Hanika* (Pl. e; D 3), Obere Schiller-Str. 4, 100 beds (12 bathrooms) from 35Kč; *Paradies* (Pl. f; D 3), Obere Schiller-Str. 8; *Glattauer* (Pl. t, C 3; Jewish), Park-Str. 3, 75 beds from 50, B. 8, L. 20, D. 25Kč; *Nürnberger Hof* (Pl. o; D 5), Kirchengasse 8, 60 R. at 30-100, L. or D. 16-20, P. 80-150Kč, well spoken of, open in winter; *Richmond Park Hotel* (Pl. E 6), Posthof Promenade, 36 R.; *Württemberger Hof* (Pl. p; D 4), Markt-Platz, 60 R., well spoken of, open in winter; *Hopfenstock* (Pl. w; D 5), Dr.-David-Becher-Platz 21-25, 100 beds at 35-80Kč; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. s; B 2), Haupt-Str. 24, 87 R., good, with the Orpheum Variety Theatre; *Hannover* (Pl. u; D 4), Markt-Platz, 35 R., well spoken of; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. r; C 3), Eger-Str. 22, 30 R.; *Derby* (Pl. k; A 2), corner of Invaliden-Str. and Dr. W. Payer-Str., 60 R. at 25 60 (10 with bath at 60-70), B. 5, L. or D. 14Kč; *Lyon*, Haupt-Str. 502 (Pl. A B 2, 3), 30 R. at 17-35, B. 5, L. 14Kč, both suitable for passing travellers.

Lodgings abound (for a long stay the municipal regulations should be studied). Inquiries are answered by the secretary of the Kurhausbesitzer-Verein, Schiller-Str. 74 (daily, 8 a.m.-10 p.m.). The best situated and most expensive furnished rooms are in the Alte und Neue Wiese, Park-Str., Westend, and Gartenzeile, and on the Schlossberg. Besides the number, each house has its particular name.

Restaurants. **Pupp* (Pl. C 5, 6), Alte Wiese; **Weishaupt*, Alte Wiese 335; **Stadtpark* (Pl. C 3); **Kurhaus* (Pl. C 3); *Petter*, Kreuz-Str. 14 (Pl. D 3, 4); *Hopfenstock* (see above); *Hanika*, Obere Schiller-Str. 2 (Pl. C D 3); *Sanssouci* (Pl. D 6); *Schützenhaus* (see above); *Schwedisches Haus*, Sprudel-Str. 21 (Pl. D 4); *Engländer* (Pilsen beer), Haupt-Str. 564 (Pl. A B 2, 3).

Cafés (where breakfast is usually taken also). **Pupp* (Pl. C 5, 6; music daily); **Stadtpark* (Pl. C 3); *Elefant*, Alte Wiese 30 (Pl. C D 5); *Astoria*, Kreuz-Str. (Pl. D 3, 4); *Helenenhof* (Hotel Imperial; Pl. D 5), in a lofty situation (cable railway, see below); *Vaterland*, Neue Wiese 9. Also those mentioned on p. 487 seqq.

Karlsbad Wafers ('Oblaten'), a kind of thin waffle baked in iron moulds, are obtained at Karl Bayer's, Alte Wiese, Haupt-Str., and Kreuz-Strasse. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a simple variety of gingerbread without spices.

Wine Rooms. *Friedl*, Sprudel-Str. (Pl. D 4), with 'delicatessen'; *Wachau Wine Restaurant*, Kreuz-Str. 18 (Pl. D 3, 4).

Music in summer daily (7-8.30 a.m.) at the *Sprudel* and the *Mühlbrunnen* (April 16-30th and Oct. 1st-15th at the Sprudel only); in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 486) on Sun. & Thurs. 4-6 p.m., on Mon. & Fri. 7.30-9 p.m.; at *Pupp's* (see above), daily 4-6 p.m. and, except Fri., 7.30-9.30 p.m.; in the *Posthof* (p. 488) on Mon., Wed., & Fri. 4-6 p.m. (symphony concert, 5Kč), Sat. & Sun. 4-6 p.m. (free). Also in the *Freundschaftssaal* (p. 488) on Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun. 4-6 p.m., in the *Jägerhaus* (p. 489), daily at 4-6; and elsewhere.

Theatre (Pl. D 5), Neue Wiese, open late-April to late-Sept. and mid-Oct. to late-March (operettas, dramas, comedies). — *Orpheum Variety Theatre* in the Hotel Schützenhaus (p. 483).

Visitors' Tax for a stay of a week or more, 70-500Kč (seven classes), in winter (Oct.1st-March 31st) 50-450Kč; children under fourteen and servants 10Kč. — Baths Management in the town hall (Stadthaus; Pl. 6), second floor (week-days 8-2).

Post Office (Pl. B 3), corner of Gartenzeile and Haupt-Str., open week-days 7-7 (telegraph office on Sun. also). Branch-office (Pl. D 4) in the market-place.

Reading Rooms (one reserved for ladies) in the Kurhaus (1Kč per day, 5Kč per week, 15Kč per month).

Cabs. Horse Cabs from the Upper Station to the lower town (as far as the town hall; Pl. 6, D 4), with one horse 18-21, two horses 27-32Kč, to the upper town 21-24 and 31-36Kč; from the Lower Station to the lower town 14-18Kč (two-horse carriage 21-27Kč), to the upper town 17-21 and 25-31Kč; from one station to the other 14-18 and 21-27Kč. Cab tickets are issued to railway passengers on arrival. Luggage of over 60 kg. (132 lb.; 100 kg. or 220 lb. in two-horse carriages) 4Kč per 25 kg. (55 lb.). — The town from the Eger-Brücke to the Geysir Park is divided into five tariff-zones (Egerbrücke-town hall-Sanssouci-Posthof-Freundschaftssaal-Geysir Park): first zone 6Kč (two-horse carriage 12Kč), each zone more 2 and 4Kč. For all other drives in the town, 7 and 14Kč per 1/4 hr., each 1/4 hr. more 4 and 8Kč. For drives to and from the higher parts of the town 4-12Kč are charged extra. Drives outside the town by arrangement. Double fare at night (9-6). — Motor Cabs 5Kč per kilometre (2/3 M.); drives in the town and at night half as much again.

Motorbus from the Theater-Platz (Pl. D 5) to the stations, 1/2-1 hr. before the start of the trains, 5Kč; from the Eger-Brücke (Pl. A 2) to the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 2; D 6) 3 1/2Kč. For long-distance services, see p. 487.

Cable Railways from the Dr.-Becher-Platz (Pl. D 4, 5) to the Helenenhof (see above; 6.30 a.m.-12 midnight in summer) and from the Luther-Str. (Pl. D 5, 6) to the Hotel Imperial (p. 483; 7 a.m.-10 p.m. in summer); fare 60*h*, there and back 1Kč. — From the Alte Wiese (a little N. of the Goethe-Platz; Pl. C 5) to the Freundschaftshöhe (p. 488; 8-12.30 & 2-8) in 6 min., fare up 2 1/2, down 2, there and back 4Kč); halfway up is Hirschensprung station (p. 488; fare up 1 1/2, down 1, there and back 2Kč).

Baths. In the *First Baths* (Pl. C D 5): 'Sprudel' bath 16-20, aerated 'Sprudel' bath 20-32, peat bath 35-45, 'bath de luxe' 80Kč. — In the *Second Baths* (adjoining the Sprudel Colonnade; Pl. D 4), *Third Baths*

(Kurhaus; Pl. C 3), *Fourth Baths* (Pl. C 3), and *Fifth Baths* (Pl. B 2): 'Sprudel' 14-22, aerated 'Sprudel' 20-26, peat 28-36Kč. — In the *Sixth Baths* (Gas-Bad; Pl. E 6): gas bath 20-25Kč. — *Swimming Bath* (Pl. A 2; 8 a.m.-8 p.m.).

Art Shops. *Dr. Wallerstein*, Luther-Str. 5; *Richard Böhrs*, in the Hotel Pupp (p. 483). — Sprudelstein wares, mosaic work, and Karlsbad incrustations (objects incrusted with lime by the mineral waters) are sold by A. Tschamerhöll, in the Sprudel Colonnade (near the Sprudel).

Travel Bureaux. '*Cedok*', Mühlbrunn-Str. 14 (Pl. D 4); *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Mühlbrunn-Str., in the house called 'Palatin'; *Motorbus Company*, Kreuz-Str. 10 (Pl. D 3, 4).

Inquiry Office opposite the theatre (Pl. D 5).

British Vice-Consulate in the Bohemian Union Bank, market-place.

English Church (Pl. C 4; services in summer). — *Synagogue* (Pl. C 3, 4).

Sport. *Golf Course* (9 holes) near the Geysir-Park (Pl. B C 7; tennis-courts also). *Horse Racing* at Meierhöfen (p. 490). — The *Egerland Automobile Club*, Schiller-Str. 6 (Pl. C D 3) supplies information, triptyques (comp. p. xxviii), etc.

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day: in the morning Mühlbrunnen, Sprudel, along the left bank of the Tepl to Pirkenhammer, returning along the right bank viâ Bergwirtshaus, Stifter-Warte, and Dreikreuzberg. — 2nd Day: Hirschensprung, Jägerhaus, Aich, Hans Heiling Rock, and Elbogen.

Karlsbad or *Carlsbad*, Czech *Karlovy Vary* (1227 ft.), a celebrated spa with 22,500 inhab. (67,000 visitors in 1928), straggles along a narrow valley watered by the *Tepl*, which joins the Eger to the N.W. The wood-clad granite cliffs of the valley are made easily accessible by fine, well-kept paths.

Karlsbad is supposed to have been founded in 1349 by Emperor Charles IV., who is said to have discovered the warm springs while hunting, but it is beyond dispute that it was known as a spa before that date. Until the beginning of the 16th cent. the springs were used for bathing purposes only. In 1800 Karlsbad numbered 2200 inhabitants. The first large public bathing establishment was built in 1762.

The sixteen Karlsbad Springs, belonging to the group of radioactive alkaline springs containing Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda), differ from each other only in their degree of warmth (107-162° Fahr.) and the consequent greater or lesser amount of free carbonic acid gas. They are used both for drinking and bathing and are beneficial in complaints of the stomach, liver, gall-bladder, intestines, etc. The springs rise in the granite rock of the Tepl valley; the 'Sprudelquellen' break through a crust of sinter (known as Sprudelschale or Sprudelstein), the artificial apertures in which, several yards deep, require to be cleared and enlarged every year on account of the incrustations deposited by the water. — The oldest and most copious of the springs (440 gal. per minute) is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 19; 162° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl (comp. p. 486), from which the natural Karlsbad Sprudel salt is extracted. The *Hygiea-Quelle* is of the same temperature as the Sprudel. On the left bank are the cooler springs (107-140°), including the *Kaiser Karl IV.-Quelle* (Pl. 11), the *Markt-Brunnen* (Pl. 13), the *Schloss-Brunnen* (Pl. 17), the *Mühl-Brunnen* (Pl. 14), the *Neu-Brunnen* (Pl. 15), the *Bern-*

hards-Brunnen (Pl. 7), the *Theresien-Brunnen* (Pl. 20), the *Elisabeth-Rosen-Quelle* (Pl. 8), the *Felsen-Quelle* (Pl. 9), the *Spital-Quelle* (Pl. 18), the *Kurhaus-Quelle* (Pl. 12), the *Hochberger Quelle*, and the *Park-Quelle* (Pl. 10). About 5 or 6 a.m. the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. The crowd is often great at the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel. — The season lasts from April 15th to Oct. 1st, but the cure may also be undergone in winter.

On the N. the town extends to Eger, but the busiest part of it is in the quarter bounded by the Elisabeth-Park (Pl. B 2) on the N. and the Hotel Pupp (Pl. C 5, 6) on the S. — The *Fifth Baths* (Pl. B 2; inspection on Thurs., 2-3, free) are in the Elisabeth-Park. The pretty **Stadt-Park** (Pl. C 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, contains the restaurant mentioned on p. 483, with a colonnade contiguous, where the Park-Quelle rises. To the N., on the opposite bank, are the *Fourth Baths* (Pl. C 3), erected in 1880 and enlarged in 1926, with peat baths. — To the S.W. from the Stadt-Park runs the Park-Strasse, in which, on the left, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. C 3, 4), by Wolf (1878), and on the right the *Kurhaus of the Red Cross* (Pl. B C 4) and the *Russian Church*, by Wiedemann (1897).

The Stadt-Park is adjoined on the S.E. by the *Military Bath House* (Pl. C 3), with the *Hochberger Quelle*. To the S. stands the **Kurhaus** (1867; dancing on Sat. from 9), with the *Third Baths*, and farther on are the Kurhaus-Quelle (Pl. 12) and Felsen-Quelle (Pl. 9) and the **Mühlbrunnen Colonnade** (Pl. C D 4), of the Corinthian order, built in 1872-81 by J. Zitek. The Elisabeth-Rosen-Quelle, Theresien-Brunnen, Bernhards-Brunnen, Neu-Brunnen, and Mühl-Brunnen are all in the colonnade. The *English Church* (Pl. C 4; 1877) is above it.

The Mühlbrunn-Str. leads from the colonnade to the Market Place (Pl. D 4), where the Kaiser-Karl IV.-Quelle (Pl. 11) and Markt-Brunnen (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden *Marktbrunn Colonnade* (1878), which is overlooked by the *Stadt-Turm*. A baroque *Trinity Column* (1716) rises at the S. end of the market-place. Higher up are the colonnades of the *Schloss-Brunnen* (Pl. 17; lift up 60, down 40*h*), dating from 1913.

From the lower end of the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the **Sprudel Colonnade** (Pl. D 4; 1879). Within this rise the Hygica-Quelle (l.) and the **Sprudel* (r.; p. 485), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, varying in strength (highest 33 ft.). In the corner to the right are the 'Sprudel Towers', where the most powerful springs flow over. The underground curb or framework enclosing the Sprudel may be inspected on Sat. mornings (apply at the springs office, Schloss-Platz 8, Pl. D 4; free). — The Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary Magdalene* (Pl. 4), ni the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, is a domed building with two towers, built in 1733-36 from plans by Kilian Ignaz Dientzen-

hofer, with terraces in front. The *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D E 4; 1404 ft.), higher up (ascend the Schulgasse, then turn left), contains a statue of Emperor Charles IV. (see p. 442), by Josef Max (1858), on a pillar, and the grounds of the *Panorama* (Pl. D 4; café-restaurant; 1414 ft.), with a charming view of the town. The primary school (Erste Volksschule; Pl. E 5), S. of the Stadt-Garten, in the Helenen-Str., houses the small *Municipal Museum* (open March 15th-Oct. 15th on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 2-5; 3Kč), with geological and historical collections and the town library. Café Helenenhof, see p. 484.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the shady **Alte Wiese** (Pl. C D 5), the most frequented promenade in Karlsbad, with fashionable shops. From 9 to 10 p.m. the street is filled with motor-cars and carriages driving up and down. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Platz* and the *Pupp Gardens*.

The *Theatre*, designed by Fellner and Helmer (1886), is in the **Neue Wiese** (Pl. C D 5), on the opposite (right) bank of the Tepl.

The *First Baths* (Pl. C D 5; open for inspection daily, 3-4, 3Kč), in the Marienbader Str., were also designed by Fellner and Helmer (1895). The street goes on past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 2; 1856) to the Karls-Brücke (see below). Close by are the *Gas Baths* (Sixth; Pl. E 6), by R. Wels (1927).

Motorbuses. Red cars: from the Eger-Brücke (Pl. A 2) to the *Geysir Park* (p. 488; in summer only; 5Kč), to *Alt-Rohlau* (p. 492; 3Kč 90*h*), and to *Aich* (p. 490; 3Kč 90*h*); from the Custom House (Pl. B C 2, 3) to *Dallwitz* (p. 490; 3Kč 90*h*); from the Theater-Platz (Pl. D 4, 5) to *Pirkenhammer* (see below; 5½Kč), to *Fischern* (porcelain factory, p. 490; in summer only; 6Kč), and to *Meierhöfen* (glass factory; p. 490; 6Kč). Yellow cars, starting from the general post office (Pl. B 3), run to *Elbogen* (p. 490; ¾ hr., 9Kč) or *Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn* (p. 491; ¾ hr., 9Kč).

Charabancs (starting from the Becher-Platz, Pl. D 4, 5) make regular trips to the *Hans Heiling Restaurant* (p. 490; 15Kč), *Hermannstein* (p. 490; 50Kč), the *Erzgebirge* (St. Joachimstal, p. 476; Ober-Wiesenthal, p. 492; Keilberg, p. 477; Johann-Georgenstadt, p. 492; 36-90Kč), *Marienbad* (p. 493; 55Kč), *Prague* (p. 437; starting at 9 a.m. and returning from Prague at 9 p.m.; there and back 220Kč), etc.

Walks on the Left Bank of the Tepl.

To Pirkenhammer (1 hr.; motorbus, see above; railway, see p. 492). The way through the Tepl valley to Pirkenhammer is the most popular of the many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood of Karlsbad (sign-posts everywhere). From the Pupp Hotel we go S. by the *Goethe-Weg* (Pl. C 5, 6), where a bust of Goethe, by A. Donndorf (1883), commemorates the poet's thirteen visits to Karlsbad in 1785-1823. We proceed viâ the *Sanssouci Café* (Pl. D 6) and the (10 min.) *Industrial Art Hall* (Pl. E 6; samples depot; weekdays, 8-12 & 2-7, free), to the *Schiller Monument*, by Hiller (1909). Farther on, leaving the *Karls-Brücke* on the left, we follow the Posthof Promenade. On the right is the *Körner Monument* (Pl. E 6) and a little way down to the left the base of a statue of Emperor

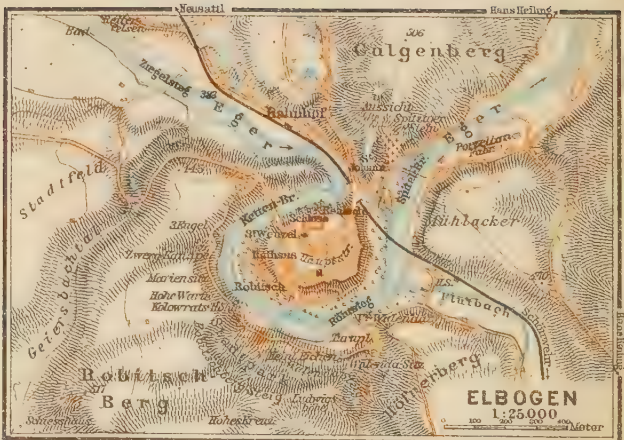
Francis Joseph I., where a monument to Beethoven by Hugo Uher is to be erected. The cafés *Richmond* (Pl. E 6; hotel, see p. 483; hence to Pirkenhammer, see p. 490) and *Schweizerhof* (Pl. E 5) are on the opposite bank of the Tepl. We soon come to the *Posthof Café* (Pl. E 7; 8 min.), with fine gardens, then the *Freundschaftssaal* (Pl. C D 7; 12 min.) and the *Geysir Park* ('Kaffee-Park'; Pl. B C 7; 10 min.), with a golf-course and tennis-courts. Thence in 20 min. more (cross the Tepl to the left after 10 min., near the fork; the road to the right goes on to Marienbad, 24½ M., comp. p. 492) to **Pirkenhammer,** usually known as *Hammer* (1286 ft.; Café-Restaurants Linderhof and Schützenmühle, the latter with a shooting-range). The large porcelain factory of Messrs. Fischer & Mieg stands at the upper end of the village. To the left behind the factory a shady path ascends to the (40 min.) *Meserý Hill* (Schlossberg, 2037 ft.; restaurant a little below the top), with a good circular view. — From the porcelain factory a footpath leads along the right bank of the *Lammitzbach*, past the *Massa-Mühle* and the *Donawitzer Mühle* (inn), to the (1 hr.) *Wütender Stein*, a rocky gorge. — From Pirkenhammer viâ the Veitsberg to Karlsbad, see p. 490.

To the Freundschaftshöhe, 40 minutes' walk to the W. from the Goethe-Platz (Pl. C 5). It is easier by the cable railway mentioned on p. 484, with Hirschensprung halt (Pl. B C 5; see below) halfway. Near the terminus of **Freundschaftshöhe** (1821 ft.; Pl. B 5, 6) are a café-restaurant and a view-tower. Hence we walk straight ahead (S.W.), then descend and turn to the left to a (8 min.; r.) shelter-hut, then either go straight on again to the (18 min.) Bild, or bear to the right for the (5 min.) Russelsitz (p. 489).

To the Hirschensprung and the Aussichtshöhe, ½ hr. each. From the N. end of the Alte Wiese we ascend W., at first by means of steps, farther up either following a zigzag path to the right through rocks or an easier path to the left to the cross on the ***Hirschensprung** (Pl. C 4; 1621 ft.; café; cable railway, see p. 484), with an admirable view of Karlsbad and the Tepl valley. Close by is a bust of Peter the Great, who stayed here in 1711 and 1712. We next follow the *Jubiläums-Weg* either N. past the bench called 'Himmel auf Erden', finally descending the Aicher Str. to the Schlossberg, or S.E. to the cable railway halt (8 min.; p. 484); close by is *Findlater's Obelisk* (1588 ft.), whence we proceed S.E. past the Ecce Homo Chapel (see below) to the Aussichtshöhe (¼ hr.; see below). — From the Goethe-Platz the Mariengasse leads to the *Marien-Kapelle* (Pl. C 5; 1770), from which we bear to the right, below the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz* (1512 ft.), to reach the (20 min.) *Ecce Homo Chapel* (1509 ft.; hence by the Faulenzer-Weg down in 25 min. to the road in the Tepl valley, ¼ hr. short of the beginning of Pirkenhammer village, see above) and the top of the (8 min.) **Aussichtshöhe** (Pl. C D 6; 1663 ft.).

Johanngeorgenstadt
Schlackenwerth
Lichtenstadt
Rossnitz
Zettlitz
Weheditz
Altrohlau
Porzellan-Fabr.
Alt Fischern
Porzellan-Fabr.
Pulschirn
Fischern Neustadt
Unterer Bhf.
Spitzmühle
Glas-Fabr.
Neu Pulschirn
Chodenbach
Donitz
Gut Meierhöfen
KARLS-BAD
Porzellan-Fabr.
Rennbahn
Eger-Elbogen
Elbogen-Karlsbad
Elbogen-Asch
Neu Donitz
Schwimmer-Forsthaus-platz
Jägerhaus
Sprudel
Alt Meierhöfen
Taschwitz
Echo
Belvedere
Meierhöfe
Eger
Schloss
Asch
Schafteich
St. Leonhard
Predigt-Stuhl
Berg Tr.
Forsthaus
Aberg
Stadt Asch
Porzellanhammer
Schmidt-B.
Hoher Riss
Wildpark
Tafelberg
Hirsch-B.
Pirken-hammer
Schützen-haus
Friedhof
Porzellan-Fabr.
Schloss-B.
Messer Hohe
Massamühle
Mariethal
Donawitz
Geograph. Anstalt von
0
2 Kilometer

Anschluss an die Reisekarte Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn 4.6 km
Dallwitz
Schobrowitz
Egerleiten
Eger
Salteles
Giesshübler Hüllberg Herrschaftswald
Stifter Warte
Karoleri Bl.
Espenthor
Aspenwald
Veits berg
Flughafen
Kohlhau
Grus
Engelhaus 600 m
Prag
1:75000
km
Kalte Bg.
Giesshübl
Purkstein
Rittergrün
Buchkoppe
Pubritz
Bärenhäuseln
Forsths.
Gryescherfels
Eger
Egerbrücken
Zwergbücher Wand
Schwedelberg
Fischerhof
Schönitz
Waldberg
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Viâ the Bild or the Echo to the Aberg, $1^1/_2$ or $1^3/_4$ hr. We walk viâ the Schlossberg or through the Park-Str. to the *Jägerhaus Karl des Vierten Café* (Pl. B 5; 1529 ft.; 25 min.). A little higher up the Carola-Weg leads to the right, below the Freundschaftshöhe (l.; see p. 488), to a shelter-hut on the Bildweg, and we then turn half-right (to the right for the Russelsitz, see below) to reach the (35 min.) *Bild* (1785 ft.; pavilion; hence to Pirkenhammer in $^1/_2$ hr. by the Esterházy-Weg, crossing the Marienbad road), a forest-clearing with an image (Bild) of the Virgin. We now follow the road straight on and after a few paces either bear to the right for the St. Leonhard Restaurant ($^1/_4$ hr.; see below) or to the left for the ***Aberg** (25 min.; 1978 ft.), with a café-restaurant and a view-tower 62 ft. high. — From the Jägerhaus (see above) we follow the Aicher Str. and then the Russel-Weg (l.), passing the *Russelsitz* (Pl. A 6; 1696 ft.; no view), to the *Echo* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 1716 ft.), and beyond the *St. Leonhard-Kapelle* (l.; 1644 ft.) reach the *St. Leonhard Restaurant* (20 min.; 1657 ft.). The Aberg is 15-20 min. S. from here, and Aich (p. 490) $^1/_2$ hr. W.

Walks on the Right Bank of the Tepl.

Viâ the Dreikreuzberg and the Stifter-Warte to the Bergwirtshaus, $1^3/_4$ hr. To reach the *Dreikreuzberg Café-Restaurant* (Pl. DE 3; $^1/_2$ hr.), with a splendid view of Karlsbad and its environs, we ascend the Andreasgasse, the prolongation of the Sprudel-Str. (Pl. D 4) to the N.W., cross the Panorama-Str., turn right to reach the *Egerländer Café* and to the right again beyond it. An alternative route is to follow the Schulgasse from the Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4; D 4), turn left beyond the gymnasium (Turnhalle), and pass the Stadt-Garten (p. 487) to reach the Café-Restaurant Panorama (Pl. D 4; p. 487); beyond the poor-house we ascend in windings viâ the *Hubertusburg*. — From the Dreikreuzberg Café we reach the top of the *Dreikreuzberg* (1808 ft.; view) in 5 min., and the *Ottos-Höhe* (Pl. E 3; 1959 ft.; view limited) in 12 min. more. Another $^1/_2$ hr. brings us to the ***Stifter-Warte** (2087 ft.; café-restaurant), with a view-tower 98 ft. high (180 steps; magnificent panorama).

The Stifter-Warte may also be reached by taking the Prager Gasse (Pl. D E 5) from the Magdalenen-Kirche, following the Sonnengasse to the left, and ascending to the right, crossing the Panorama-Str. ($^3/_4$ hr.). Or we may keep straight on beyond the Egerländer Café (see above) and turn to the right after a few minutes by the easy Adalbert-Stifter-Weg, which finally passes a view-pavilion ($1^1/_4$ hr.).

From the Stifter-Warte we proceed S.E. in 15-20 min. to the *Bergwirtshaus* (extensive view; aerodrome, see p. 483), on the Prague high-road, reached from the Magdalenen-Kirche direct in $^3/_4$-1 hr.

To reach Pirkenhammer from the Bergwirtshaus ($1^3/_4$ hr.) viâ the Veitsberg (see p. 490) we take a footpath to the S.W., cutting off a bend in the road (10 min.). Farther down we cross the road to the left and in $^1/_4$ hr. come to the Taxis-Bank (see p. 490). — Footpaths lead E. from the

Bergwirtshaus to the (1 hr.) little town of *Engelhaus* (2083 ft.: Stadt Karlsbad Inn), at the foot of a phonolite cliff crowned by the ruin of Engelhaus or Engelburg (2339 ft.; ¼ hr. from the church; gratuity). A road entering the woods to the N. just short of Engelhaus, near an old brewery, and turning to the left (sign-post) after ¾ hr., leads to (25 min.) the *Schömitzstein* or *Hermannstein* (2103 ft.; rfmts. at the keeper's house below; charabanc, see p. 487), a phonolite rock rising to the S. of *Schömitz* (p. 491) and affording a fine view.

From the Café Richmond to Pirkenhammer, 1 or 1¾ hr. From the Café Richmond (Pl. E 6) we may either follow the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg S. along the hillside to the (1 hr.) road coming from the Geysir Park (comp. p. 488) and take this to the left to the Restaurant Linderhof (5 min.; p. 488). Or we may wind along higher up the hillside viâ the (½ hr.) *Taxis-Bank* (a bench) to a (18 min.) fork, whence the **Veitsberg** (2093 ft.; view-platform and restaurant), to the left, is reached in 12 minutes. We return to the fork, bear to the left past the *Herolds-Ruhe Pavilion*, and on reaching the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg (½ hr.; see above) follow it to the left to the Restaurant Linderhof (¼ hr.; p. 488).

From Karlsbad to Dallwitz, 50 min. N.E. (motorbus, see p. 487; railway, see p. 477). Walkers cross the Eger at *Drahowitz* (Pl. CD 1), then descend a footpath along the left bank. — *Dallwitz* (Restaurant Zur Körnereiche) is a village with a porcelain factory, beautiful oaks (extolled in the poems of Theodor Körner), and a handsome château with a park containing a bronze monument to Körner by L. Tischler (1911).

Longer Excursions.

To Elbogen (railway, see pp. 477, 493; motor-cab 35 Kč; motorbus, see p. 487). The High Road crosses the Eger-Brücke (Pl. A 2) to reach *Fischern*, Czech *Rybáře* (1½ M.; motorbus, see p. 487), a town numbering 12,000 inhab. with a technical school for potters and a porcelain factory (visitors admitted; Café-Restaurant 'Japanischer Porzellan-Pavillon', on the island in the lake; boating). The road goes on S.W. viâ (2¼ M.) *Meierhöfen* (visitors admitted to the glass factory except on Sat. and Sun.; motorbus, see p. 487), with a racecourse, to Elbogen (7½ M.; p. 491). — Walkers follow the Proskowetz-Weg S.W. from the Café Jägerhaus Karl des Vierten (p. 489) to the (20 min.) Schopenhauer-Platz (1644 ft.), with a forester's house, then take the Hegelweg to (35 min.) *Aich* (1263 ft.; Schloss-Restaurant, with view; motorbus, see p. 487; railway, see p. 492; boat to the Hans Heiling Rock), with a restored château. We ascend the high-road S.W., then descend a road along the right bank of the Eger to the (35 min.) good Café-Restaurant Hans Heiling (1273 ft.; charabanc, see p. 487). Opposite (ferry) is the *Hans Heiling Rock*. The curiously shaped granite formations are connected with the legend, used by Marschner for an opera in 1833, to the effect that a mountain-spirit married a mortal and then turned her and her relations into rocks from motives of jealousy. The road now runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the Eger (the footpath keeps to the right bank), to Elbogen (1½ hr.; p. 491).

Elbogen (see the plan, p. 489; station 1293 ft.; castle 1453 ft.; Weisses Ross, Pl. a, with view-veranda, 15 R., good) is a town of 5000 inhab. picturesquely situated on a granite rock around which flows the *Eger*. The large *Castle* (12-18th cent.), once the property of the Margraves of Vohburg (p. 470), is now used in part as a prison (visitors admitted, 2Kč; fine view from the chapel windows). The town museum, in the Markgrafenhaus (daily, 10-12 & 1 till dark, 3Kč), outside the castle gate, contains the town clock (Augsburg silver work of c. 1690), documents, minerals, Bohemian porcelain, and a meteoric stone weighing 37 lb. known as the 'Verwunschener Graf' ('enchanted count'); the 11th cent. castle keep may be entered from the museum also. The porcelain factory on the right bank of the Eger was founded by the Haidinger brothers, friends of Goethe's, in 1814. A curious group of rocks known as the *Spitziger Stein* stands on the N.E. of the town.

From the suspension-bridge (1833-36) a pretty walk (1¾ hr.) is up the high-road, then to the left after 8 min. and through the wooded *Geiersbach-Tal* to the (20 min.) Restaurant Schiesshaus. Hence we ascend to the left to the (25 min.) *Hohes Kreuz*, a chapel, and descend again by the 'Walenda-Steig' (view of the town). In another ¼ hr. we keep straight on, avoiding the path to the left, and farther on follow the high-road to the left (a footpath by the Eger leads through the so-called *Kolowrat Cavern*) back to the suspension-bridge (¾ hr. from the Hohes Kreuz).

To Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn. The old High Road (8¾ M.; motor-bus, see p. 487), known as the 'Giesshübler Strasse' (Pl. D 1), leads from *Drahowitz* (1 M. from the Stadt-Park) to the E. to a (2¼ M.) fork N. of a forester's house, then straight on, partly through woods, to the (4¼ M.) junction with the new road. This runs from Drahowitz along the right bank of the Eger, past (3¾ M.) the woodland café of *St. Hubertus*. About ¼ M. beyond the junction we either go on to the left along the Eger viâ (6¼ M.) *Egerbrücken* and (7¼ M.) *Eichenhof* to *Giesshübl* (8¾ M.; see below), or turn to the right viâ (5¼ M.) *Satteles*, *Schömitz* (6¼ M.; p. 490), and (7¼ M.) *Eichenhof*. — Pedestrians (3 hrs.) from the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. D 4) turn N. by the Andreasgasse to reach the Café Egerländer (p. 489), then go E. past the cemeteries to the (¾ hr.) forester's house mentioned above, then follow the high-road. — **Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn** (1116 ft.; Sanatorium & Hydropathic, closed in winter; Hotel Kronprinz) is a spa pleasantly situated on the Eger, with a famous mineral spring, the waters of which, known as Mattoni's Giesshübler Sauerbrunn, have been exported since 1522. Railway to Wickwitz, see p. 476.

An attractive one-day excursion may be made from Karlsbad to the Keilberg. From the Upper Station we take the train (1-1½ hr.; comp. pp. 477, 476) to St. Joachimsthal, changing at Schlackenwerth. In summer there are also through express rail-motors (55 min.) which start from the Lower Station. The ascent of the Keilberg (see p. 477) from St. Joachimsthal takes 1¾-2 hrs.

From Karlsbad to Johann-Georgenstadt, 39¼ M. to the N.W., railway in 2¾ hrs., starting from the Lower Station. — 2½ M. *Karlsbad Upper Station* (p. 483). — 5 M. *Alt-Rohlau*, Czech *Stará Role* (1312 ft.), with porcelain factories. — The line ascends N.W. in the pleasant valley of the Rohlaubach, and beyond (15½ M.) *Neudek*, Czech *Nejdek* (1834 ft.), a prettily situated little industrial town, passes through several tunnels and industrial villages and in two bends, first S.E., then N.E., to (25½ M.) *Saifenhäusl*, Czech *Seify* (2733 ft.). Hence we may ascend the granite *Peindlberg* (3195 ft.; view-tower), ½ hr. W. — The train winds up and crosses the mountain-ridge at a height of 3000 ft. — 29¾ M. *Bärringen-Abertham*, Czech *Pernink-Abertamy* (2959 ft.). Hence we may walk E. viâ (¼ hr.) *Bärringen* (2726 ft.) to (½ hr.) *Abertham* (2887 ft.; Stadt Wien, 20 R.), two small industrial towns, then follow a marked path S.E. up to the ¾ hr.) basaltic **Plessberg** (3369 ft.), with an inn. Admirable panorama from the view-tower. — Beyond (31¾ M.) *Platten*, Czech *Horní Blatná* (2848 ft.), our train crosses the Saxon frontier. — 39¼ M. *Johann-Georgenstadt* (2218 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 26 R.), a small mining and industrial town, and thence to Zwickau, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

Two Main Roads lead N. from Karlsbad across the Erzgebirge. One turns N.W. beyond the Eger-Brücke (Pl. A 2) and goes on viâ (3 M.) *Alt-Rohlau* (1312 ft.; see above) to (11¼ M.) *Neudek* (1834 ft.; see above), then crosses the (20 M.) Saxon frontier (3080 ft.) to reach (27¼ M.) *Eibenstock* (2103 ft.; Rathaus, 20 R.), a little industrial town (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'). Thence viâ Zwickau to Leipzig or viâ Chemnitz to Berlin. — The second main road turns N.E. from Karlsbad (to the N. of the Upper Station, Pl. A 1) and proceeds viâ (7½ M.) *Schlackenwerth* (1312 ft.; p. 476) to (12½ M.) *St. Joachimsthal* (2559 ft.; p. 476), beyond (16¼ M.) *Gottesgab* (3372 ft.; road to the right to the Keilberg, 2½ M., p. 477) crossing the Saxon frontier to reach (18¾ M.) *Ober-Wiesenthal* (2989 ft.; Sport-Hotel, 100 R.), with 2700 inhab., much visited in summer and for its winter sports (comp. Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'). Thence viâ Chemnitz to Berlin or viâ Freiberg to Dresden.

Railway from Karlsbad to *Eger* or viâ *Komotau* to *Aussig* or *Prague*, see R. 52; to *Marienbad*, see R. 55.

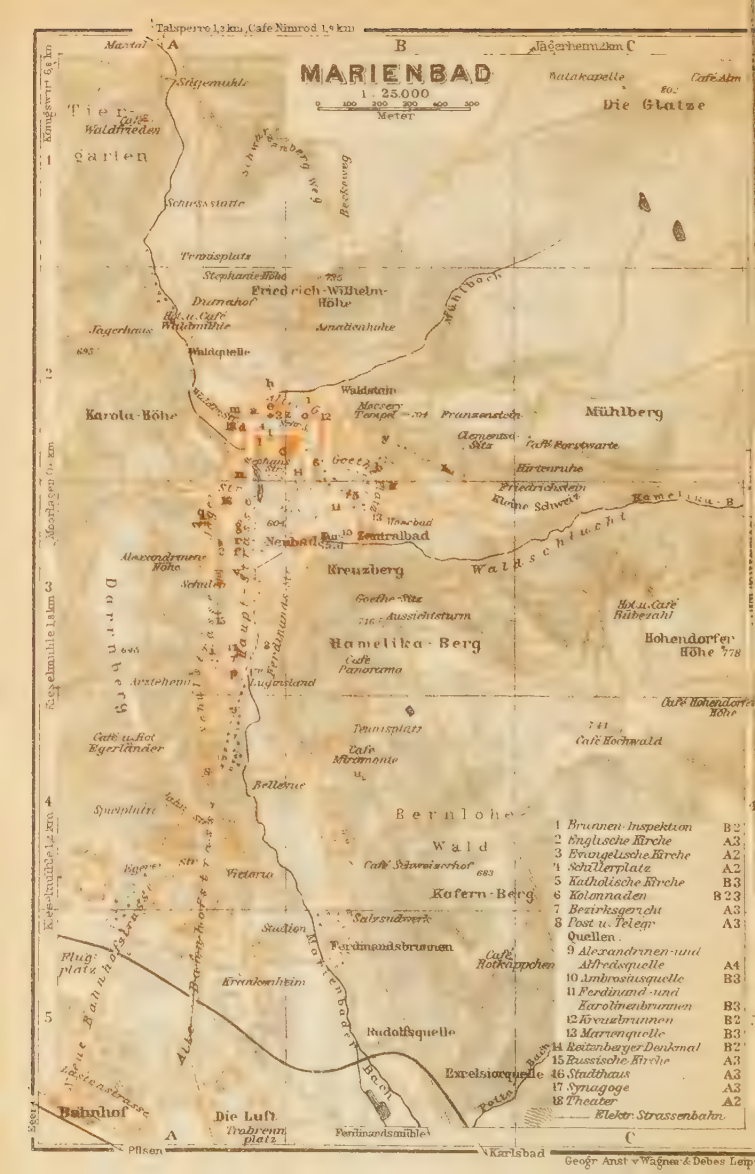
Motorbuses, see p. 487.

55. From Karlsbad to Marienbad.

Railway, 38 M. Express rail-motors in summer in 1½ hr. (38Kč 10, 25Kč 40*h*), ordinary trains in 2-2½ hrs. (21Kč 60, 14Kč 40*h*). — Motorbus, see p. 487.

Road, 28 M. We quit *Karlsbad* (see p. 483) by the Posthof Promenade (Pl. E 6, 7), and at the fork (p. 488) 3 M. from the Stadt-Platz keep to the right (left for Pirkenhammer, p. 488). — At a (5 M.) second bifurcation we cross the Tepl to the left. — 13¾ M. *Petschau* (1614 ft.; see p. 493). — 20½ M. *Einsiedl* (2133 ft.; branch to the left ¼ hr. farther on for Tepl, 5½ M., see p. 493). — 28 M. *Marienbad* (2060 ft.), see p. 493.

Karlsbad, see p. 483. — The train, starting from the Lower Station (Pl. A 2), ascends to (2½ M) *Aich*, a little E. of the village (p. 490). — We then thread a short tunnel to reach (3¾ M.) *Aich-Pirkenhammer*, Czech *Doubi* (1496 ft.), whence a road leads E. past the (5 min.) Wildpark Restaurant to Pirkenhammer (1¾ M.; p. 488). To the left is the Aberg (p. 489), and to the right the *Kaiserwald*, a massif 3238 ft. high, rises between Karlsbad and Marienbad. — Farther on we follow the winding *Tepl Valley*,


MARIENBAD
1 : 25.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Talsperre 1,3 km
Cafe Nimrod 1,9 km
Jägerhem 1,1 km
Maxtal
Schlegelmühle
Tier-garten
Café Waldfrieden
Königsweg 6,8 km
Schweizerberg
Beckerweg
Schießstätte
Tennisplatz
Stephanie-Höhe
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Höhe
Dianahof
Hôtel u. Café Waldmühle
Jagerhaus
Waldquelle
Amalienruhe
Mehlbach
Waldheim
Karola-Höhe
Mooreyer Tempel
Franzensteig
Mühlberg
Clementinen-Sitz
Café Forstwarte
Gretl
Gretlbach
Hirtenruhe
Friedrichstein
Kleine Schweiz
Kamelika-Bad
Moorbad
Neubad
Zentralbad
Alexandrinen-Höhe
Schule
Kreuzberg
Waldschlucht
Goethe-Sitz
Aussichtsturm
Hôtel u. Café Rübezahl
Hamelika-Berg
Hohendorfer Höhe 778
Café Panorama
Arztehem
Waldesland
Darrberg
Kegelmühle 1,4 km
Moorlagen 0,4 km
Café Hohendorfer Höhe
Tennisplatz
Café u. Hôt. Egerländer
Café Miramonte
Café Hochwald
Bellevue
Spielplatz
Bernlohe
Wald
Café Schweizerhof
Victoria
Kafern-Berg
Salzsiederei
Stadion
Ferdinandsbrunnen
Café Rotkäppchen
Flugplatz
Krankenheim
Rudolfsquelle
Exelsiorquelle
Bahnhof
Die Luft
Trabrennplatz
Ferdinandsmühle
Pilsen
Karlsbad
Die Glatze
Waldkapelle
Café Alm
1 Brunnen-Inspektion B2
2 Englische Kirche A3
3 Evangelische Kirche A2
4 Schillerplatz A2
5 Katholische Kirche B3
6 Kolonnaden B 23
7 Bezirksgericht A3
8 Post u. Telegr. A3
Quellen
9 Alexandrinen- und Adelheidsquelle A4
10 Ambrosiusquelle B3
11 Ferdinand- und Karolinenbrunnen B3
12 Kreuzbrunnen B2
13 Marienquelle B3
14 Reitenberger Denkmal B2
15 Russische Kirche A3
16 Stadthaus A3
17 Synagoge A3
18 Theater A2
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

crossing the river twice. — From (10½ M.) *Schönwehr* a branch-line runs to Elbogen (13¾ M.; p. 491). — Crossing the Tepl twice more and passing through a tunnel, we next come to (13¾ M.) *Petschau*, Czech *Bečov nad Teplou* (1614 ft.; railway restaurant), a town numbering 2250 inhab. with a school of music and an old castle (left of the railway), visited in summer. — The Tepl valley contracts. We cross the river eight times and traverse four tunnels.

23½ M. **Tepl**, Czech **Teplá** (2156 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel), a town of 2700 inhab., has a baroque deanery church of the 18th century. About 1¼ M. to the S.E. of the station is *Tepl Abbey* (rfmts. in the inn), a Premonstratensian house founded in 1193, with a double-towered Romanesque pillared basilica of 1197 (interior remodelled in the baroque style), a library of 70,000 vols. (including 500 incunabula and 600 MSS.) transferred to a new building (1907), and a museum comprising pictures, natural history collections, porcelain, etc. (men visitors admitted to the library and museum on Mon. & Wed., 2.30-6).

The Tepl valley widens again and we observe a small lake on the right. — Beyond (28½ M.) *Habakladrau*, Czech *Ovesné Kladruby* (2316 ft.), we see (r.) the basaltic *Podhorn* (2776 ft.; marked path from the station in 40 min.), which commands an extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtel-Gebirge, and Böhmer-Wald. — The train descends to (32¼ M.) *Wilkowitz*, Czech *Vlkovice* (2142 ft.; view to the left), then threads a tunnel and crosses the *Auscha* to reach (38 M.) *Marienbad.*

Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně).

Station (Pl. A 5; restaurant), ½ hr. S. of the middle of the town. Cabs, see p. 494; porter to the town 4-6Kč for luggage up to 12 kg. (26 lb.) in weight, 6-8Kč up to 25 kg. (55 lb.), and 9-12Kč up to 120 kg. (264 lb.); tram to the town in 10 min. (2Kč 40*h*). — Customs and passport examination (both on entering and leaving Czechoslovakia) at the station and in the house 'Sanssouci', Haupt-Str. 45.

Air Service, see p. xxii. The aerodrome (Flugplatz; Pl. A 5) is in the Neue Bahnhof-Str., a litte N. of the station; motor-cars convey passengers hither from the 'Čedok' travel bureau, Haupt-Str. 45, ½ hr. before the start of the aeroplane.

Hotels (most of them closed in winter). **Esplanade* (Pl. X; B 2), 160 beds (90 bathrooms) from 90, B. 15, L. 25, D. 30Kč, first-class; **Ott* (Pl. a; A 2), N. side of the Schiller-Platz, 80 R.; **Weimar* (Pl. b; B 2), Goethe-Platz 9, 100 R. at 70-140 (30 with bath at 180-200), B. 10, L. or D. 24-30Kč; **Klinger* (Pl. c; AB 2), Stephans-Str., 250 R.; **Carlton* (Pl. h; A 2), Alleegasse, by the woods, 170 beds (45 bathrooms) from 60, B. 15, L. or D. 28Kč.; **Egerländer* (Pl. d; A 2), W. side of the Schiller-Platz, 60 R.; **Imperial* (Pl. e; A 2), Alleegasse 183, 60 R. at 50-80 (10 with bath at 150-200), B. 10, L. 18, D. 24Kč; **Stern* (Pl. k; B 3), Goethe-Platz 7, 200 beds at 80-140 (40 with bath at 200-300), B. 10, L. or D. 26Kč; **Palast-Hotel Fürstenhof* (Pl. f; A 3), Haupt-Str. 100, 140 R. at 50-90 (25 with bath at 120-160), B. 8, L. or D. 20Kč; *New York* (Pl. g; A 3), Haupt-Str. 50, 90 R. at 45-80 (15 with bath at 100-140), B. 8, L. or D. 20Kč; *Casino* (Pl. i; A 3); Schul-Str., 100 R. from 40 (6 with bath from 80), B. 7, L. or D. 12-21Kč,

Royal (Pl. y; B 2), above the Goethe-Platz, 80 R.; *Rauscher* (Pl. v; A 3), Haupt-Str. 140, 50 R.; *Machof* (Pl. z; A B 2), Schiller-Platz. — *Tepler Haus* (Pl. 1; A 2), Stephans-Str., 100 R.; *Leipzig* (Pl. o; B 2), Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. 24, 60 R. at 40-60 (7 with bath at 70-120), B. 8, L. 16, S. 12, P. 70-80Kč; *Hyde Park*, Bellevue 244 (Pl. A B 4), 50 R. at 40-60 (20 with bath at 60-80), B. 8, L. 16, D. 18, P. 80-100Kč; *Delphin* (Pl. m; A 2), Theater-Platz 4, 50 R. from 25, B. 8, L. or D. 20, P. from 65Kč; *Neptun* (Pl. n; A 2), Haupt-Str. 43, 39 R. at 30-80, L. 18-26, D. 25Kč; *Marienbader Mühle* (Pl. p; A 3), Haupt-Str. 61, 50 R.; *Wagner* (Pl. q; A 3), 43 R. at 45-75, L. 18Kč, *Habermann's Hotel Annaberg* (Pl. w; A 3), 50 R., both Jäger-Str.; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. r; A 3), Haupt-Str. 52, 40 R. at 45-80Kč; *Continental* (Pl. s; A 4), Haupt-Str. 230, 40 R. at 15-40, L. 12-20, P. 50-80Kč, open all the year, with variety theatre. — *Bahnhofs-Hotel Central*, opposite the station, 30 R. at 18-30, L. 12, P. 40-60Kč, open all the year. — *Walhalla* (Pl. t; A 2), Schiller-Platz 66, Jewish, 50 R. at 40-80, B. 8, L. 26, P. 100-140Kč. — Numerous Lodging Houses and Pensions (for a longer stay visitors should consult the municipal regulations).

Hotels outside the Town. **Rübezahl* (Pl. C 3; p. 496), 20 min. E. of the Neubad, 40 R.; **Höhen-Hotel Egerländer* (Pl. A 4), S.W. of the town, with an extensive view, 25 R.; **Waldmühle* (Pl. A 2; p. 496), 60 R. at 80-90, B. 11½, L. 18-24Kč; **Miramonte* (Pl. u; B 4), 60 R.

Restaurants in the hotels. Also in the *Kursaal* (Pl. B 3); *Utschig*, Haupt-Str. 66, with terrace. — Wine Restaurants. *Glocke*, Haupt-Str. 68 (Pl. A 3); *Stöhr*, Schiller-Platz (Pl. 4; A 2).

Cafés (outside the town). **Höhen-Hotel Egerländer*, see above; **Rübezahl*, see above; *Waldmühle*, see above; *Miramonte* (Pl. B 4); *Panorama* (Pl. B 3; p. 496); *Martal* (p. 496); *Forstwarte* (p. 496); *Alm* (Pl. C 1); *Schweizerhof* (Pl. B 1); *Hochwald* (Pl. C 1); *Kieselmühle*, with swimming-bath, ½ hr. W. of the Höhen-Hotel Egerländer (beyond Pl. A 3, 1); *Nimrod* (beyond Pl. A 1). — Confectioners. *Ruppert*, Haupt-Str. 45; *Corso*, Haupt-Str. 41.

Cabs. *Horse Cabs* to and from the station, with one horse 15-30, two horses 25-30Kč, at night half as much again; drives in the town, 20 min. 5Kč (one horse) and 9Kč (two horses), each ¼ hr. more 4 and 6Kč. — *Motor Cabs* from and to the station 50, at night 75Kč.

Post Office (Pl. 8; A 3), on the E. side of the Haupt-Strasse.

Visitors' Tax (including music tax), for more than five days, 100-500Kč, according to length of stay; children up to fourteen and servants 50Kč. Fee for use of reading-room 5Kč per week. — **Band** 7-8.30 a.m. and 6-7 p.m. at the Kreuz-Brunnen and 11.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. at the Wald-Quelle (in wet weather in the Colonnade, Pl. 6). — **Theatre** (Pl. 18; A 2), Waldbrunn-Str. (performances daily from May 1st to Sept. 30th).

Baths. In the *Central Baths:* mineral peat bath 28-63, carbonic acid 19-20, gas 17Kč; in the *New Baths:* carbonic acid 19-73, carbonic acid chalybeate 19-20, electric light 33, vapour (per hour) 21-43Kč. — *Bathing Beach* ¾ hr. W., at Gross-Siehdichfür (motorbus from the Park-Str., Pl. A 3, viâ the Egerer Str., Pl. A 4, in 8 min.).

Sport. *Tennis Courts* (Pl. A 1) N. of the Wald-Quelle and also near the Café Bellevue (Pl. A B 4). — *Golf Course* (beyond Pl. C 2; 19 holes), about 1 M. to the E. of the town. — *Trotting Course* (Pl. A 5), E. of the station. — *Stadium* (Pl. A B 5; athletics and football), near the Ferdinands-Brunnen. — *Greyhound Racing.*

English Church (*Christ Church;* Pl. 2, A 3). Services in the season.

Inquiries should be addressed to the *Municipal Baths Committee* in the Stadthaus (Pl. 16; A 3), first floor, room 49, or to the *Čedok Travel Bureau*, Haupt-Str. 45 and Schiller-Platz 136.

Marienbad (accent on 2nd syllable), Czech *Mariánské Lázně* (2060 ft.), a famous spa founded in 1808 and granted a municipal charter in 1868, has 8500 inhabitants. It lies in a charming basin

open on the S. and enclosed on the other three sides by fir-clad hills. In 1928 Marienbad was visited by 40,000 patients (season May 1st-Oct. 1st). The forty cold springs, some of which were already known in the 17th and 18th cent., are the property of Tepl Abbey (p. 493); they differ considerably in their chemical composition and are especially beneficial for digestive ailments. The numerous springs containing Glauber's salts include the *Kreuz-Brunnen* (Pl. 12; B 2) and the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (Pl. B 5; $^1/_2$ hr. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), both used for drinking, like the alkaline *Wald-Quelle* (Pl. A 2), 12 min. N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen. The *Marien-Quelle* (Pl. 13; B 3), which contains carbonic acid but is deficient in mineral properties, is used principally for bathing. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* (Pl. 10; B 3) and the *Karolinen-Brunnen* (Pl. 11; B 3), and the strong chalybeate and saline waters of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used externally. Peat baths, comp. p. 494.

The long Haupt-Strasse (Pl. A 3) is bounded on the E. by gardens, which expand into the pretty *Kur-Park*. From this street, to the W., diverges the Jäger-Str., in which stands the *Town Hall* (Pl. 16; A 3), with a small museum (9-12 & 2-6; fee) and a reading-room (free). To the S. of the town hall is the little *English Church* (Pl. 2; A 3), with a memorial to King Edward VII., who spent several weeks each autumn at Marienbad in 1899-1909, and the Russian church of *St. Vladimir* (Pl. 15; A 3). The Haupt-Str. ends at the Schiller-Platz (Pl. 4; A 2), with a fountain by Dietrich (1913). The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 3; A 2) is on the N. side of the square. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence to the N.W., passing the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; A 2), to the *Wald-Quelle* (Pl. A 2; restaurant; band, see p. 494).

In the N.E. corner of the Kur-Park, at the end of the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str., is the *Kreuz-Brunnen* (Pl. 12, B 2; band, see p. 494), under a rotunda (1818) borne by columns. In front is a bronze bust of *Dr. Josef Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. The long building adjacent on the S. contains the *Brunnen-Halle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* (Pl. 6; B 2), with shops. A bronze statue of *Karl Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl who did much to promote the prosperity of Marienbad, by Kundmann (1879), stands in front of the colonnade, to the W. Opposite the S. end of the Brunnen-Halle, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (see above), the *Karolinen-Brunnen*, and the *Rudolfs-Quelle*, conveyed hither by pipes from its source on the S. of the town (Pl. B 5). Above this point, in the Goethe-Platz, is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5, B 3; 1844-48); No. 11 is *Goethe's House* (formerly the Goldene Traube Inn), in which the poet stayed in 1824 (tablet). The square is bounded on the E. and S. by the *Peat Baths*, with the *Marien-Quelle* (Pl. 13, B 3; inspection for a fee),

the *Central Baths* (Pl. B 3), the *Ambrosius-Quelle* (Pl. 10; B 3), the *Kurhaus* (inspection 1Kč), built in 1900, with a reading-room, café, and restaurant, and the *New Baths* (Pl. A B 3). The monument to *Burgomaster Herzig*, a little W. of the New Baths, is by Klotz (1913).

Favourite Walks. From the Schiller-Platz we follow the Waldbrunn-Str. N.W. past the Wald-Quelle to the *Hotel Waldmühle* (10 min.; p. 494), a little N.E. of which is the *Dianahof Café* (Pl. A 2), and 20 min. farther on the *Maxtal Café* (Pl. A 1): we return by the road skirting the woods. We may walk S.W. from the Waldmühle viâ the *Karola-Höhe* (Pl. A 2; 2182 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (Pl. A 2; restaurant), or E. from the Dianahof to the *Amalienhöhe* (Pl. B 2; ¼ hr.), and thence by the Schwarzenberg-Weg in 12 min. to the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Höhe* (Pl. A B 2; 2418 ft.), with a pavilion. From the last point we may descend as far as the sign-post 'Jägerheim' and follow the path to the right to the (½ hr.) Kreuz-Brunnen. Diverging to the W. from the Haupt-Str., we pass the cemetery marked on Pl. A 3 to reach the (20 min.) *Peat Bogs* (Moorlager), where peat for the baths is cut every autumn. — From the *Café-Restaurant Forstwarte* (Pl. C 2), 20 min. E. of the Kreuz-Brunnen, we descend S. past the Friedrichs-Stein to the main road, which we follow E. for a while, then cross the Hamelikabach to the right, following the sign-posts, to the *Hotel-Restaurant Rübezahl* (Pl. C 3; ½ hr.; p. 494), with a fine view of Marienbad. Behind the hotel we take a footpath to the right, keeping to the right at the first big fork (close by, to the left, the Hochwald Café), to the *Hamelikaberg* (Pl. B 3), with a view-tower (2356 ft.; 100 steps; fee) affording a survey of Marienbad; we descend in ¼ hr., past the *Panorama Café*. The *Hohendorfer Höhe* (Pl. C 3, 4; 2553 ft.; café; ascent of the Podhorn, see below, 1 hr.) is 10 min. S.E. of the Hotel Rübezahl.

Longer Excursions. To the N.E. through woods in 1½ hr. (two-horse carriage viâ the dam 135Kč there and back) to the *Jägerheim* (beyond Pl. C 1; rfmts.) and thence N. in 1¼ hr. up the *Wolfstein* (2887 ft.; view); the Café Wolfstein (bedrooms also; motorbus, see below) lies below the top. Return viâ the dam connected with the Marienbad waterworks. — To the N.W. from the Wald-Quelle through the Maxtal or from the Jägerhaus (see above) by the shady Schober-Allee and finally by the main road to *Königswart* (p. 469), 1¾ hr. (two-horse carriage 140Kč there and back). — To the N. to the shooting-box of *Glatzen* (2690 ft.; Restaurant zum Balzenden Auerhahn), 1¾ hr. (two-horse carriage 135Kč). — Up the *Podhorn* (comp. above) and to Tepl, see p. 493; two-horse carriage to the Podhorn 135, to Tepl 175Kč there and back. — About 6 M. to the N. of Marienbad are the chalybeate and peat baths of *Sangerberg* (2372 ft.; Kurhaus).

Motorbuses from Marienbad. From the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 5) to the *Alm-Café* (p. 494), to the *Forstwarte* (see above), and to *Karlsbad* (p. 483); from the Hotel Klinger (Pl. c; A B 2) to *Rübezahl* (see above), to the *Hotel Esplanade* (p. 493), and to *Bad Königswart* (see p. 469); from the Hotel Leipzig (Pl. o; B 2) viâ the *Café Wolfstein* (see above) to *Sangerberg* (see above); S.E. to *Konstantinbad*, see p. 469.

Railway to *Eger* or *Vienna*, see R. 51.

INDEX.

The index includes the names (in italics) of the most important artists, architects, and other persons mentioned in the handbook.

Abbreviations vi.
Abersee 264.
Abertham 492.
Absdorf-Hippersdorf 161.
Abtenau 292.
Achau 175.
Achensee 364.
Adamek-Hütte 291.
Adamov 429.
Adler-Höhle 266.
Adlersruhe 360.
Adlitz-Graben 183.
Admont 297.
Admonter Haus 298.
Adnet 258.
Adneter Klamm 258.
Aerial Railways xxi.
Aflenz 319.
Afritz 354.
Aggsbach 207.
Aggstein 207.
Ahorn-See 300.
Ahornspitze 377.
Aich 490.
— Assach 300.
Aigen 299.
—, Schloss 252.
— Schlägel 223.
— Voglhub 266.
Air Services xii. xxi.
Alberfeldkogel 275.
Albert-Appel-Haus 284.
Albrechtsberg 198. 209.
Alland 151.
Allio, Dom. dell' 329.
Almásfüzitő 389.
Almbachstrub 258.
Almbergloch 284.
Almsee 229.
Almtaler Haus 228.
Alpenberg 267.
Alpine Clubs xxxiii.
— Plants, Protected xxxiii.
Alpkogel 227.
Alpl 319.
Alt-Aussee 283.
— Ausseer See 283.
Altdorfer, Albr. 85. 408.
Altenberg 181.
Altenburg 201.
Altenhaus 172.
Altenmarkt an der Enns 294.
— bei Radstadt 305.
— an der Triesting 155.
Altersbach Waterfall 269
Alt-Finstermünz 382.
Altmünster 274.
Alt-Nagelberg 163.
Altomonte, Bart. 186. 193. 221. 222. 238. 297.
—, *Martin* 66. 91. 152. 222. 245.
Alt-Rohlau 492.
Ambras 374.
Amerling, Fr. von 31. 95.
Amras 373.
Amstetten 198.
Andrews, John 65.
Andritz-Ursprung 332.
Angerhöhe 298.
Anif 255.
Annaberg (Niederösterreich) 188.
— (Lammertal) 292.
Annaberger Hütte 188.
Annabichl 344.
Annenheim 344.
Anninger 146.
Ansfelden 236.
Antico, L' 76.
Anton-Karg-Haus 363.
Anzenau 279.
Appel-Haus 284.
Araburg 155.
Archenköpfe 257.
Ardagger 198.
Ardning 238.
Arlberg Pass 381.
— Railway 378.
Armkarwand 304.
Arnoldstein 355.
Arnsdorf 209.
Art, Austrian xlviii.
Arthur-Haus 261.
Artstetten 204.
Aš or Asch 472.
Ascha 227.
Aschach 235.
Aschau 266.
Aspang 174.
Aspern 120.
Asten-St. Florian 199.
Attersee 267.
Attnang-Puchheim 241.
Atzgersdorf-Mauer 144.
Auenhof-Schiefling 352.
Auer Klamm 385.
Auer von Welsbach 342.
Aurachkirchen 271.
Aurolzmünster 230.
Au-Seewiesen 320.
Aussee, Bad 282.
— Salt Mine 283.
Aussig 465.
Austerlitz 431.
Austria-Hütte 302.

Baba 350.
Bach, Joh. Seb. 49.
Backstein 284.
Baden bei Wien 149.
Bad-Gastein 312.
Badl-Höhle 321.
Badl-Semriach 321.
Balaton, Lake 424.
Balatonföldvár 424.
Balatonfüred 424.
Bánhida 389.
Barbara-Bad 341.
— Haus 335.
Bären-Tal 349.
Bärentaler Kotschna 349.
Barmsteine 257.
Bärnkarmauer 298.
Bärringen 492.
Bartolommeo, Fra 83.
Batoni, P. G. 55.
Bauernberg 220.
Baumgarten 273.
Baumgartenberg 202.
Baumgartner-Haus 177.
Bečov nad Teplou 493.
Bede, Venerable 206.
Beer xxvii.
Beethoven, L. van 33. 49. 66. 117. 121. 124. 134. 135. 137. 145. 150. 218.
Bellini, Gentile 407.
—, *Giovanni* 82.
Benešov 436.
Berg 158.
Berger-Hütte 354.
Berger Törl 360.
Bergheim 256.
Berghof 192.
Bergwerkskogel 279.

Berliner Hütte 378.
Berndorf 155.
Berndorfer Hütte 168.
Bernstein 322.
Berta-Hütte 350.
Bertholdstein 323.
Bettelwurfspitze 365.
Bezau 379.
Biberacher Hütte 379.
Biedermannsdorf 173.
Bielerhöhe 380.
Bildstöckl-Joch 375.
Bilin or Bilina 478.
Binder Inn 179.
Birkfeld 323.
Birnlücke 310.
Bisamberg 156.
Bischling-Höhe 261.
Bischofshofen 261.
Bischofsmütze 304.
Blaa Alp 279.
Blansko 429.
Blechen, Karl 95.
Bleiberg 354.
Bleiburg 348.
Bleikogel 261.
Bleistadt 477.
Blowitz, Opper de 467.
Bludenz 380.
Bockkar-Scharte 361.
Böckstein 315.
Bödele 379.
Bodenbach 465.
Bodensdorf 343.
Bodensee 307.
Boden-Tal 349.
Bohemian Spas xix.
Böhmisch-Brod 431.
Böhmisches Mittelgebirge 462.
Bohosudov 466.
Books lxi.
Bordone, Paris 132.
Borovany-Trhové Sviny 466.
Borschen 478.
Bösenstein 239.
Bosruck 299.
— Tunnel 238.
Botticelli, Sandro 99.
Brahe, Tycho 444. 458.
Brahms, Johannes 33. 65. 66. 124. 272.
Brand 380.
Brandenburger Haus 386.
Brandriedl 302.
Brandschneide 180.
Bratislava 432.
Braunarlspitze 379.
Braunau am Inn 231.
Bräuningzinken 283.
Braunschweiger Hütte 383.
Břeclav 425.
Bregenz 378.
Breitenbrunn 165.
Breitenfurt 144.
Breitenstein 183.
Breitlahner 378.
Bremer Hütte 376.
Brenner 376.
— Railway 375.
Brennersee 376.
Breslauer Hütte 386.
Brett, Hohes 257.
Breughel, see *Brueghel*.
Briosco, Andrea 75.
Brixlegg 361.
Brno 425.
Brodjäger 239.
Bromberg 276.
Bruck an der Leitha 165.
— an der Mur 320.
— Fusch 307.
Bruckner, Ant. 34. 49. 53. 63. 123. 221. 225. 236.
Bruckneudorf 165.
Brueghel, P. (the Elder) 86.
— — *(the Younger)* 86.
Brühl 146.
Brünn 425.
Brunnenkogel 385.
Brünner Hütte 300.
Brunnhäusl 305.
Brüx 478.
Buchauer Sattel 294.
Buchberg (Attersee) 267.
— (Mattsee) 242.
— (Wiener Wald) 154.
—, Schloss 200.
Buchkogel 333.
Büchsenhausen 372.
Buchstein, Grosser 295.
—, Kleiner 294.
Budaörs 389.

Budapest 393.
Academy of Music 404.
— of Sciences 401.
Air Services 393.
Állatkert 412.
Andrássy Út 404.
Aquincum 422.
Army Headquarters 420.
Art Union, New 403.
— —, Old 404.
Banks 396.
Baths 397.
Belváros 400.
Botanical Garden 417.
Budapest:
Boulevards 399.
Bridges 418.
Buda 418.
Cabs 394.
Cafés 394.
Cemetery, Kerepes 415.
Chambers of Commerce 396.
Churches:
Coronation 420.
Elizabeth Memorial 417.
Ferencváros 417.
Franciscan 400.
Garrison 421.
Greek 400.
Parish 400.
Presbyterian 396.
Protestant 401.
Reformed 416.
St. Anne 422.
St. Elizabeth 414.
St. Stephen 402. 419.
University 400.
Circular Drives 394.
Coronation Stairs 420.
Consulates 396.
Csikós 419.
Custom House 416.
Danube Fountain 416.
Districts 398.
Elizabethtown 414.
Erzsébetváros 414.
Exchange 402.
Ferenc József Rakpart 400.
— — Tér 401.
Ferencváros 416.
Fisher Bastion 420.
Fortress 419.
Francis Joseph Quay 400.
— — Square 401.
Francistown 416.
Gellért-Hegy 421.
Geological Institute 413.
Golf Course 397.
Halaszbástya 420.
Hall of Industry 413.
Hármashatár-Hegy 424.
History 399.
Hotels 393.
Hüvösvölgy 424.
Hydropathics 394.
Industry, Hall of 413.
Inquiry Office 397.
Jánoshegy 423.
Josephtown 414.

BUDAPEST:
Józsefváros 414.
Kerepes Cemetery 415.
Kossuth Lajos Tér 402.
Lánchid 418.
Legations 396.
Leopoldtown 401.
Lipótmező 424.
Lipótváros 401.
Ludoviceum 417.
Market Hall 416.
Ministry of Agriculture 403.
— of Finance 420.
— of Public Instruction 404.
Monuments:
Andrássy 403.
Anonymus Belæ Regis Notarius 413.
Arany 414.
Bethlen Gábor 405.
Bocskay 405.
Deák 401.
Eötvös 401.
Eugene of Savoy 419.
Gerhard, Bishop 421.
Honvéd 417. 420.
Hunyadi 420.
Jókai 404. 423.
Joseph, Archduke 401.
Kossuth 402.
Lost Territories 402.
Millennium 405.
Pálffy 405.
Pázmány 400.
Petőfi 400.
Rudolph, Crown Prince 413.
St. Stephen 420.
Semmelweis 401.
Széchényi, Ferenc 414.
—, István 401. 423.
Vörösmarty 401.
War 405.
Washington 413.
Werbőczy 400.
Ybl 421.
Zrinyi 405.
Museums:
Agricultural 412.
Botanical 402.
East Asiatic Art 405.
Elizabeth Memorial 419.
Ernst 404.
Esterházy Treasury 416.
BUDAPEST:
Museums:
Ethnographical 417.
Ferenc Hopp 405.
Fine Arts 405.
Geological 413.
György Ráth 413.
Historic Pictures 402
Industrial Art 416.
Municipal 413.
National 414.
Natural History 415.
New Hungarian 404.
Parliamentary 403.
Petőfi 405.
Social Hygiene 404.
Széchenyi 402.
Traffic 413.
War 417.
Zichy 417.
National Bank 402.
— Casino 400.
— Festival 397.
— Library 415.
Nemzeti Kaszinó 400.
— Szalon 404.
Opera House 404.
Palace, Royal 419.
— Bazaar 421.
— Garden 419.
— of Justice 403.
Parliament House 402.
Pensions 394.
Petőfi House 405.
Picture Galleries, see Museums.
Polytechnic School 421.
Post Office 396.
Premier's Residence 419.
Racecourses 397.
Railway Stations 393.
Rákóczi Út 415.
Redoute Building 400.
Restaurants 394.
Royal Palace 419.
St. Margaret Island 418
Szent Margit Sziget 418.
Shops 396.
Slaughter House 417.
Sport 397.
State Archives 420.
Steamers 393. 396.
Suspension Bridge 418.
Svábhegy 423.
Synagogues 414.
Szábadság Tér 402.
Széchenyi Hill 423.
Szent György Tér 419.
Szép Ilona 423.
BUDAPEST:
Technical School 414.
Terézváros 404.
Theatres 396.
Theresatown 404.
Times of Admission 397.
Town Hall, Central 401.
— —, New 400.
— Park 412.
Tramways 394.
Travel Bureaux 397.
Trinity Column 420.
Tunnel 419.
Turkish Chapel 422.
Üllői Út 416.
Underground Ry. 395.
University 400.
— Clinic 416.
— Library 400.
Városliget 412.
Vigadó 400.
Zoological Garden 412.
Zugliget 424.

Budweis 466.
Buin, Piz 381.
Burgau-Klamm 268.
Burgenland 166.
Bürger-Alpe (Afienz) 320.
— — (Mariazell) 190.
Burggraben 268.
Burgstall, Hoher 375.
Burgstallberg 166.
Burgstock 208.
Butterer See 299.

Cafés xxvii.
Canon, Hans 94.
Canova, Antonio 52.
Caravaggio, M. A. da 83. 99.
Carinthia xviii.
Carlone, C. A. 221. 226.
Carlsbad 483.
Carnic Alps 355.
Carnuntum 157.
Carreño, Juan 55.
Casanova 478.
Čáslav 435.
Cellini, Benvenuto 73.
Certlov 467.
České Budějovice 466.
— Velenice 436.
Český Brod 431.
Chambord, Comte de 136.
Chardin, J. B. 101.
Charles X. of France 136.
Cheb 470.
Chlumec 466.

Chodau 477.
Chomutov 475.
Chorinsky-Klause 279.
Christina of Sweden, Queen 369.
Christkindl 226.
Clark, W. T. 418.
Club Huts xxxiv.
Cobenzl 139.
Colin, Alex. 369. 456.
Comenius, J. A. 449.
Constable, John 409.
Copernicus, Nicolas 454.
Copley, J. S. 101.
Correggio 83. 408.
Courbet, Gustave 93.
Cranach, Lucas (the Elder) 408.
Crayer, Gaspar de 97.
Cuspian 58.
Custom House xiv.
Cuyp, Aelbert 102. 409.

Dachstein 289.
— Caves 280.
Dachsteinsüdwand-Hütte 302.
Dalaas 381.
Dallwitz 490.
Damböck-Haus 176.
Danhauser, Josef 31. 95.
Danöfen 381.
Danube, River 26. 202. 232. 390. 398.
Dann, Marshal 52.
Děčin 463.
Defregger-Haus 359.
Delacroix, Eugène 93.
Dellach 357.
Deutsch-Altenburg 158.
— Brod 435.
— Feistritz 321.
— Landsberg 334.
— Matrei 376.
— Wagram 157.
Deutscher Peter Inn 349.
Devín 390.
Diegruber-Klause 188.
Dientzenhofer, Kilian Ignaz 445. 450. 451. 453.
Dirnbacher-Hütte 181.
Dirnbach-Stoder 237.
Distress Signals xxxii.
Dobersberg 163.
Dobratsch 354.
Döbriach 357.
Döllach 360.
Dölsach 360.
Dominikus-Hütte 378.
Donatello 45. 99.
Donau, see Danube.
Donawitz 336.
Donner, Raph. 30. 49. 92.
Donnerkogel 291.
Donnersbach-Tal 299.
Donnersberg 464.
Doppelreiterkogel 184.
Dörfelstein 297.
Dörfl 179.
Dornauberg-Klamm 378.
Dornbach 142.
Dornbirn 379.
Dössen Tunnel 316.
Dou, Gerard 371.
Douglass-Hütte 380.
Drachenloch 256.
Drave (Drau), River 353.
Drei-Därrischen-Höhle 147.
Dreieichen 161.
Dreistätten 168.
Dresdner Hütte 375.
Drobollach 355.
Drosendorf 164.
Duchcov 478.
Dümmler-Hütte 238.
Dunaalmás 391.
Dunakeszi-Alag 431.
Durcheck-Hochalm 307.
Dürer, Albr. 51. 85. 408.
Dürnberg 257.
Dürnkrut 425.
Dürnstein 209.
Dürrenschöberl 239.
Dürrenstein 195.
Dux 478.
Dvořák, Ant. 449. 451.
Dyck, see *Van Dyck.*

Eben 364.
Ebene Reichenau 356.
Ebenfurth 175.
Ebensee 274.
Ebenstein 321.
Ebental 347.
Ebenzweier 274.
Ebersdorf 201.
Ebreichsdorf 175.
Eckartsau 120.
Ecker-Sattel 259.
Edel-Hütte 377.
Edelraute-Hütte 239.
Edlach 179.
Edlitz 173.
Edward VII. 495.
Eferding 228.
Eger 470.
—, River 464. 471. 476. 491.
Egerberg 476.
Eggenberg 332.
Eggenburg 161.
Ehrenbachhöhe 363.
Ehrenhausen 333.
Ehrwald 384.
Eichert-Hütte 168.
Eichgraben 154.
Eichwald 482.
Einöd, Bad 341.
Einöd-Höhle 148.
Eisenauer Alp 269.
Eisenerz 335.
Eisenerzer Höhe 190.
— Reichenstein 336.
Eisenhut 341.
Eisenkappel 348.
Eisenstadt 166.
Eisenstein 187.
Eisernes Tor (Hoher Lindkogel) 151.
Eiskeller 255.
Eiskogel 261.
Eisriesenwelt 260.
Elbe, River 462. 463. 464.
Elbogen 491.
Elfen-Höhle 148.
Elisabethhöhe 156.
Elizabeth, Empress 41. 50. 128.
Elizabeth of Hungary, St. 433.
Elsbethen 256.
Emmerberg 175.
Emmersdorf 207.
Engelhartstetten 167.
Engelhartszell 234.
Engelhaus 490.
Engelstein 163.
Engelszell 234.
Enns 199.
—, River 203. 224. 295.
Ennstaler Hütte 295.
Enzian-Hütte 169.
Eppenstein 338.
Erlakogel 274.
Erlaufboden 187.
Erlaufklause 188.
Erlauf-See 190.
Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland 272.
Ersekújvár 432.
Erzberg 335.
— Railway 335.
Erzherzog-Eugen-Klamm 260.
— Johann-Hütte 360.
Eschenkogel 147.
Eselstein 303.
Essling 157.
Esztergom 391.
Eszterháza 166.
Eugene of Savoy 37. 113.
Expenses xiii.
Eyck, Jan van 86.

Faak 355.
Faaker See 355.
Faistenau 258.
Falkenau 477.
Falkenstein-Ried 264.
Falkensteinwand 263.
Falknov 477.
Faulkogel 305.
Federaun 355.
Fehring 322.
Feichtau-Hütte 226.
Feistritz i. Rosental 348.
Felber Tauern 359.
Feld am See 355.
Feldbach 323.
Feldkirch 380.
Feldkirchen 343.
Fendi, Peter 31. 95.
Ferdinand - Fleischer-Hütte 320.
Ferdinands-Warte 211.
Ferlach 348.
Ferlacher Horn 349.
Ferleiten 307.
Fern Pass 384.
Festenburg 322.
Feuchten 382.
Feuerbach, Ans. 94. 96.
Feuerkogel (Dachstein) 289.
— (Höllengebirge) 275.
Fieberbrunn 362.
Filzmoos 303.
Filzstein Alp 377.
Finkenberg 377.
Finkenstein 355.
Finstergrün 340.
Fischamend 157.
Fischau, Bad 175.
Fischer, Jos. Em. von 46.
— *von Erlach* 30. 39. 46. 57. 131. 329. 445.
Fischer-Hütte 176.
Fischern 490.
Fishing xxix.
Flachau-Tal 305.
Fladnitz or Flattnitz 341.
Flavium Solvense 333.
Fleischer-Hütte 320.
Flexen Road 379.
Flirsch 381.
Fluchthorn 381.
Föderlach 353.
Fohnsdorf 338.
Föhrenberg 144.
Forchtenstein 171.
Forstau 304.
Forstsee 352.
Förthof 210.
Fót-Ujfalu 431.
Fouquet, Jean 103.
Francia, Fr. 83. 99.
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke 112. 204.
Francis Joseph I. 41. 50. 128. 129. 277.
Frankenfels 187.
Františkovy Lázně 472.
Franzensbad 472.
Franz-Josefs-Höhe 361.
— — Warte 220.
— Senn-Hütte 375.
Frassen, Hoher 380.
Frauenberg bei Admont 298.
— bei Budweis 467.
Frauendorf 339.
Frauenkirchen 166.
Frauenkogel 350.
Frauenmauer Cavern 335.
Frauenstein 343.
Frederick III., Emp. 218.
Freiland 192.
Frein 319.
Freinberg 220.
Freistadt 223.
Freschen, Hoher 380.
Freyenstein 203.
Friedau 186.
Friedberg 322.
Friedersbach 163.
Friedrichsberg 431.
Friedrich - Schüler-Alpenhaus 184.
Friedstein 299.
Friesach 341.
Fritz-Oedl-Haus 260.
Frohnleiten 321.
Frohsdorf 172.
Frommerkogel 261.
Froneben Alp 375.
Fuchsbauer 283.
Fügen 376.
Füger, Fr. H. 30. 93.
Führich, Jos. von 31. 95.
Fuhrmannsloch 383.
Fulpmes 375.
Fürberg 264.
Fürstenfeld 322.
Further Tal 155.
Furth-Göttweig 193.
Furthof 192.
Furtschagel-Haus 378.
Fusch, Bad 307.
Fuscher Törl 361.
Fuschl 264.

Gaaden 147.
Gaal 338.
Gabelkofen 339.
Gaberg 267.
Gablitz 153.
Gaflenz 293.
Gailberg-Sattel 358.
Gailtal 355.
Gainfarn 167.
Gainsborough, Thomas 84. 101.
Gaisberg 252.
— Wiese 144.
Gaisfeld 334.
Galanta 432.
Galizinberg 143.
Gallenstein 294.
Galtür 380.
Gaming 194.
Gams bei Hieflau 196.
Gamsfeld 279.
Gamslöcher 255.
Gamskarkogel 312.
Gamsspitzl 310.
Gars 200.
Garsten 226.
Garstnereck 238.
Gaschurn 380.
Gaspoltshofen 241.
Gasselhöhe 303.
Gassl Cave 275.
Gastein, Bad 312.
—, Hof 311.
Gasteiner Klamm 301.
Gebhardsberg 379.
Geertgen tot Sint Jans 86.
Geländberg 176.
Gelder, Aert de 97.
Gemeinde Alp 190.
Geographical Sketch xxxvi.
George I. of England 53.
Gepatsch-Haus 382.
— Joch 382.
Geras 164.
Gerlitzen 354.
Gerlos 377.
Gerloutz 349.
Geroldeck 363.
Gersberg Alp 253.
Gesäuse 295.
— Eingang 297.
Giesshübl - Sauerbrunn 491.
Giglachsee-Hütte 301.
Gilgenberg 163.
Ginzling 378.
Giorgione 82.
Gisela-Warte 221.
Gjaid Alp 281.
Gjaidstein, Hoher 289.
Glanegg 343.
Glatzen 496.
Glaubendorf-Wetzdorf 161.

Gleichenberg, Bad 323.
Gleinker See 238.
Gleisdorf 323.
Gleissenfeld 173.
Glockner-Haus 361.
— Strasse 360.
Gloggnitz 182.
Glorer-Hütte 360.
Glossary xxxiv.
Gluck, Chr. W. 33. 124. 125.
Gmünd in Kärnten 305.
— i. Niederösterreich 163.
Gmunden 271.
Gmundener Hütte 273.
Gmundner Berg 272.
Gobel-Warte 203.
Goes, Hugo van der 86.
Goethe 368. 401. 477. 487. 495.
Goisern 280.
Goldeck-Sattel 295.
Goldmark, Karl 33.
Golf Courses xxix.
Goliza 349.
Göll, Hoher 257.
Göller 193.
Göllersdorf 164.
Golling 258.
— Hütte 301.
— Waterfall 258.
Gönyü 390.
Göpfritz 162.
Gosau 290.
— Lakes 290.
Mühle 290.
— Schmied 290.
— Zwang 290.
Gösing 188.
Göss 337.
Gösseck 240.
Gössl 284.
—, Wilder 285.
Gösting 332.
Göstinger Hütte 333.
Göstling 196.
Götschen 256.
Göttweig 213.
Götzis 380.
Gowil Alp 238.
Goya, Francisco 408.
Grabnerhof 298.
Gradenbach Fall 300.
Grades 341.
Grafenegg 200.
Grammart-Boden 373.
Gran 391.
Graslitz 477.
Gratuities xxiv.
Gratwein 321.
Gratz 324.
Gratzen 466.
Graupen 466.
Graz 324.
Greco, El 408.
Greifenberg 334.
Greifenburg 358.
Greifenstein 160.
Greillenstein 161.
Grein 203.
Greinburg 203.
Greizer Hütte 378.
Gresten 186.
Grien, Hans Baldung 97. 447.
Gries am Brenner 376.
Grieskareck 305.
Griesmauer 336.
Griesscharte 261.
Griesstein 239.
Griffen 347.
Grillparzer, Franz 52. 56. 117. 130.
Grimmenstein 173.
Grimming 286.
Grins 382.
Grinzing 137.
Gröbming 300.
Grödig 255.
Gross Alp 268.
— Gerungs 163.
Glockner 359.
Hollenstein 196.
Raming 227.
— Reifling 294.
Gross-Siegharts 162.
— Venediger 359.
Grosswand 304.
Gruber Alp 354.
Grünau 228.
Grünbach 176.
Grünbacher Hütte 168.
Grünberg 272.
Grundlsee 284.
Grünschacher 180.
Gschnitz 376.
Gschütt, Pass 292.
Gstadt 196.
Gstatt 300.
Gstatterboden 295.
Guardi, Fr. de' 97.
Gudemus Cavern 209.
Guggental 264.
Gumpeneck 300.
Gumpoldskirchen 148.
Güns 172.
Gurgler Tal 386.
Gurk 342.
Gurlitsch 350.
Gusswerk 189.
Gutenbrunn 193.
Gutenstein 169.
Guttenberg-Haus 302.
Györ 389.

Haarkogel 179.
Habachtal 309.
Habicht 375.
Habsburg-Haus 180.
Habsburgwarte 140.
Hadersdorf am Kamp 200.
— im Wiener Wald 153.
Hadersfeld 142.
Hafelekar 373.
Hafnerberg 155.
Hagener Hütte 315.
Hahnenkamm 363.
Haiding 229.
Hainberg 472.
Hainburg 158.
Haindlkar-Hütte 296.
Hainfeld 155.
—, Schloss 323.
Hainzen 278.
Hall, Bad 236.
— bei Admont 297.
— in Tirol 364.
Hallein 257.
Haller Haus 174.
— Salzberg 365.
Hallstatt 287.
Hallstätter See 286.
Hals, Frans 100. 371. 409. 447.
Hameau 142.
Hangender Stein 256.
Hans Heiling Rock 490.
— Wödl-Hütte 300.
Hardegg 165.
Hart 230.
Hartberg 322.
— Tunnel 322.
Hartenberg 477.
Hartenstein 209.
Hartles-Graben 295.
Harzberg 167.
Haselrast 169.
Hasloch, Am 305.
Hassenstein 475.
Hatzendorf 322.
Haugsdorf 164.
Haus 300.
Hauser Kaibling 300.
Häusl Alp 320.
Hauslitz-Sattel 176.
Hausruck Hills 230.
Haydn, Josef 33. 49. 66. 118. 126. 127. 165. 166.
Health xxxii.
Hebbel, Friedrich 125.
Heem, J. D. de 102.
Hegyeshalom 166.
Heidenreichstein 163.

Heiligenblut in Niederösterreich 206.
— in Kärnten 360.
Heiligenkreuz 152.
Heiligenleithen 228.
Heiligenstein 294.
Heiligkreuz 386.
Heldenberg 161.
Helenenschacht 477.
Helenental 151.
Hellbronn Inn 182.
Hellbrunn, Schloss 253.
Helm 358.
Hengst 238.
Herberstein 323.
Hermagor 355.
Hermanns-Höhle 174.
Hermannskogel 140.
Herrgottschnitzer-Hütte 168.
Herzl, Dr. Theodor 136.
Herzogenburg 193.
Herzog-Stuhl 344.
Hess, Gerrit van 97.
Hess-Hütte 296.
Hetzau 229.
Hetzendorf 126.
Heukuppe 180.
Hexenturm 298.
Heyden, Jan van der 97.
Hieflau 294.
Hildebrandt, Lukas von 30. 49. 55. 57. 122. 213.
Hilmteich 332.
Himmelberg 343.
Himmelspforte 269.
Hinter-Bärenbad 363.
Hinterbrühl 146.
Hintersee 258.
Hinter-Stoder 237.
Hinter-Tux 377.
Hirlatz 289.
Hirschau Alp 288.
Hirschwang 178.
History, Austrian lv.
Hluboká 467.
Hobbema, Meindert 102.
Hochalm-Hütte 338.
Hoch-Alpe 192.
Hochälpele 379.
Hocheck 155.
Hoch-Finstermünz 382.
Hochgolling 301.
Hochgründeck 306.
Hochhaide 239.
Hochjoch 386.
— Hospiz 386.
Hochkalmberg 280.
Hochkar 196.
Hochkeil 262.
Hochkogel 261.
Hochkogel-Hütte 276.
Hochkönig 261.
Hochlantsch 321.
Hochlecken-Haus 268.
Hochmölbing 299.
Hochmuth 279.
Hochobir 348.
Hoch-Osterwitz 342.
Hochreichart 240.
Hochrotherd 153.
Hochsalm 228.
Hoch-Schneeberg 176.
Hochschwab 320.
Hochstadl 190.
Hochsteinwiese 274.
Hochstrass 154.
Hochstuhl 349.
Hochtausing-Hütte 299.
Hochthron (Tennengebirge) 261.
—, Salzburger 255.
Hochthurm 336.
Hochtor (Gesäuse) 296.
— (Heiligenblut) 307.
Hochwechsel 176.
Hochwurzen 301.
Hofalm-Hütte 238.
Hofbauer, K. M. 53.
Hofer, Andreas 53. 118. 368. 369. 370. 372.
Hof-Gastein 311.
Hofmann-Hütte 361.
Hofpürgl-Hütte 304.
Hogarth, Wm. 84. 409.
Hohe Mandling 168.
— Salve 363.
— Schrott 278.
— Wand 168.
— Wildstelle 301.
Hohenau 425.
Höhenberg 187.
Hohenberg 192.
Hohenegg 198.
Hohenems 379.
Hohenfurt 467.
Hohenstein 187.
—, Ruin 209.
Hohentauern 239.
Hohenwang 319.
Hohenwerfen 260.
Hoher Burgstall 375.
— Frassen 380.
— Freschen 380.
— Göll 257.
— Krippenstein 281.
— Lindkogel 151.
— Nock 226.
— Sandling 279.
Hohes Brett 257.
Hohlenstein 190.
Hoisen 272.
Hoisenrad Alp 278.
Holbein, Hans 85.
Hollar, Václav 449.
Hollenburg 214.
Höllen-Gebirge 275.
Höllenstein 144.
Höllen-Tal 178.
— —, Grosses 180.
Hollersbach 309.
Holl-Haus 285.
Höllkar 270.
Höllkogel 275.
Holländer-Dörfl 142.
Hongar 272.
Hooch, Pieter de 97.
Hopfgarten 363.
Hopfreben 379.
Hoppner, John 409.
Höritz 467.
Horn 200.
Hosswand-Scharte 289.
Hotels xxiv.
Hötting 372.
Höttinger Bild 373.
Hötzelsdorf-Geras 162.
Hötzendorf, K. von 130.
Hrob 479.
Huben 358.
Hubertus-Haus 168.
Hübnerkogel 291.
Hundskogel 277.
Hundstein 308.
Hungerburg 373.
Husaren-Tempel 146.
Husinez 467.
Huss, John 444. 446. 449. 452. 467.
Hüttau 305.
Hütteldorf-Hacking 153.
Hüttenberg 343.
Hütteneck Alp 278.
Hütten-See 300.
Hüttenstein 263.
Hutterer Boden 237.

Iglau 435.
Igls 374.
Imbach 163.
Imst 383.
Information v. xx.
Ingering-See 338.
Inn, River 232. 363. 367.
Inner-Bartholomäberg 380.
— Gschlöss 359.
Innichen 358.
Innsbruck 365.
Innsbrucker Hütte 375.
Inn-Viertel 227.
Irdning 299.
Irr-See 241.

Ischgl 381.
Ischl, Bad 276.
— Salt Mine 278.
Isel, Berg 372.
Iselsberg 360.

Jáchymov 476.
Jager Alp 301.
Jägersee 305.
Jakobskogel 180.
Jamnitzer, Christoph 73.
Jamtal-Hütte 381.
Jauerling 208.
Jenbach 364.
Jeserzer See 352.
Jihlava 435.
Jochenstein 234.
Jochgrabenberg 154.
Jochwand 279.
Johannis-Hütte 359.
Johnsbach 296.
Jókai, Maurus 391. 405.
Jordaens, Jacob 87.
Josefsberg 191.
Judenberg Alp 252.
Judenburg 339.
Judendorf 321.
Julien-Turm 141.
Jungfernsprung Waterfall 360.

Kaaden or Kadaň 475.
Kadilnikova Koča 350.
Kahlenberg 139.
Kahlenbergerdorf 140.
Kahlkogel 349.
— Haus 350.
Kaibling, Hauser 300.
—, Schladminger 301.
Kainbrecht-Hütte 301.
Kainisch 285.
Kaiserau 297.
Kaiserbrunn 178.
Kaiser-Ebersdorf 124.
Kaiser-Gebirge 363.
Kaisergerndl-Haus 147.
Kaiserkogel 186.
Kaiserstein 176.
Kaiserwald 492.
Kalbling 298.
Kalksburg 144.
Kals 359.
Kalser Tauern 360.
Kals-Matreier Törl 359.
Kaltenbach 278.
Kaltenhausen 257.
Kaltenleutgeben 144.
Kalter Bründlberg 143.
Kaltwasser-Sattel 176.
Kalwang 240.
Kammerbühl 474.
Kammer-Schörfling 267.
Kammern 240.
Kammersee (Attersee) 267.
— bei Aussee 284.
Kammersteiner-Hütte 144.
Kammspitze 300.
Kampstein 174.
Kandler-Haus 187.
Kanzel Railway 354.
Kapellen 319.
Kapfenberg 319.
Kappl 381.
Kaprun 308.
Kapruner Törl 309.
Karawanken 348.
Karg-Haus 363.
Karl-Ludwig-Haus 180.
Karlovy Vary 483.
Karlsbad 483.
Karlsbader Hütte 358.
Karlstein 192.
— Castle 461.
Karl-von-Stahl-Haus 259.
Karst, Moravian 429.
Kasberg 228.
Kastenreith 227.
Katschberghöhe 305.
Kaumberg 155.
Kaunser Tal 382.
Kefermarkt 223.
Keilberg 477.
Kellerjoch 364.
Kepler, Johann 53. 329.
Kernhof 192.
Kerschbuchhof 373.
Kessel Fall 309.
Keutschacher See 351.
Kienberg-Gaming 194.
Kieneck 169.
Kienklause 268.
Kientaler-Hütte 177.
Kierling 142.
Kilb 186.
Kindberg 319.
Kinsberg 472.
Kirchbach bei St. Andrä 153.
Kirchberg am Wechsel 174.
— an der Pielach 187.
Kirchenberg 156.
Kirchschlag in Niederösterreich 171.
— bei Linz 221.
Kirchstein 195.
Kirnberg 235.
Kiscell 392.
Kittsee 166.
Kitzbühel 362.
Kitzbühler Horn 363.
Kitzloch-Klamm 306.
Klachau 286.
Kladno 475.
Kladrau 469.
Klaffer-Kessel 301.
Klagenfurt 344.
Klagenfurter Hütte 349.
Klagenfurt-See 350.
Klamm 183.
Klášterec 475.
Klaus im Steyrtal 236.
Kleinarl-Tal 305.
Klein-Glödnitz 342.
Kirchheim 356.
Mariazell 155.
— Meiseldorf 161.
— Pöchlarn 204.
Reifling 294.
— Wolkersdorf 173.
— Zell 156.
Klessheim 254.
Klopeiner See 347.
Klöpfelstaudach 377.
Klostergrab 479.
Klösterle 475.
Klosterneuburg 140.
Klostertaler Gscheid 169.
Klosterwappen 176.
Knappendorf 180.
Knittelfeld 337.
Knollenhals 193.
Köflach 334.
Kohlreitberg 154.
Kölblwirt 296.
Kolín 430.
Kollmitz 162.
Kollmitzberg 203.
Kolm-Saigurn 307.
Kolowrat-Höhle 255.
Komárno 390.
Komárom-Újváros 389.
Komorn 390.
Komotau 475.
Königswart, Bad 469.
Konopiště 436.
Konstantinovy Lázně 469.
Koppenbrüller-Höhle 281.
Koralpe 338.
Korneuburg 164.
Koschat, Thomas 348.
Kössel Alp 269.
Kössen 363.
Kossiak 349.
Köstenberg 352.
Köstendorf 242.
Köszeg 171.
Kötschach-Mauthen 355.
Kotschna, Bärentaler 349.

Kotstein 182.
Kottingbrunn 168.
Kraiger Schlösser 343.
Krainer-Hütte 151.
Kralupy 464.
Kranabet-Kapelle 304.
Kranabeth-Sattel Railway 275.
Kranebitter Klamm 373.
Kranichberg 182.
Kranichberger Schwaig 174.
Kranzelhofen 352.
Kraslice 477.
Kreidenluke 237.
Krems an der Donau 211.
— im Kainachtal 334.
Kremser Hütte 196.
Kremser Schmidt 92. 199. 210. 211. 212. 222. 240.
Kremsmünster 222.
Krenstetten 198.
Kreutern 278.
Kreuth 156.
Kreuzberg (Semmering) 182.
Kreuzbergl (Klagenfurt) 347.
Kreuzen, Bad 203.
Kreuzenstein, Burg 156.
Kreuzspitze 386.
Kreuzstein 269.
Krieglach 319.
Krimml 310.
Krimmler Tauern 310.
Krippenstein, Hoher 281.
Kritzendorf 160.
Kroaten-Höhle 259.
Krondorf 476.
Kronsegg 200.
Krottensee 263.
Krumau 467.
Krumbach 173.
Krummbachstein 177.
Krummholz-Hütte 300.
Krumpendorf 350.
Krupka 466.
Küb 183.
Kuchl 258.
Kufstein 363.
Kukubauer-Wiese 156.
Kulm (Bohemia) 466.
—, Schloss 323.
Kulmariegel 174.
Kulmriegel 173.
Kulmspitze 270.
Kummerbrücke 295.
Kunětice 430.
Kürsinger-Hütte 309.
Kurzlehn 386.
Kutná Hora 435.
Kuttenberg 435.
Kynžvart, Lázně 469.

Laab im Walde 145.
Laaben 154.
Lackenhof 195.
Ladis 382.
Lahn 288.
Lahngangkogel 297.
Lahn-Sattel 319.
Lainzer Tiergarten 143.
Lakaboden 177.
Lambach 240.
Lambacher Hütte 279.
Lammeröfen 293.
Lampi, J. B. von 93.
Lamprechtshausen 256.
Lamprechts-Ofenloch 362.
Landawirsee-Hütte 301.
Landeck 382.
Landfriedstein 303.
Landsee 172.
Landskron 344.
Lanersbach 377.
Langau 191.
Langbath Lakes 275.
Langegg 207.
Langen 381.
Längenfeld 385.
Langenlois 200.
Langenwang 319.
Längsee 343.
Language xiv.
Langwies 276.
Lanner, Jos. 34. 124. 131.
Lans 374.
Lanser Köpfe 374.
Largillière, Nic. de 84.
Lassing 196.
— Fall 188.
Lassnitzhöhe 332.
Laube, Heinrich 125.
Laubenbachmühle 187.
Laudach-See 272.
Laudon, Marshal 153.
Laufener Hütte 292.
Lauffen 279.
Launsdorf 342.
Laurana, Francesco 76.
Lauriacum 199.
Lavant-Tal 338.
Lavater 46.
Lawinenstein 285.
Laxenburg 147.
Lébény-Mosonszentmiklós 389.
Lech 379.
Ledenitzen 355.
Leiben 206.
Leibl, Wilhelm 93.
Leibnitz 333.
Leiser Berge 164.
Leistensee 299.
Leitha Mountains 165.
Leitmeritz 462.
Lenau, Nikolaus 142.
Lend 306.
— Canal 345.
Leoben 337.
Leobersdorf 168.
Leobner Hütte 336.
Leogang 362.
Leonardo da Vinci 99. 406.
Leonstein 226.
Leopoldsberg 139.
Leopoldskron 254.
Leopoldsteiner See 334.
Lermoos 384.
Lichtenberg 221.
Lichtenfels 163.
Liebenstein 474.
Lieboch 334.
Liechtenstein, Ulrich von 339.
Liechtenstein, Ruin 339.
—, Schloss 146.
— Klamm 306.
Lieding 342.
Lienz 358.
Lienzer Klause 358.
Liesing 144.
Liezen 298.
Liezener Hütte 299.
Lilienfeld 191.
Lilienfelder Hütte 192.
Lindkogel, Hoher 151.
Lindkogler-Hütte 168.
Linz 216.
Lippen 467.
Liszt, Franz 172. 404.
Litoměřice 462.
Litschau 163.
Lobau 120.
Lobositz 464.
Lockenhaus 173.
Lofer 362.
Löffler, Grosser 378.
Loibl Pass 349.
Lombardi, Tullio 45.
Loosbühel 180.
Loosdorf 198.
Lopernstein 285.
Losenstein 226.
Loser 283.
Lotto, Lorenzo 82.
Lötz Waterfall 382.
Louny 479.
Lovosice 464.
Löw, Rabbi 448.
Lower Austria xv.

Luberegg 205.
Luckete Wand 185.
Ludwigshöhe 155.
Ludwig-Walter-Haus 354.
Lueg 261.
—, Pass 258.
Lueger, Dr. Karl 124.
Lugauer 295.
Lundenburg 425.
Lüner See 380.
Lungau 340.
Lungötz 292.
Lunz 195.
Lurloch 321.
Luther, Martin 53.
Lutzmannsburg 172.

Macocha 430.
Madlener-Haus 380.
Maes, Nicolaes 102.
Magyaróvár 389.
Mahler, Gustav 34.
Maiereck 294.
Maiernigg 350.
Mainzer Hütte 361.
Mairalm-Hütte 273.
Makart, Hans 124.
Mallnitz 316.
Mallnitzer Tauern 316.
Mammuthöhle 281.
Mandling 303.
—, Hohe 168.
—, Vordere 168.
Mank 186.
Mantegna, Andrea 83.
Maps ix. lxiii.
Marbach 204.
March, River 390. 425.
Marchegg 167.
Marchfeld 157.
Marées, Hans von 93.
Mariabrunn 153.
Maria-Buch 339.
— Elend 348.
— Grün 332.
Mariahilfberg 270.
Mariahilfer Berg 169.
Maria-Kulm 477.
— Laach 208.
— Lanzendorf 172.
— Loretto 350.
— Luggau 355.
Mariánské Láznĕ 493.
Maria-Plain 254.
— Rain 348.
— Saal 344.
Mariaschein 466.
Maria-Schnee 338.
— Schutz 183.
Mariasdorf 322.
Maria-Strassengel 321.
— Taferl 204.
Maria Theresa, Empress 41. 49. 53. 74. 128.
Maria Trost 332.
— Waitschach 343.
— Wörth 351.
Mariazell (Steiermark) 189.
— (Wiener Wald) 155.
— Railway 186.
Marienbad 493.
Marienhöhe 361.
Mariensee 174.
Marien-Warte 228.
Marie-Valerie-Haus 315.
Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn 163.
Martinswand 384.
Masaryk, Thomas 455.
Matrei am Brenner 376.
— in Osttirol 359.
MatreierTauernhaus 359.
Matsys, Quinten 55. 102.
Mattersburg 171.
Matthias of Arras 455. 456. 461.
Mattighofen 231.
Mattsee 241.
Matzen 364.
Mauer bei Melk 198.
— bei Wien 145.
Mauerbach 153.
Maulpertsch, Ant. Fr. 90. 91. 132. 222. 240. 369. 458.
Mautern bei Kalwang 210.
— bei Krems 211.
Mauterndorf 340.
Mauthausen 203.
Maxglan 254.
Maximilian I., Emperor 170. 228. 369. 384.
Maximilian of Mexico 50.
Maximus, St. 246.
Mayerling 151.
Mayrhofen 377.
Measures lxiv.
Mehlweg 257.
Meierhöfen 490.
Melk 205.
Mělník 462.
Memling, Hans 86. 102.
Mendel, Gregor 429.
Merkenstein 167.
Messerschmidt, Fr. X. 90. 91.
Messina, Anton. da 99.
Metnitz 341.
Metsu, Gabriel 132.
Mezimosti 436.
Michaelbeuren 256.
Miedern 375.
Mieris, Frans van 89.
Mies 469.
Miesenbach 168.
Mikulov 425.
Milders 375.
Milleschauer 464.
Millstatt 357.
Millstätter See 356.
Mirnock 355.
Mittagskogel (Karawanken) 350.
— (Pitztal) 383.
Mittelberg 383.
Mitterbach 188.
Mitterberg Alp 262.
Mitter-Kleinarl 305.
Mitterndorf 285.
Mittersill 309.
Mitterweissenbach 276.
Mixnitz 321.
Möderbrugg 239.
Mödling 145.
Mödlinger Hütte 296.
Mölbegg 299.
Moldau 479.
—, River 441.
Moll, Balthasar 49. 50.
Möllbrücke-Sachsenburg 358.
Molln 226.
Mondsee (lake) 269.
— (village) 270.
Money xiii.
— Table ii.
Mönichkirchen 174.
Montafon Valley 380.
Moosburg 351.
Moosham 305.
Morava, River 390.
Moravian Karst 429.
Mordegg 261.
More, Sir Anthony 87.
Moretto da Brescia 81.
Morland, George 408.
Morzg 255.
Moserboden 309.
Mosermandl (Niedere Tauern) 305.
Mosermanndl (Gosaukamm) 304.
Most 478.
Motoring xxviii.
Motor Posts xxi.
Mountaineering xxxi.
Mountain Railways xxi.
Mozart 33. 49. 58. 118. 123. 247. 248. 251. 443. 459.

Muckendorf 168.
Muckenkogel 192.
Mückentürmchen 482.
Mühlau 372.
Mühlbach 261.
Münchner Haus 384.
Mur, River 321. 325. 337.
Murau 340.
Murillo 97. 132. 408.
Mürzsteg 319.
Mürzzuschlag 318.
Muttekopf 383.
Mutterberger Alp 375.
Mutters 374.

Napoleon I. 129.
Napoleon III. 53.
Nassereit 384.
Nassfeld 315.
Nasskamm 179.
Nasswald 178.
National Dishes xxv.
Natter-Riegel 298.
Nauders 383.
Německý Brod 435.
Nepomuk 467.
Nepomuk, St. John 453. 457. 467.
Neuberg 319.
Neubruck 194.
Neuburg 229.
Neudek or Nejdek 492.
Neufelden 223.
Neuhaus an der Donau 235.
— bei Mariazell 191.
— an der Triesting 155.
Neuhäusl 432.
Neuhof 469.
Neukirchen 309.
Neulengbach 154.
Neumarkt 340.
— Kallham 229.
Neunkirchen 181.
Neu-Pest 392.
Neusattl 477.
Neusiedl am See 166.
Neusiedler See 166.
Neustatt Alp 303.
Neustift im Burgenland 171.
— im Stubai-Tal 375.
Neu-Waldegg 142.
Niedere Tauern 301.
Niederer Tauern 315.
Nieder-Joch 386.
Niedernsill 309.
Nieder-Wölz 340.
Nikolsburg 425.
Nimburg 436.
Nock, Hoher 226.
Nockstein 253.
Nollendorf 466.
Notburga, St. 364.
Nové Hrady 466.
Nové Sedlo 477.
Nové Zamky 432.
Nový Dvůr 469.
Nürnberger Hütte 375.
Nussdorf am Attersee 268.
— bei Wien 137.
Nussen-See 278.
Nymburk 436.

Obdach 338.
Ober-Aspang 174.
Ober-Dellach 351.
Ober-Drauburg 358.
Ober-Grafendorf 186.
Ober-Gurgl 386.
Oberhaus 300.
Oberloisdorf 172.
Ober-Mieming 384.
Ober-Millstatt 357.
Obermoos 384.
Oberndorf am Jauerling 208.
— bei Raabs 162.
— an der Salzach 256.
Obernitz 478.
Obernzell 234.
Ober-Piesting 168.
Ober-Polzberg 195.
Obersberg 178.
Ober-Scheffau 293.
Oberschützen 322.
Ober-Sulzbach Glacier 310.
Ober-Tauern 304.
Oberthalheim-Timelkam 267.
Obertraun 280.
Ober-Vellach 316.
Oberwang 267.
Oberwarth 322.
Ober-Weissenbach 279.
Ober-Wölz 340.
Oberzalim-Hütte 380.
Oberzeiring 239.
Obladis 382.
Obrnice 478.
Ochsenburg 156.
Ód 168.
Odelstein Cavern 296.
Ödenburg 172.
Öderer Törl 285.
Ödstein 296.
Oeblarn 300.
Oedl-Haus 260.
Offen-See 275.
Óház 172.
Öhlerkreuz 169.
Okříšky 434.
Ölgruben-Joch 382.
Ölgrubenspitze 383.
Ollersbach 154.
Olovi 477.
Omeshorn 379.
Opponitz 196.
Orgler-Hütte 309.
Ort, Schloss 272.
Ortmann 168.
Osek or Ossegg 479.
Ossiach 343.
Ossiacher See 343.
Osthof 185.
Ostpreussen-Hütte 260.
Ostrov 476.
Oswaldiberg 354.
Ötscher 188.
— Caverns 188. 195.
— Graben 188.
Ottenschlag 163.
Ottensheim 223.
Ottenstein 163.
Otto-Haus 180.
— Hütte 354.
Otto-Kandler-Haus 187.
Ötz 385.
Ötztal 385.

Pacher, M. 85. 247. 265.
Palfau 196.
Pallik 360.
Palma Vecchio 81. 82.
Pamhagen 166.
Paracelsus 252.
Parapluieberg (Kaltenleutgeben) 144.
— (Lilienfeld) 192.
Pardubice 430.
Parkan 392.
Parler, Peter 435. 450. 452. 456.
Parmigianino 83.
Parndorf 165.
Parsch 252.
Partenstein 235.
Parthenen 380.
Passail 323.
Passau 232.
Passports xiii.
Pasterzen-Kees 361.
Patinir, Joachim 86. 103.
Patscher Kofel 374.
Pattergassen 356.
Paulinen-Höhle 192.
Payerbach 182.
Paznaun-Tal 381.
Pechhäusl 257.
Peggau 321.
Peilstein 155.

Peindberg 492.
Pellico, Silvio 427.
Perchtoldsdorf 145.
Pergern 226.
Perneck 278.
Pernegg in Niederösterreich 162.
— in Steiermark 321.
Pernink 492.
Pernitz 168.
Pernštejn 435.
Persenbeug 204.
Perštejn 476.
Pertisau 364.
Pertlstein 323.
Perugino, Pietro 83.
Peternscharte 296.
Petersberg, Ruin 341.
Petőfi, Sándor 405.
Petronell 157.
Petschau 493.
Petzen 348.
Pfaffstätten 148.
Pfaffstättner Kogel 148.
Pfänder 379.
Pfandl 277.
Pfandl-Scharte 361.
Pfarrkirchen 236.
Pfarr-Werfen 261.
Pfitscher Joch 378.
Pfunds 382.
Pians 382.
Piber 334.
Piccinino, Antonio 78.
Pichl 303.
—, Schloss 319.
— Auhof 269.
Piessling-Ursprung 238.
Pilsen 468.
Pinkafeld 322.
Pinkenkogel 184.
Pinnis-Joch 375.
Pinsdorf 272.
Pirkenhammer 488.
Pirker Kogel 350.
Pischelsdorf 231.
Pisweg 342.
Piszke 391.
Pitten 173.
Pitztal 383.
Pitztaler Jöchl 383.
Plabutsch 333.
Planai 301.
Plangeros 383.
Plankenstein 194.
Planötzenhof 373.
Planspitze 296.
Plassen 288.
Platte 332.
Plattenkogel 377.
Platten-See 424.
Plessberg 492.
Plöcken-Haus 355.
Plöckenstein 223.
Plomberg 269.
Plzeň 468.
Pochhard-Scharte 315.
Pöchlarn 204.
Pöckstein 312.
Poděbrady Läzně 436.
Podersdorf 166.
Podhorn 493.
Podiebrad, G. 436. 456.
Podmokly 465.
Pöggstall 206.
Pölfing-Brunn 331.
Pöllau 322.
Pöllauberg 322.
Pollau Mountains 425.
Pöls 239.
Polster 336.
Polsterluke 237.
Pongau 261.
Pörtschach 351.
Postal Information xxii.
Post Alp 266.
Pöstlingberg 220.
Pötschenhöhe 280.
Pottenbrunn 154.
Pottenstein 155.
Potter, Paulus 132.
Pottschach 182.
Poussin, Nicolas 83.
Poysdorf 425.
Pozsony 432.
Prachatice 467.
Prag 437.
Prager Hütte 359.
Prägraten 359.
Pragstein 203.

Prague 437.
Air Services 437.
Altneuschule 449.
Aquarium 459.
Art History 443.
— Society 446.
Banks 440.
Baths 438.
Belvedere 458.
— Promenades 459.
Bertramka 459.
Black Tower 457.
Cabs 438.
Cafés 438.
Capuchin Monastery 458.
Carolinum 443.
Castle 455.
Cathedral 456.
Chotek Grounds 458.
Chucle 461.
Prague:
Churches:
Allerheiligen 457.
Cathedral 456.
Heilig-Kreuz 446.
Ignatius 451.
Karl-Borromäus 451.
Kreuzherren 445.
Loreto-Kapelle 458.
Malteser 454.
Mariä-Himmelfahrt (Emaus) 451.
— — (Karlov) 450.
— — (Strahov) 458.
Maria Himmelskönigin 458.
— Schnee 452.
Martins-Kapelle 451.
Salvator 445.
St. Gallus 443.
St. Georg 457.
St. Jakob 445.
St. Johann von Nepomuk 451.
St. Laurentius 459.
St. Longinus 451.
St. Niklas 444.
St. Nikolaus 453.
St. Peter und Paul 451.
St. Stephan 451.
St. Thomas 453.
St. Veit 455.
Týn 444.
Wenzel Chapel 456.
Circular Trips 440.
City Council 443.
Clementinum 445.
Concerts 438.
Consulates 440.
Daliborka 457.
Emaus, Monastery 451.
Exhibition Ground 459.
Graben 443.
History 442.
Hotels 437.
Hradčany 454.
Hradschin 454.
Hunger Wall 459.
Hvězda 461.
Industrial Art School 446.
Inquiry Office 440.
Jewish Burial Ground 448.
Josefov 448.
Josephtown 448.
Karlov 450.
Karlovo Náměstí 451.
Kinsky Garden 459.

Prague:
Královská Obora 460.
Künstlerhaus 446.
Legations 440.
Little Town 452.
Malá Strana 452.
Malé Náměstí 445.
Malostranské Náměstí 453.
Monuments:
Charles IV. 445.
Comenius 458.
Denis 453.
Huss 443.
Liberation 452.
Palacký 451.
Prague Student 445.
St. George 455.
St. Wenceslaus 449.
Victory 450.
Vltava 453.
War 451.
Wilson, President 450.
Most Karlův 452.
— Legií 446.
Municipal Library 445.
Museums:
Agricultural 459.
Ethnographical 459.
Huss 451.
Industrial 446.
— Art 448.
Jewish 449.
Karáskova 454.
Lanna Glass Collection 448.
Modern Gallery 459.
Municipal 452.
Náprstek's 446.
National 449.
Picture Gallery 446.
Post 443.
Strahov 458.
Technical 454.
Music, School of 451.
Na Příkopě 443.
Národní Divadlo 452.
National Theatre 452.
Neues Deutsches Theater 450.
New Town 449.
Nové Město 449.
Obecní Dům 443.
Old Town 443.
— — Bridge Tower 452.
Palaces:
Archiepiscopal 454.
Černín 458.
Clam-Gallas 445.
Fürstenberg 454.

Prague:
Palaces:
Kinsky 444.
Lobkovic 457.
Morzin 454.
Nostic 454.
Schwarzenberg 454.
Sylva-Tarouca 443.
Thun Děčínský 454.
— Žehušický 453.
Toscana 455.
Waldstein 453.
Parliament 446.
Pensions 438.
Petřín 459.
Picture Galleries, see Museums.
Post Office 438.
Powder Tower 443.
Prašná Brána 443.
Railway Stations 437.
Restaurants 438.
Riunione Adriatica 452.
Rudolfinum 446.
School of Music 451.
Senate 453.
Sport 440.
Stadium 459.
—, Sokolský 459.
Staré Město 443.
Staroměstské Náměstí 443.
Staronová Škola 449.
Stavovské Divadlo 443.
Strahov 458.
Střelecký Ostrov 446.
Stromovka 460.
Theatres 438.
Theresa Home 457.
Times of Admission 440.
Town Hall, Jewish 449.
— —, New 445.
— —, New Town 451.
— —, Old 444.
Tramways 439.
Travel Bureaux 440.
Týnský Dvůr 445.
Tyršův Dům 454.
University, Czech 446. 449. 451.
—, German 443. 445. 451.
— Library 445.
Ursuline Convent 452.
Václavské Náměstí 449.
Velké Náměstí 443.
Villa Amerika 451.

Prague:
Vyšehrad 450.
Water Tower 446.
White Hill 461.
Wine Rooms 438.
Žižka Hill 452.
Zlatá Ulička 457.

Praha 437.
Prandauer, Jakob 205.
Prebichl 356.
Predigstuhl (Ischl) 278.
— (Klagenfurt) 347.
Preding-Wieselsdorf 334.
Predlitz 340.
Prein 179.
Preiner Gscheid 179.
— Wand 180.
Preintaler Hütte 301.
Premstätten 334.
Prešernova Koča 349.
Pressbaum 153.
Pressburg 432.
Preunegg-Sattel 301.
Příběnice 436.
Prichard, Joseph 65.
Priel, Grosser 237.
Prielhof 270.
Priel-Schutzhaus 237.
Prochenberg 196.
Pronunciation, Czech 388.
—, Magyar 388.
Protivín 467.
Pruggerer 301.
Prutz 382.
Puchberg 176.
Puchenau 223.
—, Schloss 235.
Puchenstuben 187.
Pühringer-Haus 285.
Puntigam 333.
Purbach 165.
Pürgg 286.
Purgstall 194.
Purkersdorf 153.
Pürstein 476.
Purtscheller, L. 250.
Purtscheller-Haus 257.
Puster-Tal 358.
Pyhrgas, Grosser 298.
—, Kleiner 238.
— Gatterl 298.
Pyhrn Pass 238.
— Railway 236.

Raab 389.
Raabs 162.
Raach 182.
Rabenstein 186.
—, Burg 321.

Rabenstein-Mühle 272.
Radegund 333.
Radenthein 355.
Radetzky, Marshal 53. 113. 161.
Radkersburg 333.
Radmer 334.
Radmerhals 334.
Radstadt 304.
Radstädter Hütte 304.
— Tauern 304.
Raeburn, Sir H. 84. 409.
Raiding 172.
Raidling 299.
Railways xx.
Rainerkogel 332.
Rainer-Schutzhaus 348.
Rainfeld 156.
Raistenberg 425.
Rákospalota-Újpest 431.
Ramingstein 340.
Ramol-Joch 386.
Ramolkogel 386.
Ramsau bei Schladming 302.
— im Wiener Wald 156.
Ranalt 375.
Rankweil 380.
Rannariedl 234.
Ranshofen 231.
Raphael 83. 407.
Rapoldeck 294.
Rappenloch-Schlucht 379.
Rappottenstein 163.
Rasocher-Haus 208.
Rastberg-Sattel 168.
Rastenfeld 163.
Rattenberg 364.
Rattersdorf 172.
Raucheck 261.
Raudnitz 464.
Rauheneck 151.
Rauhenstein 151.
Rauris 306.
Rauriser Tauernhaus 307.
Raxalpe 179.
Ražice 467.
Rechnitz 322.
Reichenau am Semmering 178.
Reichenstein, Admonter 296.
—, Eisenerzer 336.
Reichersberg 230.
Reichstadt, Duke of 43. 50. 113. 128.
Reifenstein 239.
Reifnitz 351.
Rein 321.
Reinhardt, Max 254.
Reis-Alpe 192.
Reiting 240.
Rekawinkl 154.
Rembrandt 89. 97. 100. 132. 371. 409. 414. 447. 454.
Rennweg 305.
Reni, Guido 99.
Renoir, Auguste 93. 460.
Reschen-Scheideck 383.
Restaurants xxv.
Rettenbach Alp 279.
Rettenkogel 279.
Retz 164.
Reutte 384.
Reynolds, Sir J. 84. 409.
Ribera, Giuseppe 55.
Riccio 75.
Richard Cœur-de-Lion 121. 210.
Ridoutzwirt Inn 349.
Ried im Innkreis 230.
— in Tirol 382.
Riegersburg (Lower Austria) 164.
— (Styria) 323.
Rieseneishöhle 281.
Rifflt or 309.
Ring 236.
Ringkogel 322.
—, Grosser 388.
Rinnhofer-Hütte 319.
Ritzengruber-Hütte 186.
Rodaun 145.
Rohr im Gebirge 169.
— in Oberösterreich 236.
Rohrau 165.
Rohrauer-Haus 298.
Rohrbach 156.
— Vorau 322.
Rohrer Hütte 143.
— Sattel 169.
Roith 275.
Romako, Anton 94.
Romney, George 101.
Rosalien-Kapelle 171.
Rosegg 352.
Rosegger, Peter 319. 328.
Rosenau 163.
Rosenauer Strasse 238.
Rosenbach 348.
Rosenberg (Bohemia) 467.
— (Graz) 332.
Rosenburg 200.
Rosental-Grossvenediger 309.
Rossatz 210.
Rossellino, Ant. 75. 99.
Rossbrand 304.
Rossfeld 257.
Rossleiten 237.
Rötel-See 274.
Rötelstein (Aussee) 283.
— (Filzmoos) 303.
Rotenhaus 479.
Roter Stadl 144.
Röthelstein 297.
Rottenmann 239.
Roudnice 464.
Routes from London xi.
Rubens 87. 88. 97. 98. 99. 100. 447. 454.
Ruckerlberg 332.
Rudolfs-Hütte 360.
— Turm 287.
Rudolph, Crown Prince 151.
Ruezbach 375.
Ruisdael, Jakob van 88. 89. 102. 454.
Rupert, St. 246.
Rust 166.
Ruysdael, Sal. van 409.
Rybáře 490.

Saalfelden 362.
Saaz 475.
Sachs, Hans 227.
Saidschitz 479.
Saile 374.
Salaberg 199.
Salesel 464.
Salve, Hohe 363.
Salzach, River 244.
— Öfen 259.
Salzburg 242.
—, Province of xvi.
Salzerbad 156.
Salzkammergut xvii. 262.
Salzsteig-Joch 237.
Sammoar Hut 386.
San Candido 358.
Sandau 469.
Sandl 209.
Sandling, Hoher 279.
Sangerberg 496.
St. Aegyd am Neuwalde 192.
St. Agatha 280.
St. Andrä im Lavant-Tal 338.
— an der Traisen 193.
— Wördern 160.
St. Anton am Arlberg 381.
St. Bernhard 201.
St. Christof 381.
St. Corona bei Aspang 174.
— im Wiener Wald 154.
St. Florian 221.
St. Gallen 294.
St. Gallenkirch 380.
St. Georgen im Attergau 267.

St. Georgen am Längsee 343.
— an der Traisen 156.
St. Georgenberg 364.
St. Gilgen 263.
St. Gotthard 334.
St. Ilgner Tal 319.
St. Jakob am Thurn 252.
St. Joachimsthal 476.
St. Jodok 376.
St. Johann im Feistritz-Tal 323.
— im Pongau 306.
— in Tirol 362.
— im Wald 358.
— und Paul 333.
St. Lambrecht 340.
St. Leonhard im Lavant-Tal 338.
— im Pitztal 383.
— bei Tamsweg 340.
— Gartenau 256.
— See 354.
St. Lorenz 263.
St. Lorenzen 355.
St. Magdalena 221.
St. Marein 337.
St. Margareten 165.
St. Martin im Burgenland 172.
— an der Enns 300.
— bei Graz 333.
— bei Hüttau 292.
St. Michael im Lungau 305.
— an der Mur 337.
— in der Wachau 209.
St. Nikola 203.
St. Paul 339.
St. Peter im Holz 356.
St. Pölten 185.
St. Pöltener Hütte 359.
— Naturfreundehaus 295.
St. Rupert am Kulm 302.
St. Ruprecht an der Raab 323.
St. Urban 344.
St. Valentin 199.
St. Veit an der Glan 343.
St. Wolfgang bei Judenburg 339.
— im Salzkammergut 264
— bei Weitra 163.
Sansovino, Iacopo 76.
Sarmingstein 203.
Sarstein 280.
Sarto, Andrea del 83. 99.
Sattendorf 344.
Sattledt 228.
Sauerbrunn (Burgenland) 171.
Sauerbrunn, Bilin 478.
—, Giesshübl 491.
—, Schloss 239.
Säusenstein 204.
Scesaplana 380.
Schaan 380.
Schachenstein 319.
Schafberg (Salzkammergut) 265.
— (Wiener Wald) 142.
—, Faistenauer 264.
— Alpe 265.
Schafhals-Sattel 190.
Schallaburg 206.
Schallerbach, Bad 229.
Schärding 229.
Scharfling 269.
Scharnitz 375.
Scharnstein 228.
Scharten, Bad 229.
Schattau 165.
Scheibbs 194.
Scheiblinstein 298.
Scheichenspitze 303.
Scheidberg Inn 304.
Scheinoldstein 197.
Schellenberg 256.
Schellenberger Sattel 255.
Schernthanner 270.
Schiestl-Haus 320.
Schindler, Jakob Emil 94.
Schindl-Hütte 195.
Schlackenwerth 476.
Schladming 301.
Schladminger Hütte 301.
— Kaibling 301.
Schlägel 223.
Schlagl 182.
Schlaining 322.
Schlegeis-Tal 378.
Schlenken 258.
Schlierbach 236.
Schlöglmühl 182.
Schlosshof 167.
Schmelz 339.
Schmidt of Krems 92. 199. 210. 211. 212. 222. 240.
Schmittenhöhe 308.
Schmittenstein 258.
Schneealpe 319.
Schneeberg, Hoher 466.
—, Wiener 175.
Schneedörfl 176.
Schneibstein 259.
Schneidkogel 288.
Schober (Abtenau) 292.
— (Mondsee) 270.
— Pass 240.
Schoberstein 226.
Schöckel 333.
Schöffel-Warte 153.
Scholastika 364.
Schönbach 163.
Schönberg 276.
— am Brenner 375.
— Hütte 281.
Schönbichler Horn 378.
Schönborn 164.
Schönbrunn 128.
Schönbühel 207.
Schönburg 476.
Schöngrabern 164.
Schönwehr 493.
Schöpfl 154.
Schoppernau 379.
Schottwien 183.
Schrambach 192.
Schraml 284.
Schreckenstein 463.
Schröcken 379.
Schrott, Hohe 278.
Schruns 380.
Schubert, Franz 33. 52. 66. 117. 124. 134. 135.
Schuch, Karl 32. 93.
Schüler-Alpenhaus 184.
Schumann, Robert 66.
Schütt Islands 390.
Schützen am Gebirge 165.
Schwallenbach 208.
Schwanberg 334.
Schwanenstadt 241.
Schwanthaler, Thomas 265.
Schwarzach-St. Veit 306.
Schwarzau im Gebirge 178.
Schwarzbach Fall 258.
Schwarzenau 162.
Schwarzenberg im Bregenzer Wald 379.
— in Niederösterreich 223.
— Alp 278.
Schwarzenstein 378.
Schwarzer See 265.
Schwarzes Kreuz 467.
Schwarzindien 263.
Schwarzsee 362.
Schwarzwaldeck 156.
Schwaz 364.
Schwechat 124.
Schweigmühl Alp 255.
Schwertberg 202.
Schwind, Moritz von 92.
Scorel, Jan van 316.
Season xiv.
Seckau 338.
Seckauer Zinken 240.
Sedlec 435.

See am Mondsee 269.
Seebenstein 173.
Seeberg 474.
Seeboden 356.
Seefeld am Attersee 268.
— in Tirol 375.
Seehof 195.
Seekar-Haus 304.
Seekirchen 241.
Seemauer 335.
Seetal-Hütte 339.
Seewalchen 267.
Seewiesen 320.
Seggau 333.
Seisenburg 228.
Seitenstetten 199.
Seitner-Hütte 187.
Sekirn 351.
Selztal 239.
Semmering 183.
— Railway 181.
— Tunnel 318.
Semriach 321.
Senftenberg 163.
Sengsen-Gebirge 226.
Senn-Hütte 375.
Serlesspitze 375.
Siebenbrunn-Leopoldsdorf 167.
Sierning 226.
Sievering 140.
Sigmundsherberg 162.
Sigmund-Thun-Klamm 308.
Signals of Distress xxxii.
Sillian 358.
Silvretta Group 381.
Simbach 231.
Similaun 386.
Simony-Hütte 289.
Sinabel 302.
Singerberg 349.
Singerin 178.
Siófok 424.
Siriuskogel 277.
Ski-ing xxxi.
Skoda Works 469.
Slavanice 163.
Slavkov 431.
Sloup 430.
Smetana, Fr. 449. 451.
Solari, Santino 246.
Sölden 385.
— Hütte 261.
Sollenau 173.
Sonnblick (Rauris) 307.
Sonnenburger Hof 374.
Sonnleitstein 178.
Sonnschien Alp 320.
Sonnstein 274.
Sonntagberg 197.
Sonntagskogel 306.
Sonnwendstein 181.
Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg 204.
Sophienalpe 142.
Sopron 172.
Sparafeld 298.
Sparbach 147.
Sparbacher-Hütte 177.
Speckbacher-Hütte 182.
Spielberg 427.
Spielfeld-Strass 333.
Spielkogel 296.
Spindeleben 197.
Spirzinger-Kogel 305.
Spital am Pyhrn 238.
— am Semmering 318.
— (Tauernhaus) 359.
Spittal-Millstätter See 355.
Spitz 208.
Spitzmauer 237.
Spitzweg, Karl 102.
Spuller-See Electricity Works 381.
Spumberg 258.
Stadl 323.
— Paura 241.
Stadlau 167.
Stahl-Haus 259.
Stainach-Irdning 299.
Staininger 272.
Stainz 334.
Stams 384.
Stará Role 492.
Starhemberg 168.
— Warte 210.
Starkenburger Hütte 375.
Statzer-Haus 308.
Stěchovice 461.
Steeg 280.
Steigl Pass 291.
Stein an der Donau 211.
— an der Enns 300.
Steinach am Brenner 376.
Steinbach am Attersee 268.
Steindorf am Ossiacher See 343.
— in Salzburg 241.
Steiner-Scharte 289.
Steingrabenschneid 288.
Steinhaus am Semmering 318.
Steinhöflerkogel 182.
Steinkogl 276.
Steinwand-Klamm 155.
Steinwender-Hütte 354.
Stephen, St. (King of Hungary) 402. 419.
Sternberg 352.
Stethaimer, Hans 247.
Steyr 224.
Steyrdorf 225.
Steyregg 223.
Steyrermühl 241.
Steyrer See 285.
Steyrling 236.
Steyrtal 226.
Stifter, Adalbert 46. 219.
Stille Adler, River 430.
Stillupp-Klamm 377.
Stixenstein 182.
Stockerau 164.
Stockern 161.
Stoder-Tal 237.
Stoderzinken 300.
Stol or Stou 349.
Strakonice 467.
Strassburg 342.
Strassburger Hütte 380.
Strass-Sommerein 166.
Strauss, Johann (the Elder) 34. 124.
— — *(the Younger)* 34. 120. 131.
Strauss, Richard 34. 49.
Strechau 239.
— Klamm 239.
Stříbro 469.
Strobl 266.
Stromboding Fall 237.
Strubberg 293.
Strudengau 203.
Stubach-Tal 309.
Stubai-Tal 374.
Stuben am Arlberg 381.
— am Inn 382.
Stubenberg-Haus 333.
Stübing 321.
Stüdl-Hütte 359.
Stuhlweissenburg 424.
Stuiben Fall (Ötztal) 385.
— (Reutte) 384.
Stumpfmauer 196.
Styria xvii.
Suben 230.
Südwiener Hütte 305.
Sulzau 259.
Sulzenhals 303.
Sulzfluh 380.
Sulz-Stangau 147.
Sulztal 385.
Summerau 223.
Sunk 239.
Suppé, Fr. von 34. 124.
Svitavy 430.
Székesfehérvár 424.
Szentgotthárd 334.
Szob 432.

Szombathely 334.
Szöni 391.

Tábor 436.
Talerkogel 336.
Tamischbachturm 295.
Tamsweg 340.
Tannberg 242.
Tänneck 259.
Tappenkar-See 305.
Taschach-Haus 383.
Tassilo Chalice 222.
Tata-Tóváros 389.
Tatzmannsdorf, Bad 322.
Tauern, Felber 359.
—, Mallnitzer or Niederer 315.
—, Radstädter 304.
—, Rottenmanner 239.
Tauernhaus, Krimmler 310.
—, Matreier 359.
—, Rauriser 307.
— Spital 359.
Tauernkogel 261.
Tauern Railway 311.
— Tunnel 315.
Taufkar-Joch 386.
Tauplitz 286.
— Hütte 285.
Tauriskia-Hütte 305.
Taxenbach-Rauris 307.
Techendorf 358.
Tegetthoff, W. 113. 332.
Teigitsch-Klamm 334.
Telfes 374.
Telfs 384.
Tempelberg 142.
Teniers, David 88.
Tennen-Gebirge 261.
Tepl or Teplá 493.
Tepl, River 487. 492.
Teplice Šanov 479.
Teplitz-Schönau 479.
Terezín-Bohušovice 464.
Ternitz 182.
Terz 193.
Terzer-Haus 190.
Tetschen 463.
Thalgau 262.
Thalheim 359.
Theben 390.
Theodor-Karl-Holl-Haus 285.
Theresienstadt 464.
Thermometric Scales lxiv.
Thomasberg 173.
Thörl 319.
Thumersbach 308.
Thunau 200.
Thun-Klamm 308.
Thurn, Pass 363.
Tihany 424.
Tilisuna-Hütte 380.
Time xix.
— Tables xix.
Tirol xviii.
Tirschnitz 477.
Titian 82. 97.
Tobacco xxvii.
Tobelbad 333.
Toplitz-See 284.
Tormäuer 187.
Torrener Joch 259.
Torstein 291.
Töschling 351.
Totes Gebirge 284.
Totis 389.
Tragöss-Oberort 320.
Trahütten 334.
Traisen 156.
Traiskirchen 173.
Traismauer 193.
Trattenbach 226.
Tratzberg 364.
Trauner Alp 361.
Traun Fall 273.
Traunkirchen 274.
Traunsee 273.
Traunstein 273.
Traut, Wolf 103.
Trautenfels 300.
Traweng 285.
Třebíč 435.
Treffen 354.
Treffling Fall 187.
Treibach-Althofen 342.
Trenchtling 336.
Trenck, Franz von der 427. 429.
Tressen-Sattel 284.
Tressenstein 284.
Trieben 239.
Trins 376.
Trisselwand 284.
Tristner 378.
Trnovany 477.
Trocnov 466.
Trofaiach 336.
Troppberg 153.
Tršnice 477.
Tschirgant 383.
Tulbinger Kogel 153.
Tulln 160.
Tullnerbach 153.
Tuppelburg 482.
Türkenloch 155.
Türkensturz 173.
Türmitz 465.
Turn 477.
Türnitz 192.
Türnitzer Höger 192.
Turrach 356.
Turracher Höhe 356.
Tuxer Joch 377.
Tweng 304.
Twimberger Graben 338.
Tyrol xviii.
Tyroler Kogel 188.

Übergossene Alp 262.
Új-Pest 392.
Ulmerfeld 293.
Umhausen 385.
Unnütz 364.
Unterach 268.
Unterberg 168.
Unterbergen 349.
Unter-Burgau 268.
Unter-Dellach 351.
Unter-Grimming 286.
Unterhimmel 226.
Unterloiben 211.
Unter-Loibl 349.
Untermeisling 209.
Unter-Oberndorf 154.
Untersberg 254.
Unter-Scheffau 293.
Unter-Sievering 140.
Unter-Tauern 304.
Unter-Tullnerbach 153.
Unterzeiring 239.
Unzmarkt 339.
Upper Austria xvi.
Urfahr 220.
Urtelstein 151.
Ústí nad Labem 465.
— nad Orlicí 430.
Uttendorf 309.
— Hellpfau 231.

Vác 392.
Vaduz 380.
Vajnory 432.
Valerie-Haus 315.
Valkenauer, Hans 249.
Vaskapu 391.
Van Dyck 88. 98. 100. 408.
Velazquez 55. 84.
Velde, A. van de 132.
Velden 352.
Velencze, Lake 424.
Venetberg 382.
Vent 386.
Venus of Willendorf 105.
Verdun Altar 141.
Veresegyház 431.
Vermeer, Jan 132. 409.
Vernagt-Hütte 386.
Vichtenstein 234.

Vienna 3.
List of Streets, see before p. 1.
Academy of Fine Arts 96. 65.
— of Music and Drama 66.
— of Sciences 58.
Administration 27.
Aerodrome 120.
Agricultural School 136.
Air Services 4.
Albertina 51.
Alpine Clubs 18.
Alsergrund 133.
Amalien-Bad 125.
American Clubs 16.
Am Hof, Platz 54.
Anker Insurance 56.
Archives 53.
— of the Teutonic Order 58.
Arenberg Park 121.
Arsenal 125.
Art Collections 32.
— Exhibitions 20.
Augarten 119.
Austrian National Bank 133.
Automobil-Club 18.
Ballhaus-Platz 52.
Banks 19.
Bank-Verein 63.
Baths 19.
Belvedere 122.
Börse 63.
Botanic Garden 123.
Brigittenau 119.
British Embassy 123.
Bundeskanzleramt 52.
Bundes-Mobiliendepot 127.
Burg 39.
— Garten 60.
— Platz, Äusserer 42.
— Ring 60.
— Theater 17. 61.
Burgtor 42.
Cabs 10.
Cafés 9.
Capuchin Monastery 49.
Carl-Theater 120.
Carmelite Monastery 136.
Cellini's Salt Cellar 73.
Cemeteries 123. 125. 130. 135. 136.
Chambers of Commerce 17.

Vienna:
Chancellor's Office 52. 54.
Churches:
Ägidien 126.
Altlerchenfeld 131.
Am Hof 51.
Augustiner 52.
Bartholomäus 133.
Burg-Kapelle 41.
Canisius 134.
Capuchin 49.
Carmelite 136.
Cathedral 35.
English 16.
Evangelische 126.
Franziskaner 58.
Greek 59.
Josefskirche 139.
Jubiläumskirche 121.
Karl Borromäus 130.
Karlskirche 65.
Maltese 37.
Maria Geburt 130.
Mariahilfer 127.
Maria zu den Schmerzen 137.
— vom Siege 127.
Maria-Stiegen 57.
— Treu 132.
Michaeler 38.
Michaelskirche 137.
Minorite 52.
Paulaner 124.
Protestant 126.
Rathaus-Kapelle 57.
Rudolfsheim 127.
Salesian 123.
Salvator 57.
St. Anna 58.
St. Anthony 125.
St. Brigitta 119.
St. Elizabeth 58.
St. John Nepomuk 120.
St. Michael 38.
St. Othmar 121.
St. Peter 38.
St. Ruprecht 56.
St. Stanislaus Kostka Chapel 54.
St. Stephen 35.
St. Ulrich 131.
Schotten 55.
Servite 135.
Steinhof 131.
University 58.
Votive 63.
Währing 135.
Waisenhaus 134.
Weissgärber 121.

Vienna:
Church Music 18.
— Services 16.
Circular Motor Trips 10.
Circus 18.
City Railway 14.
Clubs 16.
Cobenzl 139.
Commercial Academy 66.
Concert Hall 66.
Concerts 18.
Confectioners 10.
Consulates 16.
Correggio's Jupiter and Io 83.
Cottage-Anlagen 135.
Custom House 3.
Cuthbert Evangeliarium 47.
Czernin Picture Gallery 132.
Deutschordens-Haus 58.
Districts 26.
Döbling 136.
Dominican Convent 58.
Dreifaltigkeits-Säule 38.
Dürer's Adoration of the Trinity 85.
Embassies 16.
English Churches 16.
Estensische Kunstsammlung 44.
Esterházy Park 126.
Exchange 63.
Eyck's Cardinal of Santa Croce 86.
Faniteum 130.
Favoriten 125.
Fire Station 54.
Floridsdorf 119.
Fountains:
Albrecht 51.
Augustin 131.
Austria 54.
Donauweibchen 64.
Engel 125.
Gänsemädchen 127.
Hochstrahl 122.
Hygieia 134.
Josef 56.
Karl Borromäus 121.
Karl Ludwig 135.
Leopold 38.
Margareten 126.
Moses 58.
Mozart 125.
Neuer Markt 49.

VIENNA:
Fountains:
Pallas Athena 61.
Rainer 124.
Rossauer 135.
Schubert 134.
Schutzengel 124.
Siebenbrunnen 126.
Tilgner 61. 65.
Franz-Josef-Kai 59.
Freiheits-Platz 63.
Freudenau 121.
Freyung 54.
Fuchsenfeld, Am 126.
Fünfhaus 127.
Furniture Repository 127.
Gänsehäufel 119.
Gartenbau-Gesellschaft 64.
Geological Institute 121.
Giorgione's Three Philosophers 82.
Golden Fleece, Order of the 42. 73.
Golf 18.
Graben 38.
Grinzing 137.
Gürtel-Strasse 119.
Habsburgwarte 140.
Hals' Willem van Heythusen 100.
Handels-Akademie 66.
Harrach Gallery 55.
Haus der Kaufmannschaft 63.
Haydn Park 126.
Heiligenstadt 137.
Helden-Platz 42.
Hermannskogel 140.
Hernals 133.
Heroon of Trysa 67.
Heurigenschenken 9.
Hietzing 127.
History 28.
— of Arts 30.
— of Music 32.
Hochschule für Bodenkultur 136.
— für Welthandel 136.
Hofburg 39.
—, New 42.
Hofstall-Gebäude 60.
Hoher Markt 56.
Hohe Warte 137.
Holbein's Jane Seymour 85.
Horse Races 18.
Hospital, General 133.

VIENNA:
Hotels 5.
Hydro-Biological Institute 119.
Imperial Stables 60.
— Vaults 49.
Industrial Art School 64.
— Fairs 28.
Inquiry Offices 5.
Josefinum 134.
Josefstadt 132.
Justiz-Palast 61.
Kahlenberg 139.
Kaisergruft 49.
Kapuziner-Kloster 49.
Karls-Platz 65.
Kärntner Ring 59.
— Strasse 37.
Kartographisches Institut 133.
Konzerthaus 66.
Krieau 121.
Künstlerhaus 66.
Kursalon 64.
Lainzer Tiergarten 143.
Landhaus 54.
Landstrasse 121.
Lasten-Strasse 59.
Lawn Tennis 18.
Legations 16.
Leopoldsberg 139.
Leopoldstadt 119.
Libraries:
Municipal 62.
National 46.
Pedagogical 23.
University 63.
Liechtenstein Picture Gallery 98.
Livy's Roman History 47.
Lunatic Asylum 131.
Margareten 126.
Mariahilf 126.
Maria-Theresien-Platz 60.
Marien-Brücke 59.
Meidling 126.
Meteorologische Zentral-Anstalt 137.
Michaeler Platz 38.
Military Casino 63.
— Hospital 130.
Ministries:
Agriculture and Forestry 57.
Education 53.
Finance 57.
Trade 64.
War 64.

VIENNA:
Mint 66.
Mölkerhof 56.
Monuments:
Abraham a Santa Clara 51.
Albert, Archduke 51.
Alt, Rudolf von 53.
Amerling 64.
Anzengruber 61.
Augustin 131.
Beethoven 66. 137.
Blum 135.
Brahms 65.
Bruckner 64.
Canon 64.
Charles, Archduke 42.
Deutschmeister 63.
Donner 64.
Elizabeth, Empress 61.
Eugene of Savoy 42.
Francis I. 40.
Francis Stephen 60.
Goethe 60.
Grillparzer 61.
Grün 65.
Hamerling 133.
Haydn 127.
Hesser 127.
Joseph II. 46.
Kainz 136.
Karl Borromäus 121.
— Ludwig, Archduke 135.
Kneipp 64.
Kolschitzky 125.
Lanner-Strauss 62.
Lassalle 119.
Lenau 65.
Leschetizky 136.
Liebenberg 63.
Lueger 64. 126.
Mach 62.
Makart 64.
Maria Theresa 60.
Maximilian of Mexico, 130.
Mozart 51. 125.
Priessnitz 136.
Radetzky 64.
Raimund 131.
Rainer, Archduke 124.
Republic 61.
Ressel 65.
Schiller 65.
Schindler 64.
Schmidt 62.
Schubert 64. 134.
Schwarzenberg 63.

VIENNA:
Monuments:
Schwind 60.
Strauss, Johann 64.
Suess 122.
Tegetthoff 120.
Waldmüller 62.
Motor Boats 10.
Motorbuses 10.
Motor Trips, Circular 10.
Municipal Library 62.
Münzamt 66.
Museums:
Academy of Fine Arts 96.
Albertina 51.
Anatomical 134.
— Wax Preparations 131.
Archives 53.
Army 112.
Art History 67. 60.
Art and Industry 108. 65.
Austrian Gallery 90.
Baroque 90.
Botanical 108. 123.
Building and Housing 64.
Bundes-Mobilien-depot 127.
Carriage 129.
Casts 96.
Coins 89.
Czernin 132.
Deutschmeister 63.
Economics 62.
Egyptian Antiquities 68.
Ephesus 92.
Este 44.
Ethnographical 44. 106.
Folklore 115.
Furniture Repository 127.
Geological 105. 121.
Gobelin Tapestries 45.
Goethe 46.
Graphical Academy 131.
Greek and Roman Antiquities 69.
Harrach 55.
Haydn 127.
Heeres-Museum 112.
Historical 117.
Industrial Art 72.
Jewish 119.

VIENNA:
Museums:
Kunst-Historisches 67. 60.
Kunst und Industrie 108.
Liechtenstein 98.
Lightning 134.
Lower Austria 116.
Medals 89.
Meteorites 104.
Mineralogical 104.
Modern Gallery 118.
Municipal 117.
Musical Instruments 45.
National Library 46.
Natural History 103. 60.
Nieder-Österreichisches 116.
Nineteenth Century 92.
Österreichische Galerie 90.
Palæontological 105.
Papyri of Archduke Rainer 48.
Petrographical 104.
Plastic and Industrial Art 72.
Police 135.
Porcelain & Plate 44.
Portraits 45. 90.
Prehistoric 105.
Roman 125.
Schönborn 56.
Schubert 134.
Sociology and Economics 62.
Technical 113.
Treasuries 42. 43.
Volkskunde 115.
War Archives 131.
Watch and Clock 54.
Weapons 77.
Zoological 107.
Music 18. 32.
Musik-Verein 66.
National Library 46.
Neubau 131.
Neugebäude 124.
Nussdorf 137.
Observatory 136.
Opera House 17. 59.
Opern-Ring 59.
Österreichische Nationalbank 133.
Ottakring 133.
Pädagogische Zentral-Bücherei 23.

VIENNA:
Palaces:
Archiepiscopal 35. 130.
Auersperg 132.
Augarten 119.
Belvedere 122.
Breuner 58.
Czernin 132.
Eugene of Savoy 57. 122.
Frederick, Archduke 51.
Harrach 55.
Hoyos 122.
Hungarian Life Guards 131.
Kinsky 55.
Lanckorónski 123.
Liechtenstein 53. 134.
Lobkowicz 53.
Miller von Aichholz 124.
Montenuovo 54.
Pallavicini 46.
Rothschild 124.
Schönborn 56. 133.
Schönbrunn 128.
Schwarzenberg 122.
Ungarische Leibgarde 131.
Papyri of Archduke Rainer 48.
Park Ring 64.
Parlaments-Gebäude 61.
Pawn Office 52.
Pensions 7.
Philipphof 51.
Picture Galleries, see Museums.
Police Office 16.
Porcelain Factory 119.
Post Office 15.
— — Savings Bank 59.
Prater 120.
Praterspitz 121.
Printing Office, State 123.
Produkten-Börse 119.
Railway Stations 3.
Raphael's Madonna 'al Verde 83.
Rathaus 62.
—, Old 57.
— Park 62.
Reichsbrücke 121.
Rembrandt's Self-portrait 89.
Rennweg 122.
Restaurants 7.

VIENNA:
Reumann-Hof 126.
Revolutions-Platz 51.
Riding School 42.
Ring-Strasse 59.
Ring des Zwölften November 61.
Rosenhügel 130.
Rotunda 121.
Rubens' Decius Pictures 100.
— Festival of Venus 87.
— Helena Fourment (The pelisse) 88.
— St. Ildephonsus Altar-piece 87.
— Portraits of his Sons 100.
Rudolfiner-Haus 136.
Rudolfsheim 127.
Ruisdael's Great Forest 88.
Salesian Nunnery 123.
Savoysches Damenstift 57.
Schatzkammer 42. 43.
Schönborn Picture Gallery 56.
Schönbrunn 128.
— Vor-Park 127.
Schottenhof 56.
Schotten-Ring 63.
Schubert Park 135.
Schwarzenberg-Platz 63.
Schweizer-Garten 124.
Secessionists' Exhibition 65.
Shops 19.
Sievering 140.
Simmering 123.
Spanish Riding School 41.
Spinnerin am Kreuz 125.
Sports Clubs 18.
Staats-Archiv 53.
— Druckerei 123.
— Oper 59.
Stables, Imperial 60.
Stadium 121.
Stadtbahn 14.
Stadt-Park 64.
Stallburg 42.
State Printing Office 123.
Steamers 4.
Steinhof 131.
Stephanie-Warte 139.
Stephans-Platz 35.
VIENNA:
Sternwarte 136.
Stock im Eisen 37.
Stuben-Ring 64.
Sühnhaus 63.
Synagogue, Turkish Jews' 120.
Tabak-Fabrik 133.
Tabula Peutingeriana 47.
Tea Rooms 10.
Technical Academy 65.
Telegraph Office 15.
Temple, Israelite 120.
Tenement Blocks, Municipal 21.
Teutonic Order, House of the 58.
Theatres (comp. p. 17):
An der Wien 126.
Burg 61.
Carl 120.
Deutsches Volks-Theater 131.
Johann Strauss 125.
Josefstadt 132.
Neues Wiener Stadt-Theater 133.
Opera House 59.
Raimund 127.
Volks-Oper 134.
Theresianische Akademie 125.
Theseus Temple 61.
Tierärztliche Hochschule 121.
Time Table 24.
Times of Admission 20.
Titian's Ecce Homo 82.
— Virgin with the Cherries 82.
Tobacco Factory 133.
Tramways 10.
Travel Bureaux 4.
Treasury, Ecclesiastical 43.
—, Secular 42.
Trinity Column 38.
Trotting Course 121.
Türkenschanz Park 136.
University 62.
— Library 63.
Urania 64.
Van Dyck's Marie Louise de Tassis 100.
Vaults, Imperial 49.
Velazquez' Infanta 84.
— Infante Philip Prosper 84.
VIENNA:
Veterinary College 121.
Villa Hermes 143.
Volks-Garten 61.
Währing 135.
— Park 135.
Waldmüller Park 125.
War Archives 131.
Weights and Measures, Office of 132.
Weinkeller 9.
Wertheimstein Park 137.
Wieden 124.
Winarski-Hof 119.
Wine Rooms 9.
Winter Riding School 41.
Winter Sports 18.
Wollzeile 58.
Zentral-Friedhof 123.

Viktring 348.
Villach 353.
Villacher Alpe 354.
Virgen 359.
Vischer, Peter 369.
Visegrád 392.
Vlieger, S. de 89. 102.
Vltava, River 441. 461. 462. 464. 467.
Vöcklabruck 241.
Vöcklamarkt 241.
Vogelberg 210.
Vogelsang Gorge 238.
Vogeltenn-Wiese 143.
Voglau 292.
Voitsberg 334.
Vojkovice 476.
Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf 347.
Voralpe 196.
Vorarlberg xviii.
Vorau 322.
Vorderbrühl 146.
Vordere Mandling 168.
Vorderkaser-Klamm 362.
Vordernberg 336.
Vorder-Stoder 237.
Vörösmarty, Mihály 401.
Vöslau, Bad 167.

Wachau 207.
Wacht 266.
Wagrain 305.
Waidhofen an der Thaya 163.
— an der Ybbs 196.
Waidring 362.
Waitzen 392.
Walchsee 363.

Wald (Pinzgau) 310.
— (Schober Pass) 240.
Waldbach-Strub 288.
Waldburg 223.
Waldegg 168.
Waldegger-Hütte 168.
Waldhausen 201.
Waldheimat-Warte 319.
Waldmüller, Ferdinand Georg 31. 96. 117. 125.
Walking Tours xxx.
Wallenstein, Albr. v. 53. 113. 449. 454. 470. 478.
Waller-See 241.
Wallsee 203.
Walter-Haus 351.
Warmbad Villach 354.
Warnsdorfer Hütte 310.
Warscheneck 238.
Wartenfels 270.
Wartenstein 182.
Wasserberg 338.
Weather xxxii.
Wechsel 174.
Weichselboden 190.
Weichtal 178.
Weidling 142.
Weidlingau 153.
Weidlingbach 142.
Weilburg 151.
Weinzierl 209.
Weissenbach am Attersee 268.
— bei Liezen 299.
— an der Triesting 155.
— St. Gallen 291.
Weissenkirchen 209.
Weissensee 358.
Weisse Wand 263.
Weisskugel 386.
Weiten 206.
Weitenegg 205.
Weitlanbrunn, Bad 358.
Weitra 163.
Weiz 323.
Weizelsdorf 348.
Wels 227.
Welser Hütte 229.
Wenceslaus, St. 456.
Weng 298.
Wengerau 261.
Wenns 383.
Werfen 260.
Werfener Hütte 261.
Werfenweng 261.
Wernberg 353.
Weseli 436.
Weston, Eliz. Jane 453.
Wetterkogler-Haus 174.
Weyden, R. van der 86.
Weyer 294.
Weyerburg 372.
Weyerhof 309.
Weyregg 268.
Wickwitz 476.
Wien 3.
Wienerbruck 188.
Wiener Fall 293.
— Neustadt 169.
— Schneeberg 175.
— Wald 138.
Wies 334.
Wiesbadener Hütte 381.
Wieselburg (Hungary) 389.
— an der Erlauf 194.
Wieselstein 293.
Wildalpen 190.
Wildegg 144.
Wildenkogel 276.
Wildenschwert 430.
Wildensee-Hütte 283.
Wildensteiner Waterfall 348.
Wilder Gössl 285.
Wildfeld 240.
Wildspitze 386.
Wildstelle 301.
Wilhelm-Eichert-Hütte 168.
Wilhelminenberg 143.
Wilhelmsburg 156.
Wilhering 221.
William II., Emp. 53.
Windisch-Bleiberg 349.
Windischgarsten 237.
Windisch-Matrei 359.
Wine xxvi.
Winklern 360.
Winterbach 187.
Winterleiten Lakes 339.
Winzendorf 175.
Wödl-Hütte 300.
Woising, Grosser 284.
Wolf, Hugo 33. 49. 118. 124. 145.
Wolfgang-Dirnbacher-Hütte 181.
Wolfgang-See 264.
Wolfsberg 338.
Wolfsbergkogel 183.
Wolfstein 496.
Wolgemut, Michael 103.
Wolkenstein 299.
Wöllaner Nock 354.
Wöllersdorf 168.
Wölzer Tauern 299.
Wörgl 363.
Wörschach 299.
Wörther See 350.
Wösendorf 209.
Wulkaprodersdorf 166.
Wurbauerkogel 238.

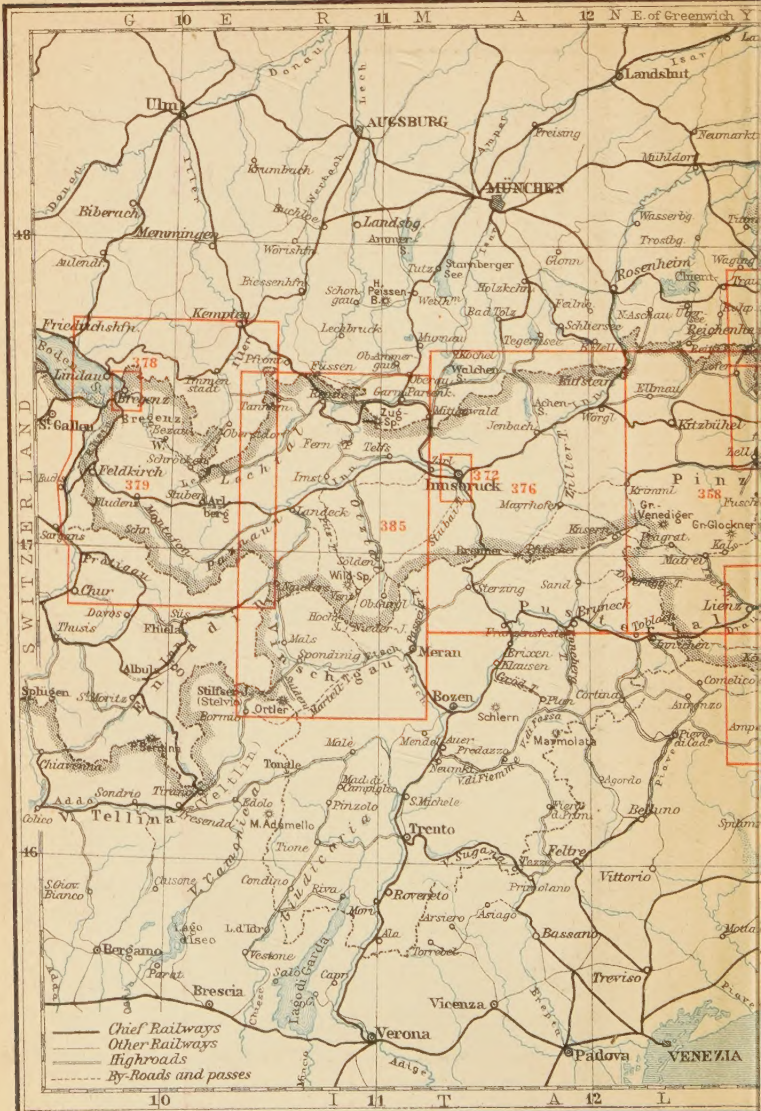
Ybbs 204.
Ybbsitz 196.

Zálezly 464.
Zams 383.
Žandov 469.
Zartlesdorf 467.
Žatec Město 475.
Zederhaus 305.
Zeinisjoch 380.
Zeiritzkampel 240.
Zeisberg Alp 253.
Zeiselmauer-Königstetten 160.
Zell am See 307.
— bei Waidhofen 197.
— am Ziller 377.
Zeller-Hütte 238.
Zeller See (Irrsee) 241.
— (Pinzgau) 308.
Zeltweg 338.
Zemmtal 377.
Zeppezauer-Haus 255.
Žernoseky 463.
Zillertal 376.
Zinken 283.
Zinkenbach 264.
Zinödl 295.
Zipf 241.
Zirbitzkogel 339.
Zirl 384.
Zistel Alp 252.
Zittauer Hütte 377.
Zittel-Haus 307.
Žižka, Jan 449. 466.
Zlabings 163.
Znaim or Znojmo 434.
Zoffany, Johann 409.
Zollfeld 344.
Zugspitze 384.
Zürner 195.
Zürs 379.
Zwettl 162.
Zwiesel-Alm 291.
Zwieselstein 386.
Zwittau 430.
Zwölferhorn 263.

Printed in Germany by Breitkopf & Hærtel, Leipzig.

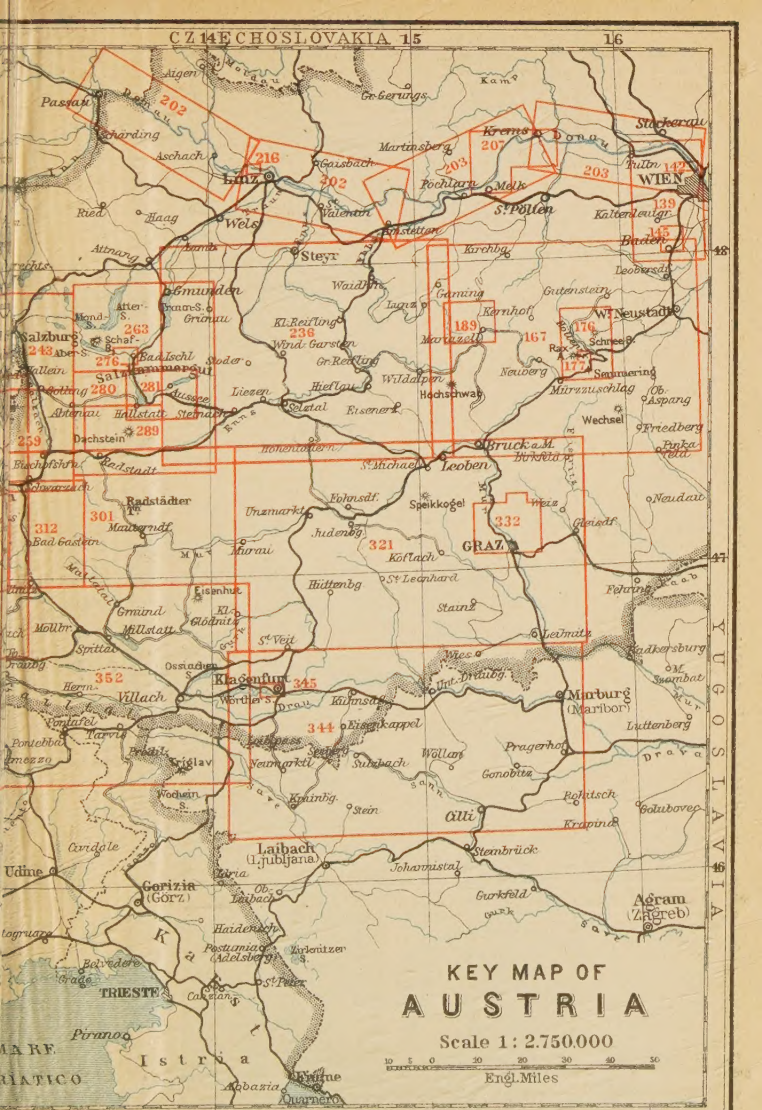
Geogr. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geogr. Anst. von

The red Numerals (


Passau
Scharding
Aschach
Linz
Wels
Haag
Ried
Steyr
Kremsmünster
Gmunden
Salzburg
Bad Ischl
Hallstatt
Dachstein
Radstädter T.
Mauterndf.
Bad Gastein
Eisenhut
Gmünd
Millstatt
Spittal
Villach
Tarvis
Pontebba
Klagenfurt
Wörther S.
Wolfsberg
Prebalj
Triglav
Wochein S.
Neumarktl
Seebach
Eisenkappel
Kalkgraben
Kühnsdf.
Drau
Mur
Leoben
Bruck a.M.
Kapfenberg
Mürzzuschlag
Semmering
Neuberg
Hochschwab
Wildalpen
Hieflau
Eisenerz
Admont
Liezen
Aussee
Stainach
Rottenmann
Trieben
Judenbg
Murau
Unzmarkt
Obdach
Weisskirchen
Speikkogel
Knittelfeld
Zeltweg
Fohnsdf.
Judenburg
Kolbnitz
St. Leonhard
Hüttenbg
Stainz
Deutschlandsberg
Leibnitz
Radkersburg
Mureck
Fehring
Feldbach
Gleisdf.
Neudau
Friedberg
Pinkafeld
Aspang
Wechsel
Neunkirchen
Wr. Neustadt
Schneeberg
Gutenstein
Leobersdf.
Baden
Kalterleutgeb.
St. Pölten
Melk
Pochlarn
Martinsberg
Grein
Gr. Gerungs
Kirchbg
Waidhfn
Gaming
Lunz
Kernhof
Mariazell
Wind. Garsten
Gr. Reifling
Kl. Reifling
Ischl
Strobl
Wolfgangsee
Mondsee
Attersee
Traunsee
Grünau
Ebensee
Altaussee
Grundlsee
Aflenz
Leoben
Vordernberg
Eisenerz
Hohentauern
St. Michael
Birkfeld
Weiz
Graz
Köflach
Voitsberg
Wies